

Tim. Batep
A
GEOGRAPHICAL
DICTIONARY:

Representing the N. II. 70
Present and Ancient Names
OF ALL THE
Countries, Provinces, Remarkable Cities,
Universities, Ports, Towns, Mountains, Seas,
Streights, Fountains, and Rivers
Of the whole

WORLD:

Their Distances, Longitudes, and Latitudes.

With a short
Historical Account of the same,
AND THEIR
PRESENT STATE:

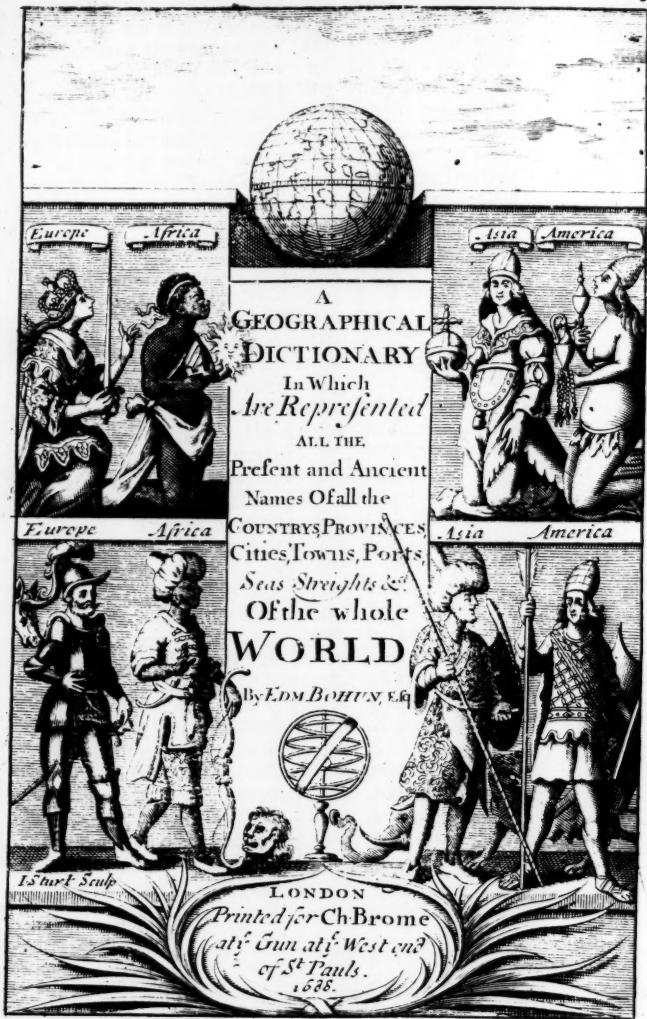
To which is added an INDEX of the
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*Very necessary for the right understanding of all Modern
Histories, and especially the divers Accounts of the
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By EDMUND BOHUN, Esquire.

The Second Edition, Corrected and Enlarged, together with several
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London: Printed for CHARLES BROMM, at the
Gun, at the West-End of S. Pauls. 1691.



Tim. Bates p. 6.

A
G E O G R A P H I C A L
D I C T I O N A R Y :

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T H E

P R E F A C E.

A Bout a year since, when there was nothing further from my Thoughts than a Work of this Nature, the compiling hereof was proposed to me by a Friend of the Publisher, as an Useful, Necessary, and not Unpleasant Undertaking. And I was without great difficulty convinced of the two first, but I could easily foresee, whatever it would be to others when it was finished, it would be a Task of great Labor to me; and that there would be very little to please or divert me in the doing of it: yet not being then preingaged, I was the more easily persuaded to enter upon it, and draw up the Letter A, as a Specimen and Tryal, which abundantly convinced me of the Difficulties I must run through; but then too it shewed me more clearly the Usefulness, and Want of such a Book in English.

It is true there had been a small Piece in English of this Title, of about eight Sheets of Paper in Duodecimo, which had been four times Printed before, which is said to have been drawn by Monsieur du Vall, Geographer to the French King; but I suppose it was only the Index of a larger Book turned into English, and some few Historical Notes added here and there; for I never could procure a sight of the Ori-

THE PREFACE.

ginal, though I took some pains to get it: but however this may be, the Sale of four Impressions of that Piece, was a good Encouragement to go on with the Design, though I saw I could make little or no use of that first Draught, but only as a kind of Common-Place Book.

Geography is an Art which from very small Beginnings, has in our Days swelled into a vast Bulk, and yet it is capable of great Improvements, as I shall shew in its proper place. In ancient Times Men knew little more of the World, than the Names of those small Countries, or Kingdoms, in which they lived, and the first Inhabitants, (from which for the most part those Places took their Names) for some Ages enjoyed them, and then there was no need of Geographical Dictionaries. But when the Voyages of the Phœnicians and Grecians, and the Wars of the Greeks and Romans, had by degrees opened the way to the unknown parts of the World, and many Countries had changed their Masters and Owners, and consequently the Names of Places were altered, and become more numerous; then it became needful to have Works of this Nature, wherein all things were so placed as to be easily and presently found.

As the Ruin of the Roman Empire brought a great Variation upon the Names and Divisions of this part of the World; so Navigation and Commerce has in latter Ages discovered vast Countries, which were wholly unknown to the Ancients, or at best but obscurely. And when the Art of Printing had encouraged the Publishing of such vast Bodies of Geography, that it was above the strength of Human Faculties to carry
such

The P R E F A C E.

such a number of Names of Places, or to know presently where to look for them, though Books, and Maps too, were at Hand, then it became yet more necessary.

For what Man is able when he meets the ancient Names of Places, to say presently, this is not extant, and that is called so, or so now: and if he has the Name of a City or Town given, and knows, for example, that it is in Spain or France, yet if he has no direction where to look for it, he may pore long enough upon the Map before he find it, as I know too well.

And besides this, there is not the least Similitude, very often, between the Latin and the Vulgar Names of Places, and the very Vulgar Names in several Countries, are as different too. Nor will the Geographical Descriptions or Maps, help this Defect, which are yet too great to be carried about, or upon many occasions to be turned over.

And yet, without the knowledge of Times and Places, the best Histories are little better than Romances, at least they leave faint and confused Notions on the Minds of the Readers, whereas these two Circumstances fix and confirm things.

And yet, it will not only be useful in the Reading of History, but those who Travel may carry it with them as a Companion, it being small, and so contrived that it will give them great Light into many things, which will be Useful, or Delightful to them, whereas whatever has been hitherto done of this kind, is either too little to be of any great Use, or too big to be carried about.

And even in common Conversation, News being one of the most usual Entertainments, the knowledge of

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Places is of absolute necessity to prevent those Ridiculous Mistakes Men must commonly make, who know nothing, or very little of the World.

In order to serve all these Necessities of Men, I have set down first the various Names of all Places, the Bounds and Extents of Kingdoms, Provinces, Counties, Principalities and Territories, their Fertility, and the Temperature of the Air; with the Nature of the Soil, as whether they are Mountainous or Plain, Dry or Marshy, open or overspread with Woods and Forests.

I have described the Rise and Course of Rivers, the Countries they pass through, and the Cities they water, and the more considerable Rivers that fall into them, and where. And so as to the greater Chains of Mountains, I have pursued the same Methods as far as I could.

As to Cities and Towns, I have shewn in what Kingdoms, Provinces, or Counties, they stand; upon what Rivers, and at what distance from other considerable Places, and to what Quarter of Heaven, and very often the Longitudes and Latitudes of them; so that by these helps they may easily be found in a Map, or be shewn whereabouts they ought to be placed, if they are not in it.

Nor is this all, I have added a short Chronological Account of the Histories of most Places: Who were the first Inhabitants, and when, and by whom they have been Conquered: and so for Cities, when, and by whom they were built; what Fates have attended them, and in what State they now are, or anciently have been, and what Rank they have in the Ecclesiastical,

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astical, or Civil Government : under what Princes they are, and what Religion they embrace : and lastly whether they are Great or Small, Strong or Weak, Rich or Poor, &c.

It is not possible that so great a Work as this is, should be performed in so little time as I have had, without many Mistakes ; sometimes I may have mistaken my Leader, and he may sometimes have mistaken his, and at other times the Press may have failed one or both of us ; for tho I have taken very great Care, yet I have not had time to measure all the Distances, and to state exactly all the Chronological Accounts, not to say that Chronologers do very much differ one from another ; and when I could not precisely state the Time, I have used Words which express my Diffidence or Uncertainty, which was better than to be positive without Evidence, or any Authority.

Nor is the Reader to expect in so small a Volume an account of all the Places in the World, or a full account of all the more considerable. No, I had two things in my Eye. The first was to raise a desire in the English Nobility and Gentry, to have a fuller and larger Work of this Nature, though I confess I never desire to do it the second time. And the second was to make this as General, and as Useful as was possible. How far I have gained either of these Points, must be left to the Reader to determine ; but I hope I may modestly say it will always be an useful Book, tho it should never be enlarged, and that it will ever be fit to have one of this Bulk for common Use, tho there were a larger Printed for Libraries and Studies ; for it is a great mistake that all useful Books must be

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be of the largest size, whereas some are the more useful because cheap and small.

As to the Chronological Accounts I have added; that is a new and a late Design, attempted by few, and therefore not easie to be done. The first and principal Design of a Work of this Nature, is to be a kind of General Index to Geographical Books and Maps, to shew where any Place stands, but then the Description belongs to the Geographer, and the Fate of those Places to the Historian: but this being a dry and untempting Entertainment, the latter Writers have added something of History to entertain and fix the memory of the Reader, and I was desirous even in this, to give this small Piece all the Advantages I could on this account, though it was by far the most difficult part of my Task to find what I wanted, and reduce it into order, and express it shortly, when I had a plenty of Matter, and when all was done, much more might have been added, if I had had time for it, more Books, and a greater Scope.

But when all is done, no one Man can do it perfectly and fully in his life time, it being necessary to read over all the Histories that are extant, for this purpose, and all the Travels too.

The first Person that attempted a Work of this Nature, was Stephanus Byzantium, who lived after the Times of Honorius and Arcadius, about the year of Christ 400. and wrote a Voluminous Book of Cities, Islands, Nations, People, and Places, &c. The principal Design of which was not so much Geographical, as Grammatical and Historical, to shew the Derivation, and Occasion of the Names of Places. This vast Work was

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was epitomized by Hermolaus Barbarus, who lived in the next Century, under Justinian the Emperor, to whom he Dedicated this Abridgement, which proved the loss of that great Work, though this latter is still Extant, and some Fragments of the Greater, which shew how much it was damnified by this Author.

The next, though at a vast distance of Time, was Abraham Ortelius, a Flandrian, who was born in the year 1526, and died in the year 1598. He Published a very Learned and Laborious Work, which he stiled Thesaurus Geographicus, but then that almost wholly respects the ancient Geography, and has very little of the New, and is besides so very short, that it is of very little use to any, but Men of great Learning, and well acquainted with the ancient Geography and History.

After this great Man followed Philip Ferrarius of Alessandria, in the Dukedom of Milan in Italy, Professor of the Mathematicks in the University of Pavia; who left behind him when he died, a Book called Lexicon Geographicum, which was Printed first at Milan in the year 1627, and was a Work of great Perfection, and very much esteemed by all Learned Men, but being a Posthumous Work, and perhaps never Revised by its Author, it came into the World with great Defects, and many Faults, which yet did not abate the Price, or hinder the Inquiries of Learned Men after it.

In the year 1657, Dr. William Dillingham, of Emanuel College in Cambridge, an English Man, Reprinted this Work in a small Folio, and took great care to supply the Defects, and correct the Errors of the Former, and certainly as to the ancient Geography,

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phy, which was all they aimed at, this was a Work of great Perfection and Exactness, and will ever have an honorable place in the Studies of Learned Men.

About ten years after, Michael Antonius Baudrand, a French Gentleman, reviewed, and enlarged this Edition, chiefly by taking in the Modern or New Geography, and the Division and Bounds of Kingdoms, as they now stand, which had not been at all considered by the former Writers, and this Improvement was so well received, that in the year 1677, his Book was Reprinted at Isenach, a City of Thuringe in Germany.

The good Entertainment this met with, encouraged him to give it a second Review, and to make great Additions to it, in which he saith he spent five years, and in the year 1682, he published this second Impression, wholly under his own Name, suppressing the Name of Ferrarius, which he had retained in his first Edition, which as I cannot commend, so I will not reproach him for it, because he has been one of my principal Guides in this Work; tho I have not followed him blindfold neither, but have very frequently consulted the Maps, and the other Geographers, and some Travellers too, who had been in the Places: and as to his Historical Observations, I have made vast Additions, and rectified many Mistakes, made by him or his Printer.

In the year 1677, Joannes Jacobus Hofman, Professor of the Greek Tongue at Basil, Published a vast Work, Intituled Lexicon Universale, Historico-Geographico-Chronologico-Poetico-Philologicum, in four Volumes in Folio, in which he has very much enlarged

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larged the Accounts given by Baudrand, and especially as to Switzerland and Germany: but then I was not so happy as to have the use of him in the two first Letters; but in all the rest I have had frequent recourse to him, and his Historical Collections are fuller, and much more impartial than those of Baudrand, who seems to think it makes for the Grandeur of France, to say nothing of those Places where their Arms have been unfortunate, and their Designs have miscarried.

The Table of Longitudes and Latitudes, which I have followed, was first Collected by Ferrarius, and is Printed at the end of Dillingham's Impression, and continued by Baudrand in his first Impression; and as I doubt not but there may be many Mistakes in it, so when I found that Travellers assigned them otherwise, I have taken notice of the Variety, and over and besides, I have added in the end a new Table, Published in the year 1687, by Phil. de la Hire, Professor of the Mathematicks at Paris, which is thought, as to the greatest part of the Places, to be more exact, and better grounded than any other, especially as to the Cities of France; and if the English Reader meets with some Latin Names in it, the Index at the end of this Dictionary will direct him to the Vulgar Names: only he may be pleased to understand, that in this Table Paris is taken for the first Meridian, which is placed in 23.20. according to Baudrand.

As to the Longitudes and Latitudes of Places, it were to be wished that all Travellers would very exactly observe that, in all the more considerable Places, and at their return give an account of their Observations, it being the first step to the Reformation of our Maps,

THE PREFACE.

Maps, and in many Countries the quickest way to find them, especially where Places stand at a great distance one from another, and there are few Rivers, and those too are not commonly known, and especially in Asia, Africa, and America.

I have as much as was possible endeavoured to please all the World, and declined saying any thing that might give any Persuasion of Men an Offence, my Observations being purely Geographical, and Chronological, and if any Moral Reflection has in any place broke loose, I hope they will appear as Innocent, and Inoffensive, as Necessary and Loyal. And as for any Mistake I may have committed, of any kind whatsoever, I shall be ready to retract and amend it, so soon as ever I am shewn it.

Many have desired the first Principles of Geography should have been shortly stated, by way of Introduction, but this has been done so often, and by so many, that I conceive it needless, especially seeing Varenius his general Geography, (which is perhaps the best Book that was ever Written as to this) is in English, and may be easily had.

But there is one thing I ought not to omit, and that is the various Measures used in different Countries, which I have occasion to mention so very often: and therefore I will give the Reader in the next place an account of them from Varenius, and Baudrand.

Of Divers MEASURES.

THE Measures of differing Nations, and especially those of the Distances of Places, being very various, it was necessary to premise something about them, that the *English* Reader might not be at a loss when he meets with them in the following Work.

The *English* Mile by Statute Law consists of 5280 *London* Feet, or 1760 Yards, and eight Furlongs. Of these Miles the Experiments of Mr. Norwood, and Mr. Picart, do demonstrate 69, and somewhat more, to be a degree of the Earths Surface; tho' till lately a Degree has been reckoned but 60 *English* Miles.

A Marine League is the twentieth part of a Degree, and most Nations agree to reckon so for Distances at Sea.

A *French* League is the twenty fifth part of a Degree, being nearly two *English* Miles and three quarters.

A *German* Mile is reckoned to be the fifteenth part of a Degree, or better than four *English* Miles.

A *Dutch* Mile, such as are now used in *Holland*, is by the Experiment of *Snelhus*, nearest the nineteenth part of a Degree, being about three *English* Miles and a half.

An *Italian* Mile is *mille passus*, or a thousand Paces of five *Roman* Feet each; and the *Roman* Feet being $\frac{2}{3}$ of an Inch less than the *London* Foot, or as 29 to 30, it follows that nearest 78 *Italian* Miles are a Degree. And the *Turkish* Miles are reputed equal to the *Italian*.

The *Danes*, *Suedes* and *Hungarians* make long Miles, being about a *German* Mile and half, or at least 5 or 6 *English* Miles. The *Polish* Miles are nearly equal to the *Dutch* Miles, and reckoned about 20 to a Degree.

The *Scotch* and *Irish* Miles are longer than the *English*, by about half, and are not defined by any certain Measure, that I can learn.

The *Spanish* League is estimated at four *Italian* Miles, and are reckoned seventeen and a half to a Degree.

The *Russians* use a short Measure they call *Vorst*, which is little more than three quarters of an *English* Mile.

The *Arabian* Mile, both Ancient and Modern, is about an *English* Mile and a quarter.

As to the Measures of the Ancients,

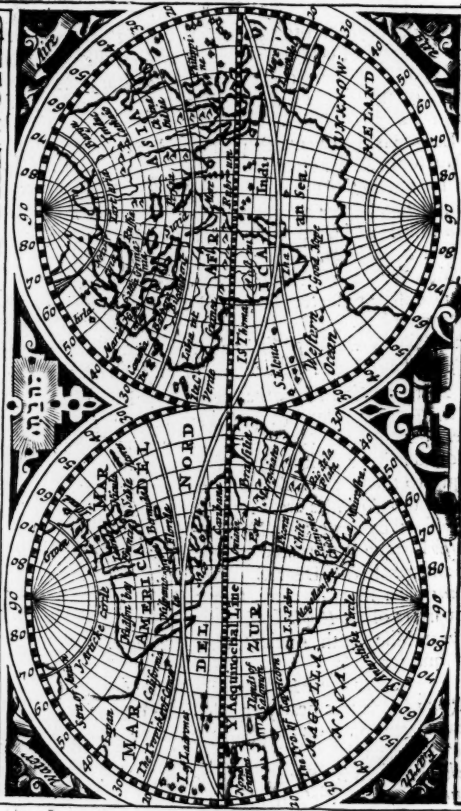
The old *Roman* Mile was nearly equal to the present *Italian* Mile, described already, and was divided into eight *Stadia*, or Furlongs, of 625 *Roman* Feet each.

The *Greeks* measured by *Stadia* only, consisting of 600 *Greek* Feet, or 100 *Orguie*, eight of these made the *Roman* Mile, the *Greek* Foot being to the *Roman*, as 25 to 24, nearly.

The *Persian* League or *Parasang*, was much about a *Spanish* League, being 30 *Stadia*, or three *Italian* Miles and three quarters.

The *Schenus* or *Egyptian* League was of two Sorts, the greater of 60 *Stadia*, and the lesser of 40, the one of five, the other seven and a half *Italian* Miles.

A NEW AND ACCVRAT MAP OF THE WORLD



Drawne according to y^e trueſt Deſcriptions lateſt Discoveries
Pieter Karius
 Galatini 1646.

A GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

*In which are Represented all the Present and Ancient
Names of all the Countries, Provinces, Remarkable
Cities, Towns, Ports, Seas, Streights, Fountains,
Rivers, Mountains, Universities, &c. of the whole
World.*

A B

A B

A*A*, a River of *Transfisselane*, or *Over-Iffel*, a Province of the *Low-Countries*. It washeth the Walls of *Steenwick* and the Fort of *Blockzil*, and then falls into the *Zuyder-Sea*.

Aa, a River of *Westphalia*, which falls into the *Old Iffel*, it is supposed by some to be *Velicer*.

Aade, a small River of *Brabant* which runs not far from *Boisleduc*.

Aar, *Arola*, The Principal River in *Switzerland*, it springs from *S. Gothards Hill* near the Head of the *Rhofne*, and being increased with many Rivers, falls into the *Rhine* at *Waldstut*, one of the Forest Towns.

Abacares, a People in the South of *America* upon the River *Madera*.

Abando, a River of *Ethiopia*, it falls into the *Nile* a little above *Meroë*, it is supposed to be *Ptolomy's Astapus*.

Abanwiwar, a County of the *Upper Hungary* upon the *Tibiscus*, the Capital of which is *Cassovia*; this Province is called by the *Germans Abauwar*.

Abbeville, a City of the County of *Ponthieu* in *Picardy*, upon the River *Somme*, it is well Fortified, Large and Beautiful, and lies 34 Leagues from *Paris* to the North. It belonged heretofore to the Abby of *S. Riquier*, and from thence it had its Name.

Abensperg, a little Town of *Bavaria* three German Miles from *Ratisbon*, and one from the *Danube*. It gave Birth and Surname to *Joannes*

B

nes

A B

nes Aventinus a Learned Historian, who wrote the Annals of his Country from the Flood to the year 1460. in Ten Books.

Aberconvey, in Latin *Conovium*, a Town in the County of *Carnarvan* in *Wales* seated upon the River *Convey* and the *Irish Sea*.

Aberdeen, in Latin *Aberdonia* and *Devana*, a City of the Kingdom of *Scotland*. It is built upon the River *Don*, it is fifty five Miles distant from *S. Andrews* to the North-East, there is an Episcopal Chair there brought thither in the year 1100. and an University Founded in 1480. The Seat of the Town is removed nearer the River *Dee* of late times. This Town was yielded to the *English* without constraint, in 1651. Long. 18. 12. Lat. 57. 15.

Aberfraw, *Gadiva*, A Town in the Isle of *Anglesey*, the Royal Seat of eleven Kings of *North-Wales* whereof *Amarawd* the first began his Reign there, *Anno Christi* 877. and *Llewellyn* the last of all the *British Kings* was slain in Battel, *Anno Christi* 1282. Long. 15. 20. Lat. 53. 10.

Abergavenny, in Latin *Gobannium*, a Town in the County of *Monmouth* in *Wales*: it belonged to the *Silures* when the *Romans* Conquered them; it is fortified with a Wall and Castle, and seated where the *Uske* and *Gevenny* meet. It was erected into a Barony, which in the year 1685. was possessed by *George Nevil*, Lord *Abergavenny*, first Baron of *England*.

Abernethy, a Town upon the River *Tay* in *Strathern* in *Scotland*,

A B

it was anciently the Seat of the Kings of the *Picts*, and since hath had a Bishops Sea, which is now removed to *S. Andrews*, where we shall speak further of it.

Abington, is a Corporation in *Berkshire*, seated upon the River *Thames*, between *Oxford* and *Wallingford*, which was Garison'd for the Parliament against *Charles* the First, in 1644. which proved a great inconvenience to that Prince. It stands about 5 Miles South of *Oxford*. The Right Honourable *James Bartey*, was created Earl of this place the 30. of *Novemb.* 1682. by *Charles* the Second.

Abissinia, see *Æthiopia*.

Abiz, *Faryus*, *Ischar*, a small River of *Bulgaria* which falls into the *Danube* a little below *Nicopolis*.

Abo, an Episcopal City of *Swedeland* under the Archbishop of *Upsal*, upon the River *Aviaroki* in South *Finland*, near the Shoars of the *Baltick Sea*, 25 German Miles from *Revel* to the North-West, and 31 from *Stockholme* to the North-East. It lies in 45 degrees of Longitude and 63 of Northern Latitude.

Aboy, a Market Town in *East Meath*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

Aborigines, were the most ancient People of *Latium*, the Seat of the first Original *Romans*. They are mentioned by *Tacitus* in the 11. of his Annals as one of the first Nations in *Italy* which received Letters from *Evander* the *Arcadian*. They are supposed to have been the first People which entred *Italy* after the Flood. The Word is generally used to signify the first Inhabitants of any Country, of whose original no account can be given. Ab-

A B

Abruckbanya, Aurariarum, a Town in Transylvania.

Abruzzo, called by the Romans Aprutium, is a Province of the Kingdom of Naples; it is bounded on the East with Apulia, now Puglia, on the West with Marca Anconitana, on the North with the Adriatick Sea, and on the South with the Apennine; it was anciently the Seat of the Piceni, and the Samnites, which latter People by their Valor put the Conquering Romans to the last refuge of choosing a Dictator four times, and afforded them the Honor of XXX. Triumphs. Their last was in the 481. year of Rome, 270 years before our Saviours Birth: This is one of the greatest, richest, and best peopled parts of the Kingdom of Naples.

Abuyo, one of the Philippine Islands in the East-Indies, between Luzonia and Mindanao; in this and the rest the Spaniards have Forts, and drive a great Trade with their American Territories.

Abutich, heretofore Abydus, a very eminent City of Egypt, 22 Miles from Ptolemais to the North; it stands upon the Nile. Here was the Palace of Memnon, and the Temple of Osiris, so much celebrated in the ancient Poetry, and Mythick History. Long. 61. 20. Lat. 26. 50.

Abyso, anciently Orinus, is a River of Sicily, which falls into the Sea between Syracuse and Pachynus, or Cap Passaro, the most Southern Promontory of that Islands.

Acapulco, a City of New Spain, where they usually imbarck for Peru and the Philippine Islands.

A C

Aca, Acre, Acri, or Acon, a Sea-Port in Phenicia, which was called by the Grecians and Romans Ptolemais, the latter fixed here a Colony: After the loss of Jerusalem, in the times of the Holy War it was the Capital of that Kingdom for some time, till being taken by the Moors it was intirely ruined, it lies 24 Miles South of Tyrus, in Long. 66. 30. Lat. 33. 00. From this place the Knights of S. John of Jerusalem removed to Rhodes.

Accadie, a Peninsula in New France.

Acada, Sangarius, a River of Bithynia.

Acafran, Chinaful, a River of Mauritania.

Acanes, a City of Guinea in Africa.

Acaxi, a City of Japan, 25 Leagues from Meaco the Capital City of that Kingdom.

Accaron, Ekron, heretofore a famous City of the Philistins, in these times it is a poor Village, and called by the same name.

Acci, Guadix, a City, Bishoprick and Colony of Spain, in the Kingdom of Granada, nine Leagues from Granada East. It lies at the Foot of the Mountains not far from the Head of the River Guadalentin, it was taken from the Moors, Anno Christi, 1489. The Bishop of it is under the Archbishop of Sevil.

Accia, a City and Bishoprick of the Island of Corsica, now Ruined, and the Bishoprick united with that of Mariana.

Acdeniz, the present Turkish name of the Egean Sea.

Acrenza, or Cirenza, anciently known

known by the name of *Acherontia*, a City of the Kingdom of Naples in the County called the *Basilicate*, which is a part of *Calabria*; this City lies upon the River *Bradanium* at the foot of the *Apennine*, it was formerly an Archbishoprick, but the City being in a declining state, the See is united to that of *Mateola*.

L' Acerra, a City and Bishoprick of the Kingdom of Naples, under the Archbishop of Naples, and but 8 Miles distant from the Capital City: it lies in *Terra di Lavoro* in the Road to *Benevento*.

Acha, Achaza, a River of *Bavaria*, it flows through the Lake of *Chiemere* and falls into the River *Inns*, which last River falls into the *Danube* at *Passau*.

Achacica, Achachica, Achiacica, a Town of *New Spain*, where there are several Mines of Silver; it lies 18 Leagues North from *S. Angelo*.

Achamba, vide *Ceylan*.

Achen, a very large City, the Capital of a Kingdom of the same name in the North part of *Sumatra*, in the *East-Indies*. The King of this City, is in League with the *Dutch*, who Export from hence many rich Commodities, and much Pepper.

Achbaluck, a City of the *Asiatick Tartary*, in the Province of *Tainfu*, not far from *Cambalu*, and built upon a Lake. This Country has very few Cities in it, and therefore those there are, may the better be admitted here.

Achelo, Anchialus, called by the *Turks Keuchis*, a City of *Thrace*, upon the *Euxine Sea*, mentioned by *Orpheus* and *Ovid*, 24 Miles from *Develo*.

Achlar, Araxis, a famed River of *Armenia Major*, it is called in the latter Maps *Arais*, by others *Caiacz*, by the *Persians Araks*: Its ancient Name is fetched from the violence of its Stream. The Fountains of this River are within 16 Miles of the Fountains of the *Euphrates*. And it divides *Armenia* from *Media Atropatia*, and falls into the *Caspian Sea*. *Busbequius* saith, that in his time (*viz.* in 1545.) this River was the bound between the *Persian* and the *Turkish* Empires, as I believe it is still. There is another of the same name in *Mesopotamia*, which falls into *Euphrates* below *Thapsacum*.

Achonry, a decaying City in the Province of *Connaught* in the Kingdom of *Ireland* in the County of *Leirim*, it is an Episcopal See under the Archbishop of *Tuam*, the City is sinking every day more into Ruin.

Achrida, Achris, Achridius, Adirida, by the *Turks* called, *Giustandit*, *Justinian* the Emperor being born here, rebuilt it, and called it *Justiniana*, and made it the Metropolis of *Macedonia*, in which it stands, and of *Bulgaria*; it is still a strong and populous City governed by a *Sangiack*, it is situated near the Lake of *Lychnidum*. It has been in the *Turks* hands 200 years.

Achterwaldt, Silva Arduenna, a famous Wood, that heretofore extended very near the whole breadth of *Germany*.

Achyr, a City of *Poland* in the *Palatinate* of *Kiovia*, upon the River *Vorsklo* towards the borders of *Moscovia*: it has a Castle and is well fortified; some few years since it

it has been in the hands of the *Moscovites*. It stands 25 *Polonian Miles* beyond the *Borysthenes*.

Aciaponda, a Town of the *East-Indies*, in the confines of the Bay of *Bengala*, and of the Kingdom of *Pegu*, it has a Harbor belonging to it.

Acierno, a small Episcopal City in the County of *Principato*, it is under the Archbishop of *Salerno*, from whence it is distant 25 Miles to the South-East.

Acojonlu, *Armenia Minor*.

Acs, commonly *Dax*, *Aque Augustæ*, called heretofore *Taſta* also, is an Episcopal City of *Gascogne*, under the Archbishop of *Euse*, in *Aquitain* in *France*, upon the River *Dour*, or *Adour*, which falls into the *Aquitain Sea* at *Bajonne*. This City has Baths in it, and is distant about five Miles from the Ocean, and about ten from *Bajonne* to the South-East.

Acquapendente, a City in *S. Peter's Patrimony*, seated on a rising ground by the River *Pelia*; abounding in Waters, from whence it has its name. It was made a Bishops See by Pope *Innocent X.* in 1650. instead of *Castro* a ruined City; it is 40 Miles distant from *Senis*.

Acqui, *Aque Statiella*, a City of *Liguria*, in the Dukedom of *Montferrat*, under the Dominion of the Duke of *Mantua*, it is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Milan*, it lies upon the River *Bormia* towards the *Apennine*, about 16 Miles from *Aſta*, to the North-East. Here are several hot Baths, to which there is great resort of People.

This City suffered much damage in the last *Italian Wars*.

Acſa, a Lake in *Bithynia*, and a River of the same name.

Acſar, *Acſerai*, *Ain-ſarba*, *Ana-ſarbus*, a City of *Cilicia*, heretofore an Archbishops See under the Patriarch of *Antioch*; now ruined by the *Turks*: it is 18 Miles distant from *Flaviada* towards the East, it lies upon the River *Pyramus*. Long. 64. 20. Lat. 38. 50. *Dioſcorides* was born here, a famous Physician in *Nero's* times, and wrote several things which are still extant.

Adavoi, a People of *Guiny* in *Africa*.

Adda, *Addua*, a River that parts the Dukedom of *Milan* from the States of *Venice*, it ariseth in the *Alpes*, and falls into the *Po*, 6 Miles above *Cremona* towards *Placentia*.

Adea, a Kingdom of *Æthiopia* in *Africa*, it is extended upon the Eastern Ocean at the entrance of the Red Sea: It was once under the Kings of *Æthiopia*, but has now a King who doth not depend upon them. *Magadoxo*, the Capital of this Kingdom and a Sea-Port, is become a separate Kingdom also, it lies in three degrees of Northern Latitude.

Adegele, *Chryſorrhœas*, a River of *Damascus*, in Scripture called *Pharpar*, it flows through *Damascus* and its fields, where it is lost and never reacheth the Sea, its Fountains are in *Libanus*. This is one of the Rivers mentioned by *Naaman the Syrian*, 2 *King*. 5. as better than all the Waters of *Israel*.

Adel, a small Kingdom in *Africa* at the mouth of the Red Sea, heretofore called *Azanian*.

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Adelsperg, *Postonia*, *Piston*, a Town in *Croatia*.

Aden, a very strong Town in *Arabia Felix*, at the Foot of the Mountains not far from the Mouth of the Red Sea. It has a very large Sea-Port, and is also the head of a Kingdom of the same name. The *Turks* in 1538. took this Town and hang'd up their King, but not long after the Inhabitants revolted and put themselves under the Protection of the King of *Mocha*, and expelled the *Turks* again. This Country was known to the *Romans* by the name of *Adana*, who had here a great Trade.

Adour, a River of *Aquitain*, vide *Arqs*.

Adra a small Sea-Coast Town in the Kingdom of *Granada* in *Spain*, with a Port and a strong Castle: it stands upon the *Mediterranean* Sea, 9 Leagues to the West of *Almeria*, which has robb'd it of the *Bishops* Sea, heretofore belonging to it.

Adrianople, *Uscudama*, *Oresta*, is a City in the midst of *Thrace*, taken by *Bajazet* in 1362. after which it became the Seat of their Empire till the taking of *Constantinople*, An. 1403. This City was rebuilt by *Hadrian* the Roman Emperor, from whom it has its name, but is now called by the *Turks* *Endryem*, by the French *Adrianople*. It is an Archbishops See, under the Patriarch of *Constantinople*, and is distant from it 150 Miles West, being seated upon the River *Mariza*, (*Hebrus*.) The late deposed Emperor of the *Turks* for the most part resided in it, he hating *Constantinople*, and loving Hunting.

A E

Adrinza, the present name of *Affyria*, once the Mistress of the World.

Adrobe, a River of that part of the *Asian Tartary*, which is subject to the *Moscovites*: it falls into the *Volga* beneath *Cazan*.

Æthiopia, is about one half of *Africa*: it is divided into two parts, the Upper and the Lower. The Upper is bounded on the North by *Egypt* and *Libya*, on the West by the Lower *Æthiopia*, as also on the South, and on the East it is bounded by the Red Sea, and the *Arabian* and *Barbarian* Bays: it contains *Nubia*, *Abissinia*, and the Kingdoms of *Muaci*, *Macoci*, and *Zanguebar*, &c.

The Lower *Æthiopia* is bounded on the North by *Libya*, on the East by the Upper *Æthiopia*, on the West and South by the *Æthiopian* Ocean: it contains the Kingdoms of *Monomotapa* and *Monemugi*, the Western *Æthiopians* which are divided into the Kingdoms of *Congi*, *Loangi*, and *Angola*, &c. This more Southern Part of *Africa*, which was little known to the Ancients, was found out by the *Portugals*.

Aferat, The present name of *Euphrates*, one of the most celebrated Rivers of the World: it is called by the *Arabians* *Frat*; it springeth from the Mountains of *Armenia* Major, and running to the West receives the *Harpag* and *Arsametes*, then it bends to the South, and divides the greater *Armenia* from the lesser. Then it washeth *Mesopotamia* on the West and South, and divides it from *Syria*, and *Arabia Deserta*, and at *Ctesiphon*, it runs into the *Tigris*, with which

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stands 9 Miles from *Uxbridge* to



part resided in it, he hating Constantinople, and loving Hunting.

and *Arabia Deserta*, and at *Ctesiphon*, it runs into the *Tigris*, with which

which it falls into the *Persian* Gulph beneath *Teredon* and *Balsera*.

AFRICA, one of the four principal parts of the Earth, it was so called by the *Grecians*, because it seldom feels any Cold; it is bounded on the North by the *Mediterranean* Sea, on the West and South by the Ocean, and on the East by the *Arabian* Gulph and the Red Sea, being only joyned to *Asia* by a Neck of Land. It was anciently known no farther South than to the Mountains of the Moon, till the *Portugueses* of late discovered the Southern parts. The inland parts of it are generally Barren, and almost Desert by reason of the Sands, and venomous creatures, and want of water: it is almost twice as big as *Europe*.

Agde, a City in *Languedoc* in *France*, the Bishop of which is a Suffragan to the Archbishop of *Narbonne*: it is a fine and well built place, seated at the Mouth of the River *Eraud*, which there falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea.

Agen, a City and Bishoprick in *Guienne* in *France*, under the Archbishop of *Bordeaux*: it stands upon the *Garonne*, where it receives on the opposite side the River *L'Egers*. It is large, beautiful, and one of the best Cities of *Aquitain*, being also the Birth-place of *Joseph Scaliger*, it is about 15 Leagues from *Bordeaux* to the North-East.

Aggerhuis, a Province of *Norway*, so called from a Castle in it. It is bounded on the East with the Kingdom of *Sweden*, on the South with the *Sound*, on the West with the County of *Bergen*, and on the North

with that of *Drontheim*, from which last it is separated by the Mountain *Sevone*. It reacheth in length from the North to the South 240 Miles. The chief Cities of it are *Ansloga*, *Fredericostad*, *Saltzberg*, and *Tonsberg*: The whole of it is under the King of *Denmark*.

Agion Oros, *Athos*, a Mountain in *Macedonia*, in the Province of *Jamboli*, called by the *Italians* *il Monte Santo*, by the *Greeks* Ἁγιον ὄρος, the Holy Mount. It runs into the *Ægean* Sea, like a Peninsula; it is joyned to the Continent by a Neck of Land, of an *Italian* Mile and half, which *Herodotus* saith, was cut through by *Xerxes*. It is 90 Miles in compass, called by the *Turks* *Scididag* and *Monastir*, by reason of the vast numbers of Monasteries in it, being about 24 Cloisters of *Caloirs*, or Greek Monks, the chief of which are *Garopedos*, and *Agias Laura*, in which two are 600 Monks, and in all 5000. Most of these Monasteries are fortified to secure them from Pirats. From hence the Patriarch of *Constantinople* fetches most of the Bishops he needs for his Patriarchat, it being now the School or University of all *Greece*, the Monks are all of the Order of *S. Basil*. This Mountain lies between the Bay of *Strymon* on the North, and that of *Singo* to the South.

Agmundesham, a Corporation seated upon a small River which falls into the *Isis*, a little above *Uxbridge*, in the County of *Bucks*. It sends two Burgesses to our Parliament, and is not otherwise remarkable to my knowledge. It stands 9 Miles from *Uxbridge* to

the North-West, and about 8 from Maidenhead to the North-East.

Agnabet, or *Aguetlin*, one of the principal Towns of *Transylvania*, seated upon the River *Harbach*, which falls into the *Alt*. In this place *Queen Isabella* assembled a Diet for the preservation of her Son, which *Martinsius* dissolved, and began a War upon his Master, which ended in both their ruins.

Agno, *Clanus*, a River of *Campania* in *Italy*, called afterwards *Liris*: it riseth in Mount *Tiphate*, and flowing West between *Avella* and *Nola*, it entereth *Terra di Lavoro*, and makes the Lake of *Linterna*, and at last ends in the Sea of *Tuscany* between the ruins of *Cuma* and the Mouth of the River *Voltorno*.

Agout, *Acutus*, a small River in *Languedoc* in *France*: washing the two Cities of *Castres* and *Lavaur*: it falls into the River *Tarne*.

Agra, or *Agara*, a new City seated in a Province of the same name in *India* beyond *Ganges*: it is the Capital of the *Moguls* Empire, and his residence, a rich and beautiful City, and was built by *Ekebar* one of his Predecessors, in the last Age upon the River *Gemini*. It is of a vast Circuit, and adorned with a stately Palace; on the other side of the River lies another City called *Serandra*, which is well-built, and but a kind of Suburb to *Agra*.

Agria, called by the Germans *Erlaw*, is a little but very strong City of the Upper *Hungary*, and stands upon a River of the same name, which falls into the *Tibiscus* 12 Miles beneath it. It is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Gran*.

This Town was taken by the *Turks*, Anno 1595. It is 17 Miles distant from *Buda* to the North East, in the confines of *Austria*. But after a long Blockade surrendered to the Christians in 1687.

Ajazzo, *Ajaccio*, *Adjacium*, *Urcinum*, an Episcopal City of *Corfica*, under the Archbishop of *Pisa*; on the Western Shoar; it has a strong Castle and a large Haven, and is a neat and beautiful City, flourishing now under the Dominion of the Republick of *Genoua*; the greatest part of it is surrounded by the Sea, and it lies at the foot of the Mountains not above a Mile from the Old *Adjacium*.

Aichtadt, *Aureatum*, as appears by an Old inscription found there; a City upon the River *Altmul*, which falls into the *Danube* between *Ingolstadt* and *Ratisbon*; it is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Mogunce*: it lies in the Confines of *Bavaria*, and the Dukedom of *Schwaben*, and is under the Civil Jurisdiction of its Bishop; it is two Miles distant from *Neuburg* towards the North, eleven from *Ratisbon* to the West. There is some Controversie amongst learned Men about the old name of this City.

Aidinelli, *Caria*, a Province of the Lesser *Asia*; it lies right over against *Rhodes*, and has had several fine Cities in it, but they are all ruined by the *Turks*, who have been a long time Masters of this poor Province.

Aidos, *Abydus*, a City of the Lesser *Asia*, upon the *Bosporus*, distant about a Mile and three quarters from *Sesto*, on the *Thracian* Shoar;

Shoar; heretofore it was a Suffragan See, under the Archbishop of *Cyricum*, from whence it is distant 21 Miles to the South, but now the Bishop of it is made a Metropolitan. It has a strong Castle, well fortified by *Mahomet II.* after he had taken *Constantinople*, and it is one of the *Dardanelis*, which has ever in it a good Turkish Garison to defend the Passage, and secure *Constantinople*.

Aiducal, ATLAS, the greatest Mountain in all *Africa*, it begins in *Mauritania*, near the *Atlantick* Ocean, to which it gives name; by *Cap de Guer*, and by various windings, extends it self Eastward, as far as the Deserts of *Barca*, raising it self out of barren Sands, it hides its towring Head in the Clouds; it has variety of names. The great height of it was the cause the Ancients feign'd *Atlas*, whom they make a King) bore the weight of Heaven on his Shoulders. There is another Mountain called *Atlas minor*, now *Errif*, which parts the Kingdom of *Fex*, from that of *Morocco*.

Aigues Caldes, Aquæ Calidæ, a City with natural Baths in it, in *Gallicia* in *Spain*. It is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Compostel*; it stands upon the River *Minio*.

Ailesbury, a fair Market-Town, well Peopled, and built upon the rising of an Hill, by the Bank of *Tame*, in the middle of the County of *Buckingham*, it was taken by *Cuthwulf* the Saxon, from the *Britains*, Anno 572. Famous heretofore for *S. Edith* here born. The Honourable *Robert Bruce*, was created Earl of this place, on *March* 8. 1684. It is a Corporation, and

sends Burgesses to the Parliament.

Aire, Aturum, the chief Town of *Gascoine*, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Aux*; it stands upon the River *Adour*, in the borders of the County of *Armagnac*, four *Aquitane* Leagues above *S. Sever*, and sixteen from *Bajonne*.

Aire, Aria, called by the *Flandrians*, *Arien*; by the *Spaniards*, *Ere*: it is a strong City in *Artois*, seated in a Marsh upon the River *Leye*, which falls into the *Scheld* at *Gaunt*; it was taken by the *French* in 1641. and presently recovered by the *Spaniards*. But it was retaken by the *French* in 1676. and is now in their Possession by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*. It is 12 Leagues from *Bologn* to the East.

Aire, Æria, by the *Scotch* *Ayr*, is a small City and Sherifdom in *Scotland*, upon *Dumbritain-Frith*, on the West of that Kingdom; it stands twenty two *Scotch* Miles from *Donbritoun*, South-West.

Airy, Airiacum, a Village in *Burgundy* in *Auxerrois* near *Clamecy*. Here was a National Council held in 1020. under Pope *Benedict VIII.*

Aisne, Axona, a River of *France*, riseth in the Dukedom of *Barois*, and flowing through the Provinces of *Champagne*, and the Territory of *Argonne*, and that of *Soissons*, cuts the City of *Soissons* into two parts, and at last ends in the River *Oise*, a little East of *Compeigne* in the Isle of *France*.

Aix, Aquæ Sextiæ, a City of *Provence* in *France*. It was a *Roman* Colony, and is now an Archbishops See, and the Seat of the Parliament of that Province: it is a fair growing Town,

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Town, seated in a large Plain, upon a small Rivolet, about 15 Leagues from *Arles*, and 13 from *Avignon* to the East.

Aix la Chapelle, Aquisgranum, called by the Germans *Aach*, by the Dutch *Aken*, by the French *Aix*, by the Italians *Aquisgrana*; it is an Imperial Free City of Germany, in the Circle of *Westphalia*, within the Borders of the Dukedom of *Fuliers*, under which Prince it now is. *Charles the Great of France*, died here Jan. 24. 814. and here he was buried. He having been the restorer of this City after *Attila the King of the Huns* had ruin'd it. It was almost intirely ruin'd by Fire again in 1656. but is now rebuilding. In 1668. there was a famous League made here between the present Kings of France and Spain. This City stands 8 German Miles from *Cologne*, 7 from *Liege*, in a low place, almost encircled with Hills.

Aizu, a Province of *Japan*.

Akerhuys, A Sea-port Town in the County of *Aggerhuys*, not above fifteen Miles from *Christianstadt* in *Norway*.

Akersfoudt, an Island belonging to *Norway*, in the German Ocean, over against the Cape of *Shagen*.

Akza, a River of *Georgia*, in *Asia*.

Aladuli, the Turkish name of *Armenia major*.

Alagon, a River of *Spain*, in the Province of *Estremadura*, and Kingdom of *Leon*: it falls into the *Tago*, a little above *Aleantara*, as *Rodericus Sylva* saith.

Alais, Alefia, a City of *Languedoc*, upon the River *Guerdon*, at the

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foot of the Mountain *Cevennes*, ten Leagues from *S.Esprit* to the East.

Alan, a small River in *Cornwal* in *England*; it falls into the *Irish Sea* at *Padstow*: at the Head of it is a small Village called *Camelford*; where King *Arthur* is reported to have been slain in Battel. *Padstow* lies about 17 Miles West from *Launceston*.

Aland, an Island of the *Baltick Sea*, at the entrance of the *Borner Sea*, under the Dominion of the King of *Sweden*.

Alar, a River of *Persia*, in *Hyrkania*, falling into the *Caspian Sea*.

Alava, a small Territory in *Biscay*, in *Spain*.

Alba, or *Albe*. *Alba Pompeia*, a City of *Monferrat*, upon the River *Tangro*; it is an Episcopal See, under the Archbishop of *Millan*. It was heretofore subject to the Duke of *Mantua*, but was taken from him in 1631. by a Treaty of Peace, and is ever since under the Duke of *Savoy*. This City of later times having suffered great changes, is reduced into a consumptive state for want of Inhabitants. It is distant from *Aste*, 12 Miles to the South.

Albany, Albania, called in *Scotland* *Braid-Albin*, is a Dukedom in the highest part of *Scotland*, as the name imports, it is the Seat of the Old *Scots*, upon the declining Western part of Mount *Grampus*, next *Lorn* and *Argile*. *Charles I.* in his Infancy at two years of age, was created Duke of *Albany*. This Title was also conferred on the Lord *Darnly*, his Grandfather, and given also by *Charles I.* to his Second Son *James II.*

Albano,

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Longa, the Mother
which it lies about
It has been ruined

See *Weissenburg*,
Transylvania.

called by the Inha-
Fejarwar; by the
Weissenburg: is a
Lower Hungary, once
of that Kingdom, fa-
Coronation and Burial
of Hungary. It stands
on the River *Sarwitz*.

Turks Anno 1543. It
lies from *Buda* West,
on *Comorra* South.

Lat. 47. 8.

[*Verulamium*] is the
best Town in the
Hertford. It arose out
of *Verulam*, a Town
and ancient, seated on
side of the River *Ver*.
own took its name from
Citizen of *Verulam*, who
in Persecution, suffer-
the Christian Religi-
eemed the first of the
yrs. To whose memory
built a fair Church,
ruined in the Wars be-
and the Saxons, *Offa*
Mercians, built here a
his honour, *An. Christi*
bbot of which obtained
Adrian, the Precedency
Abbots, to which an
Dec. 5. 1539. by the
the said Abby to
ear this place *Richard*
overthrew *Henry VI*.

and took him Prisoner Anno Dom.
1455. who four years after was re-

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stored to his liberty again, by a Vi-
ctory obtained here too. This Town
had the Honour of an Earldom be-
stowed upon it by *Charles II*. April
27. 1660. in the person of *Henry*
Fermin, then Baron of *S. Edmondsh-*
bury in *Suffolk*. Since raised to a
Dukedom by the same King. This
Town lies upon the River *Ver*, ten
Miles from *Hertford* to the South-
West. The Old Town I shall speak
of in its proper place.

Albemarle, called by the French
Aumale, is a Town in *Normandy* in
France, near the Head of the River
Bussine, in the Confines of *Picardy*.
It is memorable for giving the Ti-
tle of an Earl to the Noble Family
De fortibus: And of Duke to *Ed-*
ward Earl of *Rutland*, after Duke
of *York*. Given with the same Ti-
tle to the Loyal, Wife, and Valiant
George Monk, by *Charles II*. (July
7. 1660. who died Jan. 3. 1669.)
It stands 14 Leagues from *Rouen*
East.

Alberg, a City and Bishops See
in *Fusland*. It lies not far from the
Baltick Sea, in 58. deg. of Lat.

Albret a County and Duchy in
Gascony, the Original of the late
Royal Family of *Navar*.

Alborton, a Town and Port in
Barbary, and Surrendered to the
Imperialists upon Articles May 9.
in the beginning of the Campagne
of the year 1688. The *Imperialists*
found there 84 pieces of Cannon,
with almost an incredible quantity
of Ammunition and small Arms,
but no Provisions, the Blockade
having long prevented them of re-
ceiving any relief.

Albigensis, a small Territory in
Languedoc

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Town, seated in a large Plain, upon a small Rivolet, about 15 Leagues from *Arles*, and 13 from *Avignon* to the East.

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foot of the Mountain *C* Leagues from *S.Esprit*.

Alan, a small River in *England*; it falls into the *Padstow*: at the Head of Village called *Camelf*. King *Arthur* is reported been slain in Battel. *Pa* about 17 Miles West of *ceston*.

Aland, an Island of the Sea, at the entrance of the Sea, under the Dominion of *Sweden*.

Alar, a River of *Perfcania*, falling into the *C*.

Alava, a small Territory, in *Spain*.

Alba, or *Albe*. *Alba I* City of *Monferrat*, upon *Tangro*; it is an Episcopal: the Archbishop of *Millan* here ofore subject to the *Mantua*, but was taken in 1631. by a Treaty of Peace is ever since under the *Du* voy. This City of later times suffered great changes, is into a consumptive state of Inhabitants. It is distant, 12 Miles to the South

Albany, Albania, called *land Braid-Albin*, is a Dun the highest part of *Scotland*. name imports, it is the Sea Old *Scots*, upon the declining part of Mount *Gramp* Lorn and *Argile*. *Charles* Infancy at two years of created Duke of *Albany*. It was also conferred on the *Darnly*, his Grandfather, and also by *Charles I.* to his Second Son *James II.*

Albano,

Albano, Alba Longa, the Mother of Rome, from which it lies about twelve Miles. It has been ruined many Ages.

Alba Julia. See *Weissenburg*, the Capital of *Transylvania*.

Alba Regalis, called by the Inhabitants *Ekekes Fejarwar*; by the Germans *Stoel-Weissenburg*: is a City of the Lower Hungary, once the Capital of that Kingdom, famous for the Coronation and Burial of the Kings of Hungary. It stands in a Marsh upon the River *Sarwitz*. Taken by the Turks Anno 1543. It is forty five Miles from *Buda* West, and sixty from *Comorra* South. Long. 41. 10. Lat. 47. 8.

S. Albans, [*Verulamium*] is the fairest and the best Town in the County of *Hertford*. It arose out of the ruins of *Verulam*, a Town more strong and ancient, seated on the opposite side of the River *Ver*. This new Town took its name from one *Alban* a Citizen of *Verulam*, who in the *Dicclesian* Persecution, suffered Death for the Christian Religion, and is esteemed the first of the British Martyrs. To whose memory the Britains built a fair Church, which being ruined in the Wars between them and the Saxons, Offa King of the Mercians, built here a Monastery to his honour, An. Christi 795. The Abbot of which obtained from Pope *Adrian*, the Precedency of all English Abbots, to which an end was put, Dec. 5. 1539. by the surrender of the said Abby to Hen. VIII. Near this place *Richard* Duke of *York* overthrew *Henry VI.* and took him Prisoner Anno Dom. 1455. who four years after was re-

stored to his liberty again, by a Victory obtained here too. This Town had the Honour of an Earldom bestowed upon it by *Charles II.* April 27. 1660. in the person of *Henry Fermin*, then Baron of *S. Edmondsbury* in *Suffolk*. Since raised to a Dukedom by the same King. This Town lies upon the River *Ver*, ten Miles from *Hertford* to the South-West. The Old Town I shall speak of in its proper place.

Albemarle, called by the French *Aumale*, is a Town in *Normandy* in France, near the Head of the River *Bussine*, in the Confines of *Picardy*. It is memorable for giving the Title of an Earl to the Noble Family *De fortibus*: And of Duke to *Edward* Earl of *Rutland*, after Duke of *York*. Given with the same Title to the Loyal, Wise, and Valiant *George Monk*, by *Charles II.* (July 7. 1660. who died Jan. 3. 1669.) It stands 14 Leagues from *Rouen* East.

Alberg, a City and Bishops See in *Fusland*. It lies not far from the *Baltick* Sea, in 58. deg. of Lat.

Albret a County and Duchy in *Gascony*, the Original of the late Royal Family of *Navar*.

Alberton, a Town and Port in *Barbary*, and Surrendered to the *Imperialists* upon Articles May 9. in the beginning of the Campaign of the year 1688. The *Imperialists* found there 84 pieces of Cannon, with almost an incredible quantity of Ammunition and small Arms, but no Provisions, the Blockade having long prevented them of receiving any relief.

Albigeois, a small Territory in *Languedoc*

Languedoc in *France*, with a City in it called *Ally*. This Province is divided by the River *Tarn*, and very much taken notice of in Church History, for those great oppositions the *Albigenses*, its Inhabitants, made long since against the Church of *Rome*.

Aibila, *Meroë*, an Island made by the Nile in *Ethiopia*, before it enters *Egypt*.

Alcairo, *Memphis*, a famous City of *Egypt*, seated a little above the *Delta*, where the Nile is first divided; it is called in Scripture *Noph*, and *Migdol*. Now wholly desolate.

Alcala, *Complutum*, is a City of the Kingdom of *Castile* in *Spain*, seated upon the River *Henarez*. It was heretofore a Bishops See, but belongs now to the Archbishops of *Toledo*. One of which *Franciscus Ximenius Cisnerus* Archbishop of *Toledo*, and a Cardinal in the year 1517. in the time of *Alphonfus Sapiens*, opened here an University: it is 6 Leagues from *Madrid*, and 15 from *Toledo*. Long. 17.30. Lat. 41.00.

Alcantara, *Norba Cesarea*, *Pons Trajani*, *Turobrica*, a City of the Kingdom of *Leon*, upon the River *Tajo*. It is a small City, and of late years has been fortified to preserve it from the incursions of the *Portugueze*, being but 3 Leagues distant from the Borders of that Kingdom. It is ennobled by a Bridge built over the River, of 670 foot in length, and 28 foot wide, which is generally attributed to *Trajan*; it stands upon six Pillars. This City was taken from the *Moors* by *Alphonfus VIII.* Anno 1013.

Aldeburgh, *Nurium*, a small Cor-

poration in the County of *Suffolk*, situated upon the Sea Shoar, which sends two Burgesses to Parliament.

Aldenburg, *Brannesia*, a ruined City in *Holstein*, eight Miles from *Lubeck*, which robbed it of its Bishoprick in 970. This is by some called *Olden-borch*. It is but two Miles from the *Baltick* Sea; there is now nothing but a Castle left.

Aldenburg, a Town of *Misnia* in *Germany*, upon the River *Pleiss*, which heretofore was a free Imperial City, but in 1308. was taken by *Frederick* Marquess of *Misnia*, and united to *Misnia*. In the Castle of this Town was the ancient Residence of the Dukes of *Saxony*. It is six German Miles distant from *Lipsick* to the South, and eight from *Misnia* to the West. Some call it *Altenb. rg.*

Alcmaer, a Town in the Northern parts of *Holland*.

Alcemaig. See *Germany*.

Alençon, *Alenconium*, a large and well built City in *Normandy*, adorned with the Title of a Duchy; it stands upon the River *Sarte*. This Title has been carried by eight of the Royal Family of *Valois*, and has been since conferr'd occasionally on many of the younger Princes of the Royal Family of *France*. It is forty two Miles from *Paris*.

Aleppo, *Berrhæa*, *Beroa*, is a City of *Syria*, seated upon the River *Marjya*, which falls into *Euphrates*, at this day the greatest City of *Syria*, a Mart filled with innumerable Inhabitants, and European Merchants, being 6 Miles in compass, with 3 Suburbs, 10 Gates, and an oblong Castle, which is very strong. It is the

the Seat and Government of a *Bassa*, 28 Leagues distant from *Scanderon* towards the *Euphrates*, and 200 Miles Northward from *Damascus*; the *English*, *French*, and *Venetians*, have each of them a Consul here. Long. 58. 20. Lat. 31. 25.

Alexandria, a City of *Egypt*, call'd by the *Turks* *Scanderik*, a celebrated Mart, and the Seat of the second Patriarch, built by *Alexander* the Great, *Anno Mundi*, 3618. that is, 330 years before Christ. It was considered much more than now, before the building of Grand *Cairo*. Heretofore the great Trade for Spices was driven here, which were brought by Camels from the Red Sea, but are now brought to us by Sea from the East *Indies*. Yet this Town is still much frequented by the *European* Ships for the sake of the Harbour. It is inhabited by about two thousand Souls, which being too few for so vast a City, accordingly much of it is nothing but Ruins: The *Pharoal*, once an Isle, is now joyned to the City, and a Fort built upon it by the *Turks*, with a Garrison for the security of the Port. This City was taken from the Christians by *Amrus* the Moor, after a Siege of thirteen Months, retaken from them in the times of the Holy War, *Anno Christi*, 1167. but it fell soon after into their Hands again. Long. 58. 20. Lat. 31. 25.

Alessandria della paglia, *Alexandria Statelliorum*, a large and well fortified City in the Dukedom of *Milan* in *Italy*, built upon the River *Tanaro*, which divides it. It was made a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Milan*, by Pope *Alex-*

ander III. *Anno* 1175. from whom it had its name. It is 52 Miles from *Milan* to the North West, and 12 from *Casal* to the South. This City in 1656. being besieged by the Prince of *Conty*, and the Duke of *Modena*, their Army was forced to rise for want of Mony. *Brietius*. Long. 30. 30. Lat. 43. 54.

Alessio, *Alex*, a River of *Calabria* in *Italy*, which falls into the Bay of *Tarento*.

Alet, *Alecta*, a City of *Languedoc* in *France*, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Narbone*, out of which Diocesis it was taken by Pope *John* XXII. It is five Leagues from *Carcaffone*, and stands at the foot of the *Pyrenean* Hills.

Algarria, a Northern Province of the Kingdom of *New Castile*, whose Bounds are not known, so that it is thought that both *Madrid* and *Toledo* are in this Province.

Algarve, a small part of *Spain*, which under *Alphonfus* III. was added to *Portugal*, with the Title of a Kingdom; *Tavira* is the chief place in it: it hath *Portugal* on the North, on the West and South it is washed by the Ocean, and on the East lies *Andaluzia*.

Algiers or *Argiers*, *Julia Casarea*, alii *Rufcurum*, *Rufucurum*, a City and Republick in *Africa*, upon the Confines of *Barbary*, on the *Mediterranean* Sea; famous for Piracies, and for the loss of a vast Fleet of Ships by a Tempest, belonging to *Charles* V. in 1541. when that Victorious Prince attempted the Conquest of this Place. The *English* have had better success against them, and have twice entered

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tered their strong Harbours, and burnt their Ships. First under Admiral *Blake*, April 4. 1655. And afterwards (having been forced to a Peace in 1668. by Sir *Thomas Allen*, which they broke the year following,) in 1670. Captain *Beach* meeting 7 of their Men of War, forced them on Shoar, two of which they burnt themselves, and the *English* the other 5, releasing 250 Christian Captives. In 1670. Sir *Edward Sprague* destroyed nine more of their Ships near the Castle of *Bugia*, which plaid upon him with their Cannon. This last Victory reduced those Pirates to beg a Peace, which with the *English* they have kept the better since. The *French* Fleet, Commanded by Mareschal *D'Estree*, discharged 10420 Bombs into the Town, in July 1688. whereby above two thirds of it were said to be destroyed: also 5 Ships, which were in Port, belonging to the Government there, were sunk or burnt by the same Fleet. The *Algierines* enraged thereat, shot off the *French* Consul at the Mouth of a Cannon, with several poor Captives: which was resented by the *French* upon 3 *Algierine* Officers that they had brought in Custody with them, whom they shot to death, and put their bodies upon a Hurdle of Planks to be driven ashore, to warn their Countrymen of the sad effects of their Cruelty. This Town is seated 100 Miles from *Sally*, right over against *Minorca*. Long 20. 15. Lat. 32. 45.

Algher, *Algaria*, *Corax*, a City of *Sardinia*, called by the *Spaniards* *Alguer*; it stands on the Western

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Shoars of that Isle, in the Northern part of it. This City is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Sassari*, from whence it is distant 16 Miles to the South. The Bishoprick was Translated from *Orana* hither, by *Julius II.* in 1504.

Algow, *Agorvia*, a County of *Schwaben*, a Province of *Germany*. It is bounded on the North by the *Danube*, and by the *Lech*, on the East by the Lake of *Constance*, and by the Territory of *Hegow* to the West, and by the Earldom of *Tirol* to the South. In this County lie the Marquifate of *Burgow*, *Aufburg*, and several other considerable Cities and Towns.

Alhama, *Artigi*, a City of the Kingdom of *Granada*, seated upon steep Hills, which was the place of delight to the *Moorish* Kings of *Granada*; it lies 7 Leagues from *Granada* North-West, called in the latter Maps *Alcala-real*.

Alhilet, *Sin*, a Desert of *Arabia*. *Alicant*, *Alona*, a Port of the Kingdom of *Valentia* in *Spain*, on the *Mediterranean* Sea, 10 Leagues from *Murcia* to the North-East, and from New *Carthage*, now *Valentia*, 14; the Bay that comes up to it is now called the Gulph of *Alicant*.

Aliola, a small Island between *Africa* and *Madagascar*, called in the Maps *Alion*.

Alkebulan, one of the names by which *Africa* is called.

Alize or *Alise*, *Alexia*, a place in the Duchy of *Burgundy*, now ruinous, formerly famous for the Siege it endured against *Jul. Caesar*.

Allier, *Elaver*, a River of *France*, which riseth in *Languedoc*, in the Territory

Territory of *Givandan*, in the Village of *Condress*, at the foot of *Lo-seve*, the highest of the Mountains of *Cevennes*; then running to the North, it watereth and divides the County of *Auvergne*, as likewise that of *Bourbon*, where it slides by *Moulins*, and a little beneath *Nevers*, it falls into the *Loire*.

Almeria, a City and Port in the Kingdom of *Granada*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Granada*, seated upon the *Mediterranean*, having its name from *Amalricus*, a *Gothish* King who built it; it is distant about twenty Miles from *Granada*, South-East. There is another Town of the same name in new *Spain*.

Almina, *Abyla*, a Mountain in the Kingdom of *Fez* in *Barbary*, near the Mouth of the Straights of *Gibraltar*, or the entrance of the *Mediterranean*, supposed to be one of *Hercules* his Pillars.

Almondbury, *Camulodunum*, a Town in *York-shire*, in the West-Riding, seated upon the River *Calder*, about seven miles from *Hali-fax* to the South-East; which was once a famous *Roman* and *Saxon* City, now a Village.

Aload, one of the names of *Nilus*.

Alost, a Town in *Flanders*, upon the River *Dender*; this Town was taken by the *French* in 1667 but was restored to the *Spaniards* again, who now have it. It lies in the middle between *Brussels* and *Gaunt*, one mile from *Dendermonde*. There was an Earldom which belonged to this place, which had Earls of its own till the Year 1165. when it fell to *Philip* Earl of *Flanders*, by In-

heritance, and was by him united for ever to *Flanders*.

ALPES, called by the *Germans* *Alben*, is a long Ridge of Mountains, which divide *Italy* from *France* and *Germany*. It begins at *Port Monaco*, a Town belonging to the States of *Genoua*, upon the *Mediterranean*, but in the Hands of the *French* ever since the Year 1641. And ends at the Gulph of *Carnaro*, a part of the *Adriatick* Sea, South of *Istria*, a Province belonging to the Republick of *Venice*. It is divided into divers parts, and each of them has its proper Name, besides the General. From the Port of *Monaco* to the Fountains of the River *Var*, they are called the *Maritim Alpes*. From thence to *Susa* the *Cottian Alpes*, from *Susa* to *S. Bernard* the less, they are called the *Greek Alpes*: from thence to *S. Gothard* the *Pennine Alpes*: next to these follow the *Grison Alpes*, to the Fountain of the River *Piave*; that part of them which lie near the City of *Trent*, are called by its Name. Those that follow as far as *Dolak*, are called the *Norician Alpes*; from the Fountains of *Tajamento* to those of the *Drave*, they are called the *Carinthian Alpes*; the last are the *Julian* or *Pannonian Alpes*. Yet some extend them as far as *Dalmatia*, and others carry them as far as *Thrace*, and the *Euxine Sea*, but it is the most received opinion that they end at the Fountains of the River *di Kulpe* in *Liburnia*. Thus far *Cluverius*. It were very easie to give a particular account of every one of these, but it would be too much for so short a work as this.

A'pon

Alpon Vecchio, Alpinus, a River in the Territories of *Verone*, which falls into the *Adige*, a River which belongs to the States of *Venice*.

Alpuxaras, Alpuxare, a considerable body of Mountains in the Kingdom of *Granada* in *Spain*, they were once well peopled, but are almost desolate now; the *Moors* that inhabited them, having been banished by *Philip III*.

Alre, Alera, a River in *Saxony* in *Germany*, which washeth the Walls of the City *Ferden*, or *Verden*, and then falls into the *Wese*.

Als, or *Alsit*, *Alfuntia*, a River of the Dukedom of *Luxemburg* in the *Low-Countries*, which washeth the Walls of the principal City, and then with the *Saar*, another River of the same Dukedom, falls into the *Moselle* above *Treves*.

Alsatia, called by the *Germans* *Elfs*, by the *French* *Alsace*. Is a Province of *Germany* in the upper Circle of the *Rhein*; lying between *Schwaben* on the East, *Lorain* on the West, and the lower *Palatinate*, the Territory of *Spire*, the Dukedom of *Bipont*, towards the North: and upon the *Switzers* toward the South. It is divided into three parts. *Alsatia*, (properly so called) and into the lower and upper *Alsatia*: which two last parts, the Bishoprick of *Basil*, *Spire*, and *Philipsburgh*, submitted to *Lewis XIII*. in 1634. and were yielded to the *French*, by the Peace of *Munster* in the Year 1648. The Territories of the Bishop and Chapter of *Strasburg*, which lie on this side the *Rhine*, belong to the lower *Alsa-*

tia.

Alsen, Alsa, or *Alfia*, is an Island of *Denmark* in the *Baltick* Sea, on the Eastern Shoar of the Dukedom of *Sleswick*, from which it is parted by a small Channel. At the South end of it stands a magnificent Castle called *Suderburgh*, which belongs to a branch of the House of *Holfatia* with the Title of Duke, and at the North end there is another Castle called *Nordoburg*, possessed by another *Ducal* Family. The whole Island is under the Dominion of the Duke of *Sunderburgh*, and is a part of the Dukedom of *Sleswick*.

Altern-bourg vide *Aldenburg*.

Amalfi, Amalphis, an Archiepiscopal City, and Dukedom of the Kingdom of *Naples*, but notwithstanding these great Honors, it is little, and ill built. It stands upon the Bay of *Salerno*, the West part of which is called *La Costa d' Amalfi*. It is said the body of *S. Andrew* is kept here. And in this place *Flavio Gioia* found out the Use of the Compass in the Year 1300. It is eleven miles distant from *Salerno*, and twenty four from *Naples*, to the North-East.

Amara, is a high Mountain with a City of the same Name built upon it, which gives Name to a Kingdom, in the very midst of *Aethiopia*; we are told the Children and Relations of the Royal Family are here kept in Custody, and that upon the death of their Prince, they fetch another from hence. But others pretend they are kept in *Ovoloni* in the Province of *Oinadag*. It lies under the Line, in sixty five degrees of Longitude.

Amasia.

Amnias, is a City of *Cappadocia*, the Less, upon the River *Iris* (*Iris*,) which falls in *Euxine* Sea. This City is by the *Turks* *Amnasan*; it is an Archbishoprick, with four Bishops. The *Turks* have been of it three Ages: it is large, and full of those Countries, and of the *Beglerbeg* of *Cappadocia* called by the *Turks*, *Serabo*, the ancient *Geoponius* who was born here, gives a particular Account of this City now gives the Title of Count to Signior *D'Adda*, the Count in *England* from Pope *Clement XI.* who promoted him to a Cardinalate amongst ten others in 1689. It lies in Long. Latit. 44. 25.

Amnias, or *S. Thomas*, a Town in *America* in *New Spain*, in the Province of *Honduras*, eighteen Miles distant from the *North* Sea, built Anno 1597. There is a Bishopric in the same Province, called *Amnias*.

Amnias, River of *Calabria* in *Italy*. The River of *Amazons* is one of the greatest Rivers of the World: it is in the *South* *America*, and empties into the *Peru*, a City of *Peru*, the Marshes which lie with- out of each other at the Mountains of *Cordillera*; emptying to the East, and be- come by the Streams of *Amnias*, and others, it passeth by the Cities of *Canela* and *Pacari*.

It receives the River *Maranon*; so passing many other Provinces after a Course of 1200 Leagues, it falls in the North

Ocean between *Brafila* and *Guiana*. The mouth of it is very large, and full of Islands: it was first found in 1541. by *Joannes Orellano* a *Spaniard*, and therefore some have call'd it the River of *Orellan*. *Peter Teixeira*, a *Spaniard*, has made a very exact Description of it, having spent ten Months in surveying it, in 1639.

Amburg, a City of *Germany*, in the Province of *Northgow*, upon the River *Wils*: it belongs now to the Duke of *Bavaria*; but both it, and the Country about it, did belong to the Elector Palatine: It is 7 *German* Miles from *Ratisbone*, and 8 from *Noremberg*.

Ambiam, a Kingdom of the Higher *Ethiopia*, between the Kingdoms of *Bagmid* and *Quara*. It takes its name from the head City of it.

Ambiancativa, a City and Kingdom of *Ethiopia* the Higher, which has the *Nile* on the East, and the Lake of *Amasen* on the West.

Amboina, is an Island of the *East Indies*: the whole Circuit whereof is 16 Leagues; but yet it is of great consideration by reason of the plenty of Spice which it affords. It was discovered by the *Portuguese* in 1515. In 1605. the *Dutch* drove out the *Portugal* Forces, and possessed themselves of *Amboina*, the principal Town, by one *Stephen van Hagan*: but that which makes this Island most infamous, was, the Cruelties of the *Dutch* executed upon the *English* in 1618. It lies not far from the *Moluccoes*, and is reckon'd among the *Selebes*. This Island lies West of *Banda* 24 Leagues, and very near the Line.

Amboise, *Ambacia*, is a Town and

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Amatique, or *S. Thomas*, a Town of *North America* in *New Spain*, in the Province of *Honduras*, eighteen Leagues distant from the *North Sea*, which was built Anno 1597. There is a River in the same Province, called *Amatituc*.

Amato, a River of *Calabria* in *Italy*.

The River of *Amazons* is one of the biggest Rivers of the World: it belongs to the *South America*, and riseth near *Quitum*, a City of *Peru*, out of two Marshes which lie within two Leagues of each other at the foot of the Mountains of *Cordillera*; then running to the East, and being augmented by the Streams of *Coca*, *Napo*, and others, it passeth the Provinces of *Canela* and *Pacamor*, where it receives the River *Xauxa* or *Maranio*; so passing many other Provinces after a Course of 1200 Leagues, it falls in the North

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Amboise, *Ambacia*, is a Town
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and Castle in *Touraine* in *France*, near the *Loir*, over which it has a Bridge. The Kings of *France* have often retired hither for their Privacy and Pleasure. *Charles VIII.* was born here 1470. and died here April 7. 1498. But most memorable is this Place for the Surprize intended against *Francis II.* by the *Hugonots* in 1560. which gave Birth to a lasting War in *France*. This Town lies six Leagues from *Tours*, and ten from *Blois*.

Ambracia, a considerable Episcopal City of *Epirus*, upon a Bay of the same name, in which the Battel of *Actium* was fought by the Fleets of *Augustus* and *Mark Antony*. This was the Regal City of the famous *Pyrrhus*, King of *Epirus*; distant from *Prevesa*, (*Nicopolis*) 25 Miles.

Ambres-bury, *Ambresburia*, a Town in *Wiltshire*, about five Miles West of *Salisbury*, and two Miles North of *Stone-henge*, seated upon the River *Avon*; which takes its name from *Ambrosius*, the first King of the *Britains* after the *Romans* forsook them, who is here supposed to have been slain and buried. *Camden*.

Ambriſi, *Ambriſius*, a River in the remotest *Ethiopia*, in the Kingdom of *Congo*: it ariseth in the Mountains near the City of *Tinda*, and falls into the *Ethiopick* Ocean between *Lelunda* and the *Loſe*, about 5 deg. from the Line South.

Ambrune, a City in the *Dauphinate* in *France*, call'd in Latin *Ebrodunum*: it is an Archbishops See, small, but strong, seated upon the River *Durance*, which falls into the *Rhône*, one League beneath *Avig-*

non: it lies 23 Leagues North-East of *Grenoble*, and 37 from *Lions*.

Amel, a Kingdom of *Africa* upon the *Atlantick* Ocean, between the Outlets of the River *Niger*, and on the Western side of it.

Amelant, an Island belonging to the *Dutch* in the *German* Ocean, on the Shoars of *Friseland*.

Amelia, a City of *S. Peter's* Patrimony in *Italy*, said to be built 964 years before *Persew*: it is an independent Bishops See, about six Miles from *Narni*.

AMERICA, is the Fourth Part of the World, and greater than the other Three. Wholly unknown to us till 1499. when *Christopher Columbus*, or *Colono*, a *Genouese*, first discovered it, at the Charges of *Ferdinando* and *Isabella*, King and Queen of *Spain*. *Americus Vesputio*, a *Florentine*, seven years after being sent by *Emanuel*, King of *Portugal*, went further, and discovered the Continent, and from him it has its name; but it is no less frequently call'd the *West Indies*. It lies in length, from North to South, under the shape of two vast Peninsulas, knit together by the Straights of *Panama*, where the Land is not above 17 Leagues from Sea to Sea. On the Western side it has the *Pacifick* Ocean; on the East, the *Atlantick*; on the South, the Straights of *Magellan* or *Le-Maire*; but as to the North, the bounds of it are not discovered, by reason of the great Cold, and nearness to the Northern Pole. Great part of it is under the *Spaniards*, viz. *Peru*, *New Spain*, *Terra firma*, *Paragua*, *Chili*, and many of the Northern and Southern Islands;

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Islands; yet divers of the Maritime parts are under the *Portugals, English, French* and *Hollanders*. Those Natives that live in these parts with the *Europeans* are much civilized; but those that inhabit the Inland Countries retain their ancient barbarous Customs. This vast Continent is divided into the Southern and Northern *America*, by the Bay of *Mexico* and the Streights of *Panama*. The Brevity I design will not permit me here to make a more particular Description of this great Continent, or of the numerous Islands which wait upon it in both the Oceans, like a numerous Train of Attendants.

Amersford, a small Town in the State of *Utrecht* in *Holland*, upon the River *Em*, under the Dominion of the United States, tho once an Imperial City. In 1624. it was taken by the *Spaniards*, but soon after retaken by the *Dutch*; and in 1672. it fell into the hands of the *French*, who deserted it two years after. It lies about 3 Leagues East of *Utrecht*.

Amiens, Samarobrina, Samarobriga, the chief City of *Picardy*, and a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Rheims*; it stands upon the River *Somme*, mid-way in the Road between *Calais* and *Paris*, about 25 *French Miles* from each. It was a long time the Frontier Town of *France*, surpris'd by the *Spaniards* in 1597. but soon after re-taken by that Victorious Prince *Henry IV.* Built by *Antonius Pius* the Emperor, and was call'd at first *Samarobriga*, that is, the Bridge upon *Samara*.

Amsterdam, Amstelodamium, is

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the chief Town of the Province of *Holland*, seated upon the River *Yam*. It is a new City, first fortified in 1492. but within this last hundred of years it has received its greatest growth, and is now one of the greatest Marts in *Europe*. It takes its name from the River *Amstel* which glides by it: and has a large, convenient, and a well-traded Haven. The Riches, number of Ships, and Merchants belonging to it, are equal to those of most Cities in Christendom. It was taken by the *Hollanders* under Prince *William* of *Nassau*, from the *Spaniard*, in 1578. having been heretofore one of the Imperial Cities: it stands about two Leagues from the *Zuider Sea*, and four from *Utrecht*.

Ana, a Town of *Arabia Deserta* upon the River *Euphrates*.

Annardale, is a County in the West of *Scotland*, upon the River *Solway*, which parts *Scotland* from *England*; it takes its name from the River *Anan*, as doth also the principal Town in it, which (saith *Camden*). lost all the Glory and Beauty it had by the English War in the Reign of *Edward VI.*

Anapo, Anapus, a River of *Sicily*.

Anatolia, Asia minor, call'd by the *Turks, Natolie*, is a considerable part of *Asia*, extending it self Westward to the Shoars of *Greece*. It is bounded on the North with the *Euxine* or *Black Sea*; on the East it is separated from *Syria* and *Armenia major* by the *Euphrates*; on the South it has the *Mediterranean*, and on the N. it is severed from *Greece* and *Thrace* by the *Bosphorus* and many other

Seas.

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Seas. It is all of it in miserable Slavery under the *Turks*, who have strangely depopulated, impoverished, and ruined this once most rich and powerful Country.

Anclam, Anclamum, a very strong Town in *Pomerania*, under the Government of the King of *Sweden*, upon the River *Pene*. It was taken from the *Suedes* by the Duke of *Brandenburg* in 1676. and restored to them in 1679. It lies 8 German Miles South-East from *Stetin*.

Ancona, the principal City of *Marca Anconitana*; which Territory takes its name from this City: it stands upon the *Adriatick* Sea, near the Promontory of *S. Ciriaco*. Built by the *Syracusans*, who fled hither to avoid the fury of their Tyrant. The Haven was built by *Trajan* the Emperor, and is one of the fairest in the World, but not so safe as capacious. In 1532. Pope *Clement VII.* built here a very strong Castle, upon pretence of securing the City against the *Turks*, but in reality to bring it into a greater subjection to the Popedom, in whose Dominions it is; tho' formerly a kind of a Republick: it has a Bishop, who is not under any Archbishop. It is distant from *Rome* 110 Miles to the North-East, and from *Urbino* 53 Miles to the South-East.

Anczakrych, Anczakricus, a River of the *Ukraine* in *Poland*, which falls into the Black Sea, within one Polish Mile of *Oczakow*, which is now in the Possession of the *Turks*, and stands near the Mouth of the *Niester*, [*Borysthenes*.]

Andaluzia, Vandalitia, is a Kingdom in the South of *Spain*: bound-

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ed on the North with the Province of *Eftremadura* and *New Castile*; on the East with the Kingdom of *Granada*; on the South with the Ocean and the *Mediterranean*; and on the West with the *Atlantick* Ocean and *Algarve* in *Portugal*: This is the most rich and fertile Country in all *Spain*. The *Moors* erected in it two Kingdom, that of *Corduba*, and that of *Sevil* (*Hispalis*), which were both re-conquered and added to *Castile* by *Ferdinand II.* in 1248. It is divided into two parts by the River *Guadalquivir* (*Bætis*.) and the chief City is *Sevil*.

Andes, call'd by some the *Cordillera's*, is one of the vastest and highest Ridges of Mountains in the World: they begin in the North part of the Kingdom of *Peru*, and are continued from thence, without any Interruption, to the Streights of *Magellan* by the space of 1000 Spanish Leagues: much of the same height, and seldom above 20, 30, or 40 Leagues from the *Pacifick* Ocean: many of them burn perpetually towards *Chili*.

Andover, is a Corporation in the North-west part of the County of *Hampshire*, which sends Burgesses to Parliament, and gives the Title of a Viscount to the Honorable Earls of *Berkshire*, now in the Possession of *Tho. Howard*: it is seated about eighteen Miles from *Sourhampton* to the North-west.

St. Andrews, [*Andreapolis*.] a City of *Fife* in the South of *Scotland*, North of the Frith of *Edenburgh*, upon the *German* Ocean, into which it hath a fair Prospect, and upon which it hath a large Haven.

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The ancient name of this place was *Regimund*: it hath an University, erected by *James I. Anno Domini 1426*. It is also an Archbishops See, erected by Pope *Sixtus IV. Anno 1471*. instead of *Aberneath*. The Archbishops of all *Scotland* were heretofore under the Archbishop of *York*, till *James III. of Scotland* representing to the Pope that there were frequent Wars between *England* and *Scotland*, obtained from the said Pope, That the Archbishop of *S. Andrews* should be independent Primate of *Scotland*, in the twelfth year of his Reign: yet *Innocentius VIII.* who immediately succeeded him, obliged this Primate and his Successors to observe the laudable Customs of the famous Metropolitan Church of *Canterbury*. This City, in 1651. not surrendring upon the first Summons, to our *English* victorious Rebels, was fin'd Five hundred Pounds, but had it remitted upon shewing they were poor Scholars. It is 38 Miles from *Edenburgh*, to the North-East, and 23 from *Aberneath*, to the East: it lies in Long. 17.28. and Lat. 57.46.

Angers, Juliomagus, in *Cesar Andes*, is the Head of the Dukedom of *Anjou*, a large well built City, and the See of a Bishop, under the Archbishop of *Tours*. It is seated on the River *Sartre*, in a very good Air; and is also an University, founded by *Lewis II. Duke of Anjou*, the Son of King *John of France*, Anno 1388. This City is 26 Leagues from *Toures*, towards the West; and within one League of the *Loire*.

Anglesey, Mona, called by the *Welsh*, *Men* or *Tir-mon*, and *Angle-*

sey from the *English* after they conquered it: it is compassed on all sides with the *Irish* Sea, which separates it from the County of *Carnarvan* in *Wales* by so narrow a Channel, that in some places it may be forded at low Water: it is in compass sixty Miles, making one of the Counties of *Wales*, and the most fruitful. This Island was the Seat of the *British* Druides, subdued for the Romans by *Suetonius Paulinus*, in the Reign of *Nero*: but he not being able to perfect the Conquest, *Julius Agricola*, his Successor, did it effectually. *Edward I.* brought it in Subjection to the Crown of *England* in 1282. till which time it was under the Kings of *North-Wales*. The Right Honourable *Arthur Annistly*, a great lover of Learning and Books, was lately Earl of this County.

Angola, a Kingdom in *Africa*, upon the South of the Kingdom of *Congo*.

Angoulesme, Engolisma, is an Episcopal City in *Aquitaine* in *France*, under the Archbishop of *Bordeaux*; it stands upon the River *Charme* which falls into the Ocean right over against the Island of *Oleron*. There is belonging to it also a Dukedom which is bounded upon the North with *Poitou*, upon the East with *Limosin*, upon the South with *Pericort*, and upon the West with *Xantogn*. This Dukedom is call'd by the name of *Angoumois*.

Anguilla, is one of the *Caribby* Islands planted by the *English*: it lies in 18 d. 21 m. Nor. Lat. and 330 of Long. in length about 10 Leagues, in breadth three. The Tobacco

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of this Island is well esteemed.

Anian, a Streight supposed to be between *Asia* and *America*, but could never yet be discovered where or whether there be any such Passage or no: it is thought to lie North of *China* and *Japan*, and to disjoin the Eastern part of *Asia* from the Western part of *America*.

Anjou, *Andegavia*, is one of the noblest Dukedoms of *France*: bounded on the East with *La Beausse*, on the West with *Britain* and part of *Poitou*, on the South, in part by *Berry*, and in part by *Poitou*, in which Circumference are included *Anjou*, *Tourein*, and *Maine*. This Country is for the most part very fruitful and pleasant, especially in *Tourein*, and along the *Loire*. *Anjou*, properly so call'd, is seated between *Tourein* and *Maine*, and was so called from the *Andegavi*, the old Inheritants of it. *Henry II.* King of *England*, was Earl of *Anjou* by Inhabitation from his Father, as he was King of *England* by *Maud* his Mother, Daughter to *Henry I.* King *John*, his Son, lost it, and ever since it has been either annexed to the Crown of *France*, or given to the younger Sons of that Royal Family.

Anneci, *Annecium*, a neat City in *Savoy*, with a Castle. It is the Capital of the Dukedom of *Geneva*, seated upon a Lake of the same name; where the River *Troud* issueth out of the Lake at the foot of the Mountain *Saymenox*: heretofore greater, but now it is little, and not well inhabited, tho the See of the Bishops of *Geneva* has been Translated thither above 100 years. In this place resteth the Body of *S. Fran-*

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cis de Sales, who was Bishop and Prince of *Geneva*, near the time of the Reformation of *Calvin*. This City is 6 Leagues from *Geneva*, South.

Annibi, a Lake of North *Tartary* in *Asia*, where there are Mountains of the same name.

Anslo, or *Opslo*, *Anslooa*, a City of the Province of *Aggerhous* in *Norway*, with a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Drontheim*, seated upon a Bay of the same name, 35 Miles from the *Baltick* Sea, Northward: it has a Castle near it call'd *Aggerhuslo*. This City was miserably ruin'd by Fire in the Reign of *Christian IV.* who rebuilt it Anno 1614. and call'd it *Christianstad* from his own Name. In this City were celebrated the Nuptials of *James I.* King of *England*, with the Lady *Ann*, Daughter of *Frederick II.* King of *Denmark*. Novem. 23. 1589. It stands fifty six German Miles from *Stockholme*, West.

Ante, *Anta*, a River in *Normandy* which washeth the Town of *Falaise*, and 3 Leagues lower falls into the *Dive*, which last falls into the *British* Sea, 4 Leagues East of *Caen*.

Ante, *Anta*, a small Town and Port in *Guiny* in *Africa*, three Leagues from the Cape of *Three Heads*, East.

Antego, is one of the *Caribby* Islands placed in 16. d. 11. m. of Northern Lat. and 339 of Long. inhabited by the *English* for some years, and is about 6 or 7 Leagues in length and breadth, difficult of Access, and not much stored with Springs, which the Inhabitants supply by Ponds and Cisterns.

Antequera, a small ill built City
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of *New Spain* in *America*, eighty Leagues from *Mexico*, which in 1535. was made a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Mexico*, by Pope Paul III.

Antibes, a Town and Port in *Provence* in *France*.

Antioch, *Antiochia*, is call'd by the *Turks*, *Antachia*; by the *Arabs*, *Antihakia*. It was built by *Seleucus*, the Son of *Antiochus* King of *Syria*, one of the Successors of *Alexander* the Great, and call'd after his Father's Name. This City was, during the times the *Greeks* and *Romans* were possess'd of it, the Capital of *Syria*, or rather of the *East*; here the Disciples and Followers of our Saviour *Jesus Christ* were first called *Christians*; and accordingly, the Bishop of this City was accounted the third Patriarch of the World, *Rome* being the first, and *Alexandria* the second: others count it the second Patriarchate. As it had these great Honors, so it was excellently built, strongly fortified both by Art and Nature, and very populous, till it fell into the hands of the *Arabians*, *Mamelucks*, and *Turks*, who have made it desolate, and suffered all its stately, and most of its common Buildings, to fall into decay. *June* 3. 1098. it was recovered by the *Christians*, but in 1188. it was again betrayed into the hands of the *Mahometans*, who have been the Masters of it ever since: it is encompassed with a double Wall, one of Stone, and the other of Brick, with 460 Towers in the Walls: The greatest part of these Walls remain, with a most impregnable Castle at the East-end of the City, but almost

all the Houses are falling down; so that the Patriarch has removed his Dwelling to *Damascus*. This City is built on both sides of the River *Orontes*, over which there was a Bridge. It stands about 12 Miles from the *Mediterranean*, the River *Pharpar* passing on the South-side of it. This place is call'd in the Prophets, *Riblah*, and was memorable in those times for the Tragedies of *Jeconias* and *Zedechias*, Kings of *Judah*. It stands about 20 Miles from *Scanderone*, South, and 22 from *Aleppo*: in 68 d. 10 m. Long. and 36. 20. Lat.

Antiochia Cilicia, was a City of *Asia* the Less in *Cilicia*, a Bishop's See, seated upon the River *Pyramus*; but what it is now is not known.

Antiochia Pisidia, mentioned *Acts* 13. 14. was afterwards an Archbishop's See; but it is now a mean Village, and called by the *Turks*, *Verfaceli*, or, as others say, *Antachio*: it is distant from *Iconium* 60 Miles North-West, from *Ephesus* 160 East.

Antivari, *Antibarum*, is a Metropolitan City of *Dalmatia*, seated upon a Mount upon the Shoars of the *Adriatick* Sea, under the Dominion of the *Turks*. The Archbishop of this City had 9 suffragan Bishops under him: it is distant from *Budoa* West, and *Dolcigno* East, 10 Miles; from *Scutari*, South, 18 Miles.

Antwerp, *Anversa*, call'd by the *French*, *Anvers*, by the *Germans*, *Antorf*, is a City of the *Low Countries* in the Dukedom of *Brabant*, upon the River *Scheld*. It is a large and beautiful City, and was, about 100 years since, the most populous and best traded City in all those Pro-

vinces; and in 1559. was made a Bishop's See by *Paul IV.* In 1569. the Duke *de Alva* built here a strong Castle. In 1576. the *Hollanders* plundered it. In 1585. the Duke of *Parma* reduced it under the Dominion of the *Spaniard* again, in whose hands it now is: but all these Mutations, and the building of Forts upon the River by the *Hollanders*, has reduced much of its ancient Glory, and it is now decaying. *Abraham Ortelius*, a learned Geographer, who was born here, has described this City at large, as also *Lewis Guicciardin*, in his Description of the *Low Countries*. It stands ten Miles from *Ghent*, and as many from *Brussels*.

Aoaxe, a River of *Abissinia* in *Africa*; it riseth in the Borders of the Provinces of *Xao* and *Oggo*, and being augmented with the Streams of *Machi*, it runs Eastward through the Kingdom of *Adel*; the Capital of which, *Avea Gurrela*, being watered by it, it falls into the Gulph of *Arabia*.

Aouste, *Augusta pratoria*, a City and Dukedom of *Piedmont*, it is an Episcopal See under the Archbishop of *Tarantaise*, and a part of the Dominions of the Duke of *Savoy*: it stands in a mountainous, but fruitful Soil, at the foot of the *Grecian Alpes*, upon the River *Doria*, where it receives the River *Bauteggio*, which do both fall into the *Po*. This City was a *Roman* Colony, call'd by *Pliny*, *Italicæ Limes*, the Frontier of *Italy*. It is 50 Miles from *Turin*, East.

Apennino, *Apenninus*, a known and very great Chain of Mountains, which divide *Italy* into two parts: it

is 700 Miles long, and begins at the *Maritim Alpes*, and extends it self to the utmost bounds of *Calabria*, where one Branch of them ends at the *Capo dell Arme*, 12 Miles East of *Reggio*; and the other Branch at *Capo di Santa Maria* in *Apulia*, at the Mouth of the Gulph of *Venice*. In all this long Course there is only the River *Offanto* (*Aufidus*) that crosseth it near the City *Conza*. It has divers names given it in several places, which I shall omit.

Apenrade, *Apenrora*, a little City of South *Fusland*, in the Dukedom of *Sleswick*, near the *Baltick* Sea; it belongs to that Duke with the adjacent Territory, and is distant from *Hader Slevén*, South, three *Danish* Miles. It has a large Haven secured from the South-East Wind by the Island of *Alsen*.

Appenzel, *Abbatiscella*, a very rich Burrough in *Switzerland*, and the Head of the last of the Cantons, it not joyning with them till 1513. It has its name from this Town, and was once a part of the Jurisdiction of the Abby of *S. Gall*. It is seated at the Rise of the River *Sintra*, distant from *Curia* 12 French Leagues, from *Zurich* 6 German Miles Eastward. The Inhabitants of this Canton are mix'd of the Protestant and Romish Religion.

Appleby, *Aballaba*, the County Town of *Westmorland*, almost encompassed with the River *Eden*, an ancient *Roman* Town, and the Station of the *Aurelian Moors*. It has a pleasant Situation, being built upon the easie Ascent of a rising Hill; with only one Street, and that not mightily inhabited: yet for the great Anti-

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Antiquity of it, the Assizes and Sessions are kept here; and it has the right of sending two Burgeſſes to the Parliament. *William*, King of *Scotland*, ſurprized this Town, but King *John* ſoon after recovered it again.

Apre, *Apta Julia*, a City and Biſhoprick in *Provence* upon the River *Calavone*, at the foot of the Mountains. This Biſhop is a Suffragan to the Archbiſhop of *Aix*: it is a ſmall Place, diſtant from *Avignon* nine Miles to the Eaſt.

Apulia, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*, bounded with *Abruzzo*, on the Eaſt with *Terra di Otranto*, and the *Adriatick* Sea on the North, and on the South with *Calabria*. The *Italians* do call this commonly, *Puglia*, as the *French* call it *Pouille*.

Apulia Daunia, is that part of *Puglia* which lieth next to *Abruzzo*, from which it is parted by the River *Fortore*, and ſo extendeth Eaſtward as far as the River *Loſanto*, where it meets with *Peucetia*.

Apulia Peucetia, extendeth from the Banks of *Loſanto* to the Land of *Otranto*, Eaſt.

Aquila, the chief City of *Abruzzo* in the Kingdom of *Naples*. It is a Biſhops See, once under the Archbiſhop of *Chieti*, but now exempted from his Jurisdiction: ſeated on a Hill, and has a ſtrong Caſtle in it; the River *Pescara* flows near it: it is ſixty Miles diſtant from *Rome*, to the South-Eaſt.

Aquileja, is call'd by the *French* *Aquilee*, by the *Germans*, *Aglar* and *Aglareu*: a Patriarchal City of *Italy*; and was in ancient times very

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great, and one of the principal Cities of *Italy*, the Reſidence of ſome Emperors. In 452. *Attila*, King of the *Huns*, took and deſtroyed it, after a Siege of 3 years: after this, being rebuilt by *Narſetes*, it was again burnt and ruin'd by the *Lombards* in 590. and was after this rebuilt by *Popone*, Patriarch of it. In ancient times it was under the temporal Jurisdiction of theſe Patriarchs; but being afterwards taken by the Dukes of *Auſtria*, it remains to this day in their hands. It is now almoſt deſolate, by reaſon of its bad Air, troubleſome Rubbiſh and Ruins, and the Vicinity of *Venice*, which draws all Trade from it. This City lies between the River *Iſonzo* to the Eaſt, and *Anſa* to the Weſt, and is not above nine Miles diſtant from the Shoars of the *Adriatick* Sea, on the North. It lies in 36. 10. Long. and 45. 45. Lat.

Aquiſgrana, *Aquiſgranum*. See *Aix la Chapelle*.

Arabia, is a very large Country in *Aſia*: having on the North, *Syria* and *Diarbechia*; upon the Eaſt, the *Persian* Gulph, and the Streights of *Baſor*, by which it is ſeparated from *Persia*; on the South it has the *Arabian* Sea, and on the Weſt the *Red Sea*, which cuts it off in great part from *Africa*. The Southern and Eaſtern parts, which are the greateſt, are well cultivated, but the Northern is for the moſt part barren and ſandy, having but few Inhabitants or Cities, by reaſon of the vaſt Deſerts, barren Mountains, and want of Water. It is all under Princes of its own, except a ſmall part of *Arabia Petraea*, in which the *Turks* have ſome

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some few Forts. This vast Country is divided into three Parts, viz. The *Desart*, The *Happy*, and the *Stony*.

Arabia Deserta, (the *Desart*) is the least part of all the three, and lies most North: called by the *Asia-ticks*, *Berii Arabistan*; bounded on the South by the Mountains of *Arabia the Happy*, on the East by the Province of *Iraca*, heretofore *Chaldea*; upon the North by *Diar-uechia*, from which it is separated by the River *Euphrates*; upon the West by *Syria*, the Holy Land, and *Arabia the Stony*.

Arabia Felix, (the *Happy*) is the greatest of all the three parts, and lies extended to the South and East: it is call'd by the Inhabitants *Femen*, and is encompass'd on all sides by the Sea, except towards the North, where it bounds upon the other two *Arabia's*. There are in this part many Kingdoms and great Cities, the Soil being fruitful, and the Country not easie to be invaded by the neighbour Nations, by reason of its Situation.

Arabia Petraea, (the *Stony*) lies more West, and is call'd by the *Turks* *Dase-lik Arabistan*, or as others say, *Baraab Arabistan* by the Natives: it is bounded on the North by the Holy Land, and part of *Syria*, on the East by *Arabia Deserta* in part, and by *Arabia Felix* in part, as also on the South; and on the West it has the *Red Sea* and *Egypt*. Two things have made these Countries known to all the World, The wandering of the Children of *Israel* 40 years, in the first; and the Birth of that great Deceiver *Mabomet*, in the latter of these three Parts.

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Aracujes, a People of *Chili*, which are the most warlike of all the *Americans*.

Arach, *Parthia*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Persia*.

Arach, *Petra*, the Chief City of *Arabia Petraea*, once the capital City of *Moab*, and then call'd *Rabath*; afterwards an Archbishops See under the Patriarch of *Jerusalem*, being taken from the Patriarch of *Alexandria*; it was also once call'd *Cyriacopolis*, and *Mons Regalis*; by some now, *Krach*: it stands upon the Confines of *Palestine*, near the Brook *Zareth*, and lies in 66. 45. Long. and 30. 20. Lat.

Arad, *Caucasus*, is a Mountain of *Asia*, which the Fable of *Prometheus* has made very well known. It is that part of Mount *Taurus* which lies between the *Euxine* or *Black Sea* on the West, and the *Caspian Sea* on the East, including the *Mengrelians*, (*Coraxicos*.) *Caitachians* (*Heniochos*) and the *Achaens* (*Achaos*.) It is continued also amongst the *Asiatick Tartars* as far as to the *Cimmerian Bosphorus*, now commonly call'd *Cocas*. This Mountain is very high, and always covered with Snow. It is call'd by *Hayton*, the *Armenian Cochias*; by others, *Albser*; by *Niger*, *Adazer*; by *Circassians*, *Salatto*; and by the French *le mont de Circassie*.

Arañ, *Araxes*. Vide *Achlar*.

Aran, *Arania*, is a very fruitful Vale in *Aquitain* in *France*, which lies between the *Pyrenean Hills* and the County de *Bigorre*, of which it was a part till 1192. when *Alphon-sus*, King of *Arragon*, seized on it (as *Peter de Marca* saith) and annexed

annexed it to the Kingdom of *Arragon*, tho it lies on the *French* side of the *Pyrenees*: in this Vale riseth the River *Garonne*, one of the greatest in *France*; and there are in it thirty three Castles or Villages, of which *Viella* is the chief.

Arch-Angel, is a very famous Sea-Port in the North of *Muscovy*, in the Province of *Dwina*, upon the River *Dwin*, which near this place is divided into two Branches, making the Island of *Podesmeske*, and then falling into the *White-Sea*, fix *German* miles beneath this City. The Passage by Sea to this City was first found out by one *Richard Chandler* an English-man, in the Year 1554, or near that time, before which the *Muscovites* had no Communication with these parts of the World, excepting by the *Baltick* Sea, by *Narva*, and *Poland*: accordingly, the *English* were at first treated with great Kindness by the Princes of *Muscovy*, and in the Year 1569, obtain'd from *Basilovits*, the Emperor of *Muscovy*, that none but the *English* should trade here; but since that, the *Dutch*, *Danes*, and *Swedes*, have had their share; and *Arch-Angel*, which when it was discover'd was a Village, is now become a rich and populous City. This City lies in 64 d. of Lat.

Arcani, *Apsarus*, a River of the *Mengrelians*, which riseth from the Mountains of *Chielder* in *Armenia* major, and running Northward, falls into the *Euxine* Sea at *Arcani*, a Town of *Mengrelia*, seated upon that Sea between *Trapezunt*, (from which it is distant 150 miles,) and *Phazzeeth* a City of *Mengrelia*.

Archipelago, *Archipelagus*, mare *Ægeum*, is a part of the *Mediterranean* Sea, which lies between *Greece*, the *Lesser Asia*, and the *Isle of Crete*: this Sea is stored with an innumerable Shoal of small Islands, and by Allusion, late Writers have for that reason given the same names to divers other Seas in the *East* and *West Indies*.

Arbois, a Town in the *Franche-County*, famous for the good Wines it yields.

Arcklow, is a small Town, with a County belonging to it in the Province of *Leinster* in *Ireland*: seated upon the *Irish* Sea, thirty one miles South of *Dublin*, and deserves the rather to be mentioned, because it belongs to the Noble and Loyal Family of the Dukes of *Ormond*, who are Barons of it.

Ardevil, *Ardevila*, a Town in the Province of *Servan* in the Kingdom of *Persia*, about twenty Leagues from the *Caspian* Sea. It is a large City, but not wall'd, remarkable for its being able to shew the Sepulchres of many of the Kings of *Persia*; and in the Year 1618, the *Turks* and *Persians* fought near this place a dreadful Battel, the *Persians* getting the Victory with a vast loss, which ended in a speedy Peace, offered by the Victors, and accepted by the *Turks*. *Brietius*.

Ardee, *Ardea*, a River of *Normandy*, which falls into the *British* Sea at *Auranches*, near the Limits of the Dukedom of *Britain*.

Ardee, or *Atherdee*, a small Market-Town in the County of *Louth* in the Province of *Ulster* in *Ireland*.

King *James II.* lay encamped upon the Plains here, with an Army of 20000 Men, whilst the Duke of *Schomberg* and his Forces were so strongly entrench'd at *Dundalk*, who not accepting of a Battel, when it was presented by King *James*; both the Armies retir'd soon after, without fighting, into their Winter Quarters, November 1689.

Ardennea, *Ardena Sylva*, called by the Germans *Ardennerwaldt*, and *Luitticherwaldt*, is the greatest Forest in all the *Low Countries*; it reacheth above 100 miles in length, at this day extending it self through the Dukedom of *Luxemburgh*, the Bishoprick of *Liege*, the South part of *Henalt*, and to the Borders of *Champaign*; it is taken notice of by *Cesar* and *Tacitus*.

Ardmounack, is a Territory in the County of *Rosse* in *Scotland*, belonging to the Royal Family of *Scotland*. *Charles I.* as 2 Son to King *James I.* had the Title of Baron of *Armonack* given him at two years of Age.

Ardres, *Ardra*, is a little, but well fortified Town in the County of *Guienne* in *Picardy* in *France*: it stands in the Marshes, in the Borders of *Artois*, and has been often, but in vain, attack'd by the *Spaniards*: it stands three Leagues from *Calis* toward the South, and a little more from *Gravelin*.

Ardila, a River of *Spain*, which riseth in *Andaluzia*, and dischargeth it self into the *Guadiana*, below the City of *Olivenza* in *Portugal*.

Arembourg, *Areburiun*, a Town of the lower *Germany*, lately adorn'd with the Title of a Principality: it lies between *Colen* to the North, and

Treves to the South, upon the River *Aer*. Seven *German* miles from *Juliers*, to the South, and four from the *Rhine*, West.

Argile, *Argathelia*, is a very large County in the Western parts of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, upon the West of *Dunbritaine Frith*. This was the first Country the *Scots* who came out of *Ireland* possess'd themselves of, as is shewn by *Camden* out of *Bede*. First also made a County or Earldom by *James II.* King of *Scotland*, who invested *Colin*, Lord *Campbell*, with the Title of Earl of *Argile*, in regard of his own, and of the Worth of his Family, which is deriv'd from the ancient Princes of this Country. They have also, (saith *Camden*) been made Lords of *Lorn*, and for a good while. General Justices of the Kingdom of *Scotland*: but the two last Earls were unfortunate.

Arglas, is a small Town in the Province of *Ulster*, in the County of *Downe* in *Ireland*, with a Haven belonging to it. The Lord *Cromwel* of *Oakham* is Earl of this place.

Arguin, [*Arguinum*], a small Island, with a Fort upon it, belonging to the *Hollanders*, upon the Coast of *Nigritia*. This Fort was built by the *Portugals* in 1455. Taken from them by the *Hollanders* in 1633. Taken from the *Hollanders* by the *English*, of late Years, and it was again taken and ruin'd by the *French* in 1678; and is now again under the *Hollander*. It lies in the *Atlantick* Ocean, upon the Coast of the Kingdom of *Gualata*, about, or in 20 d. of Northern Latitude.

Arhusen, *Arhusia*, is a City of *Denmark* in the Dukedom of *Futland*,

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land, upon the *Baltick* Sea: it is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Lunden*, seated upon the River *Gude*; ten miles South of *Alburg*, two miles West from the Island of *Fui-*
men, and about twenty six miles North of *Lubeck*. This City was taken, and severely treated by the *Swedes* in 1644. but is since that in the Possession of the *Danes* again.

Arica, a Port in the Kingdom of *Peru* in the Province of *los Charsas*, where they ship the Silver brought from *Potosi*. It is a small Town, but has a capacious Haven, and a strong Castle, distant from *La Plata* to the South-East, and from *Cusco* to the South, eighty Leagues.

Ariel, a River of the *Precopen-*
sian Tartars, which falls into the *Nieper*, (*Borysthenes*) below *Terkj*.

Arles, *Arelas*, a City and Archbishoprick in *Provence* of *France*, upon the *Rhone*. In this place there was celebrated a great Council of the *Western* and *African* Bishops, by the Order of *Constantine* the Great, in the Year 312, or as *Cabafutius* saith, in 314. that is, about sixteen years before the General Council of *Nice*; and there has been several other held in after-times in the same Place. This City was once made the Head of a Kingdom, which had Kings of its own from the Year 879, till 1032. sometimes call'd the Kingdom of *Arles*, and sometimes of *Burgundy* beyond the *Four*. (*Furana*.) It is seated on the left side of the River *Rhone*, over which here is a Timber Bridge, twelve Leagues from *Mar-*
seilles to the West.

Arlington, a little Village in *Mid-*
dlesex, between *Harlington* and *Shepeston*, which being the Birth-

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place of the Right Honorable *Hemy Bennet*, he was by *Charles II.* created Baron of *Arlington*, the 14th of *March* 1664, and Earl of the same the 22th of *April* 1672, sworn Lord Chamberlain of the Household to King *Charles II.* *Sept.* 11. 1674. and died the first Year of King *James the II.* in great Honor and Esteem.

Armagh, *Armacha*, is a County of *Ulster* in *Ireland*, incompass'd with the River *Neury* on the East, with the Country of *Louth* on the South, and with the *Black-water* North. This is one of the most fruitful Counties in all *Ireland*. Upon the River *Kalin*, which falleth into the *Black-water*, (a River so call'd) stands *Armagh*, a poor decayed City, though an Archiepiscopal See, and the Primate of the whole Kingdom. This Primate was subject to the Archbishop of *Canterbury* till 1142, when it was exempted by one *John Papyrio*, a Papal Legate, as *Camden* saith. The City was taken by *Cromwel* in 1650.

Armanac, *Arminiacenfis Comitatus*, is a County of *Aquitain*, or the upper *Gascony*, in *France*; bounded on the North by the Counties of *Agemois* and *Condome*, on the East by *Languedoc*, on the West by *Gascony*, properly so call'd, *Bearn* and *Bigorre*, and on the South by the County of *Cominge*. The Earls of of this County are much celebrated in the ancient *French* History.

Armanoth, vide *Ardmonack*.

Armenia major, is call'd by the Inhabitants *Curdistian*, by the *Georgians* *Armenio*: a very large and well known Country of *Asia*; being divided from the *Georgians*,
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Mengrelians, and *Muscovites*, by the Mountains; on the South by *Mount Taurus* from *Mesopotamia*, and by *Mount Niphate* from *Assyria*; on the West it has the *Euphrates*, by which it is divided from *Cappadocia*, and *Armenia* the Less: The greatest part of it is under the *Turks*, but a small part towards the East is under the *Persian*. In this Country both *Euphrates* and *Tigris* have their Fountains.

Armenia minor, call'd now by some *Aladuli*, by others *Ac-coionlu*, is a part of *Asia* the Less, and was heretofore a part of *Cappadocia*: bounded on the North by the *Mengrelians* and the *Pontus*, or *Euxine* Sea; on the South by *Cilicia* and *Syria*; on the East by *Armenia major*, and on the West by *Cappadocia*. This whole Country is now under the Dominion of the *Turks*.

Armentiers, *Armentaria*, a Town of *Flanders* upon the River *Ley* (*Legia*) which falls into the *Schelde* at *Gant*. This Town was the Theatre of great Actions during the former Wars, and was left to the *French* by the Treaty of *Aquisgrane*, who have had it ever since the Year 1668. It is a fair Town, distant from *Gant* ten miles, and something less from *Cambray*.

Arnheim, *Arenacum*, is one of the principal Cities of *Guelderland*, and one of the States of *Holland*; seated upon the *Rhine*, which a little above it is divided into 2 Branches, the *Nel* to the East, and the *Rhine* to the West: it is a neat Town, and has belonged to the United Provinces ever since the Year 1585. It lies two Leagues from *Nimeghen*, (the

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chief Town of *Guelderland*) and seven from *Utrecht*. Taken by the *French* in 1672, and deserted two Years after, the Fortifications of it being first demolished by them.

Arno, *Arnus*, a River of *Tuscany* in *Italy*; which springeth from the *Apennine* not far from the head of *Tiber*, and running West, it obliquely passeth between *Florence* and *Pisa*. From the Sea, as far as *Florence*, it is Navigable.

Arques, *Arca*, a Village in *Normandy* in the *païs de Caux*, upon the River *Arques*, two miles South from *Diepe*. This Place was made illustrious by a great Victory *Henry IV.* obtain'd there in the Year 1589.

Arragon, *Aragonia*, is a very large, and indeed one of the three principal Kingdoms in *Spain*; bounded on the North by *Navarre* and *France*, from which last it is divided by the *Pyrenees*; on the East it hath *Catalonia*; on the West *New* and *Old Castile*; and on the South it hath the Kingdom of *Valentia*. This Kingdom was united to *Castile* in the Year 1479.

Arran, is a Barony made up of four Islands, upon the Coast of the County of *Dungal* in the Province of *Ulster*. And made an Earldom in 1661. in favor of *Richard*, 2 Son of *James Duke of Ormond*. These Islands lie in the Western Ocean.

Arran, *Arania*, *Glotta*, is an Island on the West of *Scotland* in *Dunbritain* Frith near *Argile*, which was anciently an Earldom.

Arras, *Atrebatum*, *Nemetocerna*, call'd by the *Dutch* *Atrecht*, is a great Episcopal See under the Archbishop of *Rheims*: the head City

ldom of *Artois*, and the River *Scarpe*, which by *Douay*. It is considered, and has a strong name into the hands of in 1640. and when the 1654 attempted by force their Army was defeated of *August* of that Year; time the *French* have enjoy'd it. This was one of the best Actions of Cardinal and won him much Honour. It is 15 Leagues away, and 5 from *Doway*.

See *Britain*.
Artesia, is bounded on the North with the County of *Flanders*, East and South with *Picardy*, East in part by *Flanders*, *Henault*, and *Cambray*. It is bounded from North to South, 15 Leagues. It was once the County of *Flanders*; but became a Marquisdom in 1198, and so till 1382, when it remained to the Earls of *Flanders*; but by the *Treaty* in 1659, and *Brugues* in 1678. it was ceded to the *French*.

It is bounded by the *Germans* on the North, in the Upper *Hungary*, on the confines of *Poland*, to the North, on the *Carpathian* Mountains upon the River (*Vagus*) six miles from the North, which Town is the Capital of a County.

Aruntina Vallis, is a County in *Suffex*, upon the South, in which there is a Capital Place, strong by Artillery.

The Name, State, and Dignity of Earl belongs to whoever is possess'd of this Mannor and

Castle, without any other Consideration or Creation to be an Earl, as Mr. *Camden* acquaints us out of the Parliament Rolls of the 11 H. 6. This Castle stands nine miles East of *Chichester*, and the Fee is in the hands of the most Noble *Henry* Duke of *Norfolk*, Earl Marshal of *England* by Inheritance, granted by *Charles II.* in 1672, to the Father of this present Duke, who is the Eldest Duke, Earl and Baron in *England*, and the first Protestant of this Noble and Illustrious Branch.

Arzeron, (*Azirû*) a City of *Armenia* upon the *Euphrates*; the Turkish Viceroy of which has under him 17 subordinate Governors.

Asaph, *Elwa*, *Asaphopolis*, is a Town and Bishops See in *Flintshire* in *Wales*: this Bishoprick was erected by *Kentigern* Bishop of *Glasgow* in *Scotland*, in the year 560. He returning afterwards into *Scotland*, made *Asaph*, a holy Man, Bishop of this place, from whom it has its Name. There is in this Diocesis 128 Parishes. The Town is mean as well as the Church, and it stands upon the River *Clwyd*, about three miles from the Sea, and sixteen from *Chester*.

Aschaffembourg, *Aschiburgum*, is a City in *Germany*, in the Diocesis of *Mentz*, but in the Limits of *Francia*, and therefore by some ascribed to that Province. Heretofore an Imperial or Hans-Town, but afterwards exempted; it is divided into two parts by the River *Mayn*, which falls into *Rhine* at *Mentz*. There is in it a stately Palace, built of square Stone, call'd *Johansburg*, where the Elector of *Mentz* often resides:

This

Mengrelians, and *Muscovites*, by the Mountains; on the South by *Mount Taurus* from *Mesopotamia*, and by *Mount Niphate* from *Assyria*; on the West it has the *Euphrates*, by which it is divided from *Cappadocia*, and *Armenia the Less*: The greatest part of it is under the *Turks*, but a small part towards the East is under the *Persian*. In this Country both *Euphrates* and *Tigris* have their Fountains.

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Armorica, See *Britain*.

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Arva, call'd by the *Germans* *Orova*, a Town in the Upper *Hungary*, near the Confines of *Poland*, towards the *Carpathian* Mountains upon the River *Vag* (*Vagus*) six miles from *Bistritz*, North, which Town gives Name to a County.

Arundale, *Arunтина Vallis*, is a Corporation in *Sussex*, upon the River *Arun*, in which there is a Castle, a stately Place, strong by Art and Nature. The Name, State, and Dignity of Earl belongs to whoever is possess'd of this Mannor and

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This Town is distant from *Frankford* six miles, Eastward.

Ascoli di Satriano, (*Asculum Apulum*) a small decaying City, an Episcopal See under the Archbishop of *Benevento* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the County called the *Principate*, at the foot of the *Apennine*, thirty five miles East from *Benevento*. This City is built on a Hill; a former which stood near this place having been ruin'd in the Year 1399, by a dreadful Earthquake, this was built in the Year 1410. by the Inhabitants of the other.

Ascot, is a Mannor in the County of *Buckingham*, which has long belonged to the Loyal Family of the *Dormers*, Earls of *Carnarvan*, and Viscounts of *Ascot*, who were advanced to this Honor Aug. 2. 1628. by *Charles I.* for whom *Robert*, the first Earl, died fighting in the Battle of *Newberry*, in 1643.

Aselin, *Nisivis*, vide *Nisbin*.

Askby de la Zouch, a Market-Town and Barony in *Leicestershire*, which, saith *Camden*, is now in the Earls of *Huntington*; one of which Family, *Sir William Hastings*, procur'd the Town the Privilege of a Fair in the Reign of *Henry VI.* It stands in the North-West Corner of the County, about eleven miles North-East from *Eaton*.

Ash-burton, is a Corporation seated upon the River *Dart* in *Devonshire*, which sends two Burgesses to the Parliament: it stands about 17 miles from *Exeter*, to the South-West, and five miles from *Newton*.

Ashdale, a Place in *Scotland*, of which the late Duke of *Monmouth* was Baron.

Ashdod, *Azotus*, a City in the Holy Land, which was one of the Principalities of the *Philistines*: in *S. Jerome's* time it was a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Cesarea*; now a Village, call'd *Alzete* by the *Turks*.

A-S I A, the first of the Four parts of the World; the Mother, and for a long time the Nurse and Mistress of Mankind, for here in this, Man was created: and after the Deluge, this was the Place God chose to give Mankind a second Beginning in; the two first of the General Monarchies, (viz. the *Affyrian* and *Persian*) were in this part, and to it chiefly was the Church confin'd till our blessed Saviour came. It is wash'd on three sides by the vast Ocean, which on the East is call'd the Eastern or *Pacifick* Ocean, on the North the *Tartarian* Ocean or *Mar del Norte*, on the West the *Aethiopian* Ocean and the *Red-Sea*; and it is divided from *Europe* by the *Mediterranean* and *Black-Sea*, with the Rivers of *Tanais* (*Don* or *Tana*) *Rha* and *Obb*. It is only parted from *Europe* by the space of 300 German miles, more or less, by these Rivers: connected to *AFRICA* by a Neck of Land of about 30 miles; and whether the North-East part of it is not united with the North-West part of *America*, could never yet be discovered, though probably there is a streight or narrow Sea between them; so that lying in the midst of the other three, it was the fittest place to be made the Cradle of Mankind, from whence the other were all to be peopled. It lies in length from the *Hellepont* to *Mallacca* the utmost Eastern Mart, 1300

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German miles : its breadth, between the Mouth of the *Red Sea* and the supposed Streights of *Anian*, is 1220 miles, now divided into five principal Parts, 1. *Tartary*, 2. *China*, 3. *India*, 4. *Persia*, 5. and the *Turkish Empire*.

Afoph, *Tanais*, call'd *Azack* or *Azeck* by the Inhabitants, *la Tana* by the *Italians*, is a City of the *Precopensian Tartars*, at the Mouth of the River *Tanais*, which cuts the City into two parts, and then immediately falls into the Lake of *Mæotis*. It has a large Haven, and a strong Castle which stands by the River : Taken by the *Muscovites*, anno 1638. which, upon false Accusation, cost *Cyrillus Lucaris*, Patriarch of *Constantinople*, his Life ; but it was re-taken by the *Turks*, who are now Masters of it : the Town is square, and built at the foot of a Hill in 67 d. of Long. and 54. 30. of Lat.

Affinshire, *Affinus*, is a County in the North-western part of *Scotland* : it has *Strathmavern* on the North, the Mountains of *Marble* and *Alabaster* on the East, *Rosse* on the South, and the *Irish Sea* on the West. This is properly a part of the County of *Rosse*, and therefore little is said of it.

Affisi, *Æsifium*, *Affisium*, a City of *Umbria* in the Patrimony of *St. Peter* : it is a Bishops See, built on a Hill, 5 miles from the River *Asio*.

L'Assumption, *Assumptio*, a small new City in the Southern *America*, near the River of *Plate* in *Paragua* : it is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *la Plata*.

Asta, is a City and *Roman Colony*, lying between *Piedmont* and *Montferrat* : it is a Bishops See un-

der the Archbishop of *Milan*, well fortified with a strong new Castle belonging to it : once a Commonwealth ; then it became a part of the Dukedom of *Milan*, and was under the *Viscounti* ; being disjoin'd from that Dukedom, in the Year 1531. after various changes it fell into the hands of the Duke of *Savoy*, who is still Master of it. It is 15 miles distant from *Casal*, to the South. There is another City of the same Name in *Andalusia*, and another in the *East-Indies* in the Kingdom of *Decan*.

Astachar, *Astacara*, a City of *Persia* upon the River *Bendemir*, near the Ruines of *Persepolis*, which was once the Capital of the Kingdom of *Persia*, but is now decaying.

Astora, *Astura Augusta*, is a City and Bishoprick in the Kingdom of *Leon* in *Spain*, 9 miles from *Leone*, (the Archbishop's See) to the South. This City is also call'd *Astorga*.

Astracan, *Astracanam*, the Capital City of a *Tartarian* Kingdom in *Asia*, near the Mouth of the River *Rba*, or rather *Volga*, where it falls into the *Caspian Sea* : it is built in an Island made by that River, about twenty five *German miles* from the Sea-shoar ; and has been in the hands of the *Muscovites* ever since the Year 1554. before which time it had Kings of its own.

The Kingdom of *Astracan* is a considerable part of the *Czar's* Dominion : it lies in *Tartaria Deserta*, from the Head of the River *Rba* to the *Caspian Sea*, and extends West to the River *Tanais*, which parts it from the *Precopensian Tartars*. It was conquered by *Johannes Basilovits*, Emperor of *Muscovy*.

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Asturia was once a Kingdom, but is now a part of the Kingdom of *Leon* in *Spain*: it lieth in length from *Biscay* to *Galesia*. The eldest Son of the King of *Castile* is stil'd Prince of the *Asturia's* (it being divided into two parts) as the *English* Prince is of *Wales*, of which this is an Imitation; as also the *Delphin*ate in *France*.

Atad, *Caucasus*, a Mountain in *Asia*, much celebrated by the ancient Poets.

Atavillos, a People of *Peru*.

Atha, a River of *Germany* in the Dukedom of *Bavaria*, which falls in the *Danube*, a little above *Ingoistad*.

Aerh, *Athum*, a small, but strong Town, in the Province of *Henalt*, upon the River *Dender*, (*Tenera*,) which falls into the *Schelde*: two Leagues distant from the Confines of *Flanders*, five East from *Tournay*. Taken in 1667, by the *French*; and by the Treaty of *Aquisgrane*, this, and the Territory belonging to it, was yielded to them; but by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, in 1679, it returned under the *Spanish* Dominion. In this place, in 1357, there was a League concluded between *Venceslaus* Duke of *Brabant*, and *Lewis* Earl of *Flanders*.

Athens, *Athenæ*, is one of the most ancient and most noble Cities of *Greece*, the Capital of *Attica*. Built by *Cecrops*, an *Egyptian*, A.M. 2350, according to *Helvicus* in 2390; the last of which Accounts precedes the going up of the Children of *Israel* out of *Egypt*, sixty four years. It was governed by Kings to the Death of *Codrus*, A.M.

2882. under Archons for life, till 3190; after which it had Archons for ten Years, till the Year of the World 3268, when it became a perfect Republick, and had never more any Rest or Peace till it fell into the hands of the Kings of *Macedonia* first, and afterwards of the *Romans*. About 3430, *Xerxes* invading *Greece*, the *Athenians* burnt their own City, and sent their Wives and Children into the Islands of the *Mediterranean*: prevailing afterwards against that great Prince, they built the City much more gloriously than before. The Reputation they gain'd in this War made them great at home amongst their Neighbors; till growing proud and injurious, their Neighbors became their Enemies, so that they fell into the Hands of the *Lacedæmonians*, who ruin'd their Walls. A.M. 3546. They recovered their Liberty, but not their Reputation; and in 3613. they fell into the hands of *Philip*, the Father of *Alexander* the Great, who, by being made the General of a Holy War, became the Sovereign of all *Greece*. The *Romans* conquering *Perseus*, the last King of *Macedonia*, A.M. 3782. they became in some sort the Subjects of that Empire: yet under the *Romans* they had a shadow of Liberty, till the *Mithridatick* War; when being over-persuaded by *Aristion*, an *Epicurean* Philosopher, they incensed the *Roman* Powers against them; and *Sylla*, in the Year of the World 3863, eighty six years before the Birth of our Saviour, by a Siege reduced them to the necessity of eating Man's Flesh, and took the City

City by storm in the night. This was the Evening of all their Dominion, Glory, and Liberty. But in this Interval between their becoming a free and a subject People, they raised themselves to a greater degree of Glory by Learning, than ever they could have acquired by Arms, without it. *Solon*, who lived a little before the *Babylonian* Captivity, and became the *Athenian* Legislator about the 3359th. Year of the World, laid the Foundations of this, which *Socrates*, *Plato*, *Aristotle*, and *Xenophon*, *Thucydides*, *Demosthenes*, *Isocrates*, and the rest that followed, raised to such an height, that *Athens* was truly more the Mistress of the World on the Account of Arts, than ever *Rome* was on the score of her Arms: and tho both their times are past, yet *Athens* being dead *speakers* still in her *Philosophers*, *Orators*, and *Historians*. To pursue her Fate, she rose out of her Ashes after the *Syllian* Ruin by the favor of the *Romans*, and flourished till *Alaricus*, the *Goth*, again laid her in the Dust, under the Reign of *Valens*, about the Year of Christ 378. She recovered again under *Theodosius*, *Arcadius*, and *Fustinian*; *Eudocia*, the Queen of *Theodosius* II. being an *Athenian* by Birth, as *Irene*, the Lady of *Leo* IV. also was. About 1433, *Antonius Comnenus Acciajolus* was Duke of *Athens*; about twenty Years after she fell the second time into the hands of the *Turks*, being taken by *Mahomet* II. since which last Captivity, not only her Flesh, but her Skin, is wasted, and she is become a Skeleton. An. 1687. the

Venetians having taken *Napoli di Romania* in the *Morea*, arrived at *Port Lione*, (that is the Harbor of this Town, formerly called *Pyræus*) on September 21. with the Fleet, commanded by General *Morosini*: the *Greeks* immediately upon it sent their Deputies with the Tenders of their Submission to him. The *Turkish* Garrison, being about six hundred Men, retired to the Castle, to make some resistance; but were forced to surrender in two or three days after the Besiegers began to play their Batteries, tho the Castle was strong, seated upon the old *Acropolis* with Precipices on three sides of it, a Wall on the other, and twenty Pieces of Cannon within. About three hundred Souls embraced the Christian Religion, with the Christian Government. The famous Temple of *Minerva*, being made a Magazine for Ammunition, was set on fire by a Bomb that fell amongst the Stores in the Attack. Some Remains of *Lycurgus's* Tower, of *Phidias* and *Praxiteles's* curious Works are yet to be seen. The *Athenians*, excelling all others throughout those Countries in Merchandize and Crafts, may be thought to retain some Seeds of their former politeness still. The Town is now called *Serino*, lying in Long. 50. 12. Lat. 38. 51.

Athol, *Atholia*, is a small County or Earldom in the heart of *Scotland*, between the Mountain *Grampus* on the West, and the Sheriffdom of *Perth* on the East, in which riseth the River *Tau*, the greatest River in all *Scotland*. This County is remarkable for nothing but its

Earls, which have been great men both in Scotland and England.

Atlas, see *Aiducal*.

Athlone, *Athloná*, *Atlonia*, is a small Town in the County of *Rescomen*, in the Province of *Connaught*, in Ireland, in the Confines of *Leinster*, seated upon the River *Shannon*, where it comes out of the Lake of *Lough Ree*, sixteen Irish Miles from *Longford*, South. This Place was the Refuge of the Rebels in the last Irish Rebellion, who fled thither from *Kilkenny*, 1650. being pressed upon by other Rebels; where they had not much rest, the Town being taken by *Hewson*, in 1651. The Strength of it lies in the Castle: whither, when Lieutenant General *Douglas*, with ten Regiments of Foot, and four of Horse, of the Forces of King *William*, arrived, in order to a Siege, about the middle of July last, 1690, the Irish retired presently, burning the Town, and breaking the Bridge. And at the last Lieutenant General *Douglas* was forced to leave it in their possession.

Attri, *Atria*, *Adria*, and *Hadria*, a City of *Abruzzo* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, where *Hadrian* the Emperor was born. This is an independent Bishoprick, subject to no Archbishop, instituted by *Innocent IV.* Anno Chr. 1252. The City is built upon a high Hill, within four miles of the *Adriatick* Sea; and tho it has few Inhabitants, yet it has the Honor of giving the Title of a Duke to the Family of the *Aquaviva's*. It stands ten Leagues from *Pinna* to the North, and fifteen from *Theate*, East: it lies in 38. 18.

Long. 42. 51. Lat. There is another Town belonging to the *Venetians*, of the same name, but almost swallowed up by the Sea.

Attigny, *Attriniacum*, a Town in the Province of *Champagne*, in the Dukedom of *Reimes*, upon the River *Aisne* (*Axona*) eleven miles from *Reimes* to the South-east, in which *Chilpericus*, King of *France*, died, Ann. Chr. 721.

Availle, *Avallensis Comitatus*, a Territory in *Aquitaine*, in the Province of *Limosin*, in *France*.

Aube, *Alba*, a River of *France*, which riseth in the Borders of *Burgundy*, and flowing through the Province of *Champagne*, watereth *Bar*; after which being encreased with same additional Rivers, it falls into the *Seyne*, (*Sequana*) at *Pont sur Seyne*.

Avein, *Aveinum*, a Village in *Luxembourg*, made famous by a great Victory obtained by the French against the Spaniards, anno 1635. it is scarce two Leagues distant from *S. Huberts*, to the North.

Avin, *Avo*, *Avenna*, is a small River of the County of *Louhiane* which falls into the Frith at *Blackness*, near *Lithgow*.

Avalon, *Avalonia*, *Aveland*, is an Island in *Somersetshire*, in which *Glastenbury* stands: it gives the Title of a Viscount to the Family of the *Mordants*.

Avenmore, *Dabrona*, the *Broad Water*, a River in the Province of *Mounster* in Ireland: it riseth near the Earldom of *Desmond*, and running East, it takes in several other Rivers; and having washed the Town of *Lismore*, it falls into the Ocean at

at *Youghal*, where it maketh a Haven, about twenty-Miles West of *Waterford* Haven.

Avesnes, Avenna, a Town of *Haynaut*, little, but famous, and well fortified, standing upon a small River which falls into the *Sambre*. This Town stands four Miles South of *Maubeuge*, eight from *Mons*. It was yielded to the French by the *Pyrenean Treaty Anno 1659*.

Avesnes le Comte, a small French Town in the Province of *Artois*, in the Borders of *Picardy*.

Auge, a County in *Normandy*.

Avigliano, Avigliana, a small Town in *Piedmont*, upon the River *Duria*, twenty Miles from *Turin*, to the West. (This River is call'd *Grana* in the late Maps) it stands on a Hill, and has a ruin'd Castle.

Avignon, Avenio, a City of *Provence* in *France*, upon the *Rhone*: it is an Archbishop's See, a large well built Town, and very much famed for having been the usual Residence of the Popes from 1306. (by the Grant of *Joan* Queen of *Naples*, and Countess of *Provence*, to *Clement V.*) to 1378. In which time died here, *John II.* in 1334. *Benedict XII.* in 1341. *Clement VI.* in 1352. *Innocent VI.* in 1361, and *Urbanus V.* in 1370. This City is an University, and had once a Stone Bridge, which is now decayed. The Archbishoprick was erected here by *Sixtus IV.* 1475. During the Difference betwixt the King of *France* and the late Pope *Innocent XI.* about the Franchises, the former took this City into his own Possession. It lies about seven Leagues from *Arles*, on the Borders of the Principality of *Aurange*.

Avila, Albulas, a City of old *Castile* in *Spain*, famous for the Birth of *S. Terefia*. It is wholly built upon a Hill, well fenced with Walls, sealed amongst many Rocks, and neighbouring Mountains, yet has a pleasant Situation near the River *Adaja*. It is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Compostelle*: it stands in the midst between *Salamanca* and *Madrid*, sixteen Leagues from either. There is another Town of the same name in *Peru*.

Avis, Avisum, a small, but fortified Town in *Portugal*; to which there belongs an Order of Knights of the same Name. It is 9 Leagues from *Ebora*, North, and as many from Port *Alacri*, West.

Aumale. See *Albemarle*.

Aunis, Ahenfis Tractus, a small Territory, of which *Rochel* is the Head. It is taken out of *Saintogne*: and bound on the West with the Ocean, on the East and South with *Saintogne*, and on the North with *Poitou*.

Avon, Alauinus, is a River that separates part of *Wiltshire*, and all *Gloucestershire*; from *Somersetshire*; and then passing under the Walls of *Bristol*, falls into the Mouth of the *Severn*.

Avon the Less, a River of *Northamptonshire*, one Head of which riseth in *Cherwellton* in the North part of that County; and the other out of *Avon-Well* by *Naesby*. There is another small River of that name in *Merionethshire* in *Wales*, which passeth by *Dolgelbo* to the *Irish* Sea. This Word in the *British* signifieth a River, as *Mr. Camden* acquaints us.

Aurach, Auracum, or Uracum, a Town

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Town in the Circle of *Schwaben* in Germany in the Dukedom of *Wurtenburgh*, upon the River *Rems*, *Remus*, which two Miles lower falls into the *Neckher*, (*Nicrum*.) It is built at the foot of the Mountains, 4 Miles from *Tubingen*, to the East, and 7 Miles from *Ulm*. Lately strengthen'd with a strong Castle, and is the Residence of the younger Dukes of *Wurtenburgh*.

Avanches, Abrinca, Avenchea, is a City of *Normandy*, upon the Borders of *Bretagn*: it is a Bishoprick, under the Archbishop of *Roan*; it stands upon the River *See*, ten Leagues from *Courance*, South, and as many from *S. Malo* North: it stands near the Sea also.

Auray, Auriacum, a Town and Port in *Bretagne*, upon the Bay of *Morbihan*, 3 Leagues North of *Vannes*, 23 North of *Nantes*, and within 2 Leagues of the Sea. This Place is famous at present for a Chappel called *S. Ann*, from the Mother of the Virgin *Mary*, much frequented and adorned with Presents by the Vicaries of either the Mother or the Daughter; and likewise in former times for a Battel here fought between *John de Monfort*, and *Charles* Earl of *Bloise*, Sept. 29. 1364. where the Title of *Bretagne* was determined by the Sword, the *English*, who sided with the former, prevailing.

Aurick, Auriacum, a Town in East *Friesland*, with a Castle, in which the Count of *Emdden*, for the most part, resides. It is seated in a barren Country, a Plain, scarce 3 German Miles from *Emdden* to the East: the Country about it is call'd from the Town *Aurickerland*.

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Auron, Eura, a River of *Bordeaux* in *Aquitaine*.

Ausbourg, Augusta Vindelicorum, Drusomagus, Damasia. This City is call'd by the Inhabitants, *Auspurg*, by the French, *Ausbourg*, by the Italians, *Augusta*. It is a famed City of Germany, a place of great Trade, and the Capital City of the Province of *Schwaben*. It stands near the Borders of the Dukedom of *Bavaria*, upon the River *Lech*, (*Lycus*) near that place where the River *Werdach* falls into the *Lech*, about 6 Miles from the *Danube*, to the South: 9 Miles from *Ratubone*, and 10 from *Constance*: it is a Bishoprick, under the Archbishop of *Mentz*, and the City is an *Hans* Town, and has been honoured with many German *Diets*, but is especially remarkable for that held here in 1530. when the *Lutheran* Princes and States did deliver in, to *Charles V.* the Confession of their Faith, which from this place is call'd the *Augustane* Confession. This City first obtain'd their Charter of Liberty from *Frederick I. Anno* 1162. And afterwards, in 1266, they purchased their Freedom from the Duke of *Schwaben*. Jan. 24. 1689. *Joseph* King of *Hungary* was here Elected, Sworn, and Proclaimed the King of the *Romans*; and Crowned on the 26.

Aussone, a Town in *Burgundy*, upon the River *Saone*.

Austrasie, Austrasia, which the Germans call'd the *Westrich*, was a considerable part of *France* during the first Race of Kings, and had the Title of a Kingdom, which was afterwards call'd the Kingdom of *Mets*, because that City was the

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Capital of it. Under the second Race of Kings it was call'd the Kingdom of *Lothaire*. The bounds of it were very various, sometimes bigger, and at others less.

Austria, call'd by the Inhabitants *Oesterreich*, by the French, *Austriche*, by the Turks, *Beestan* or *Weerstan*, by the Poles, *Rakusy*, is a Province of Germany, bounded on the North by *Bohemia* and *Moravia*, on the East with *Hungary*, on the South with the Dukedom of *Stiria*, and on the West with *Bavaria* and *Salsburgh*: it is divided almost into two equal parts by the *Danube*. This Province was first under *Marquesses* from 928. In 1156, they had the Title of Duke given them; and *Frederick*, who was after Elected Emperor, had the Title of Arch-duke conferr'd on him. From this Country it is that the House of *Austria* takes its Name, of which Family the Emperors of Germany have been ever since 1438, and the Kings of Spain since 1519.

Aulun, *Augustodunum*, *Hedua*, is a very ancient City in the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, and a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Lions*, seated upon the River *Arroux*, *Ardiam*, (which falls into the *Loire*,) 25 Miles West of *Chalon*, and about the same distance South-West from *Dijon*.

Auva, a City and Kingdom of Japan.

Auvergne, *Alvernia*, is a large Province almost in the midst of France; it has the Dukedom of *Bourbonne* on the North, the Earldom of *Forez* on the East, the

Marche and *Limofin* on the West, and on the South *Rouergne*. The Southern part is mountainous, the Northern is very well watered and fruitful. The chief Town is *Clermont*. It had Earls which govern'd it till 1024. when *Philip* the *August* put an end to this Earldom upon the Rebellion of *Guido*, the last Earl, and annexed it to the Crown of France. In this Province there are thirteen Towns, which send their Deputies to the Assembly of the States in France.

Aux, *Auscii*, an Archbishoprick and a City in the County of *Armagnac* in France. This City stands upon the River *Sers*, which runs not far before it falls into the *Garonne*. It is distant from *Tholouse* almost 20 Miles to the North-West, and the Archbishoprick is esteemed one of the richest in France.

Auxerre *Autissiodorum*, is a City and an Episcopal See under the Archbishop of *Sens*, upon the River *Yonne*, (*Icauna*,) which falls into the *Seyne*, (*Sequana*.) This City is large and beautiful, seated in a fruitful Plain, about 12 Leagues from *Sens*.

Auxone, *Aussona*, a small, but very strong City of the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, upon the River *Sone*, from whence it has its name. It is five Leagues from *Dijon*, East, and four from *Dole*.

Auzone, *Auzonum*, a small City of *Auvergne* in France, in a mountainous Country, near the River *Alhier* (*Elaver*) which falls into the *Loire*. It has an old Castle, and is distant from *Clermont* ten Leagues North.

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Axel, Axella, a small, but strong Town in *Flanders*, under the Dominion of the States of *Holland*, whose Surprisa! was the first Exploit of Count *Maurice of Nassau*, Captain-General of the United Provinces, after his entrance upon that Employment in 1587. It stands four Leagues from *Gant*, and about six from *Antwerp*, West.

Ayr, a small Town upon *Dumbri-tain* Frith, in the South part of *Scotland*, with a River of the same name in the Territory of *Kyle*, in which *Oliver Crommel* built a strong Citadel or Fort, to keep the *Scotch* Nation in awe.

Ayr, Arola, a small River in *France*, which riseth in the Dukedom of *Barrois*, and running North, watereth *Clermont* and *Varenne*, and at last falls into the *Aisne*.

Azack, Tanais, vide *Azoph*.

Azores, commonly call'd by *English* men the *Canary* Islands, are 7 Islands in the *Atlantick* Ocean, not unknown to the *Ancients*, and by *Pliny*, *Solinus*, and others, mentioned under the name of the *Fortunate* Islands; and tho they differ as to the Number, yet all agree, *Cannaria* was one of them; but which is most wonderful, the knowledge of them was perfectly lost till 1330, when a Ship being distressed by Weather, discovered them; and it is not agreed whether it was an *English*, *French*, or *Dutch* Ship. In 1334, the *Portuguese* attempted to Conquer these Islands, and were beaten off. In 1417, *Henry* King of *Castile* granted these Isles to one *John Betancourt*, upon condition he should hold them under the

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Crown of *Castile*; and he accordingly subdued four of them. *Ferdinand*, Conquered the rest in 1483, and under *Spain* they are at this day. They had this name given them from the great number of *Hawks* the first *Adventurers* found in them.

Azin-court, or *Agincourt*, a small Town in *Artois* in the Barldom of *S. Paul*, from which it is distant somewhat above 3 Leagues to the West, as it is also from *Hesdin* to the North. In 1415, *Henry V.* of *England* beat *D' Aubret*, Constable of *France*, who came against him with a *French* Army consisting of eighty thousand Men, near this small Town; which has given it a Place amongst the most considerable Places of the World. *Vertrussel*. Life and Reign of *Henry VI*.

Baar, Vargiones, a County in *Schwaben* in *Germany*, near the Fountains of the *Danube*, in the Possession of the Prince of *Furstemberg*. *Die Baar* are also the Mountains of *Schwaben*, call'd *Abnobi* by the *Romans*.

Baaz, or the *Isle de Baz*, is an Island on the Coast of *Bretagne* in *France*.

Babelmandel, *Diodori Insula*, is a small Island in the *Red Sea*, belonging to *Ethiopia*, mentioned by *Pliny*, *Ptolemy*, *Arrian*, and others: but the later Geographers are not agreed whether this be it, or *Primeira*, which lies near it. It lies in the very entrance of the *Red Sea*,

or *Arabick* Gulph, and gives name to that Passage.

B A B Y L O N, one of the most famous Cities of the ancient World, celebrated both in Sacred and Prophane Story. It is seated upon the *Euphrates*, and was the Capital of *Chaldea*, about 42 Miles from *Bagdet* to the South-East, in 79 d. of Long. and 35 of Nor. Lat. It is generally believed to have been built by *Nimrod*, the Grand-Child of *Noah*, soon after the *Deluge*, and to have been a Continuation of *Babel*, so called, because the Lord did there confound the Language of all the Earth, Gen. 11. 9. This City was antiently encompassed with Walls of Brick, which made a Circuit of 385 Stadia's, or 48 *English* Miles. They were so broad at the top, that two Chariots might meet, and pass, without any hinderance; and they are said to be 100 Cubits high; so that this was one of the Seven Wonders that amazed the old World. This City was the Capital of the *Assyrian* Empire; and tho' *Nabonassar* ruin'd that Empire, yet he forsook it not, but his Son *Nebuchadnezzar* very much increased and enlarged it, as appears *Dan.* 4. 30. After this, it was taken by *Cyrus* the *Persian*, Anno *Mund.* 3516: before the Birth of our Saviour 537 years; and tho' it changed its Master, yet it kept much of its ancient Greatness under the *Persian* Empire: *Seleucus Nicator*, one of the Successors of *Alexander* the Great, who dyed here, building *Seleucia* upon the *Tigris*, at about 40 Miles distance from it, as *Strabo* observes, it be-

came thereby deprived of its Wealth, its Honour, and Inhabitants; whence *Pausanias* could say, that it had nothing in his time but its Walls: in the days of *S. Jerom* it was only a Park, and in after-times it became an Habitation for Scorpions and Serpents, so that no Man could safely pass through it. See *Bochart. Geogr. Sacr. lib.* 4. c. 15. At present, having been amply repair'd again, its condition entitles it to the Seat and Government of a powerful *Bassa*.

Babolizza, *Carethna*, or *Vallis Cariniana*, a Town placed by *Antiochus* in the Lower *Pannonia*, now part of the Lower *Hungary*.

Babolizza, or *Babolza*, a Town of the Lower *Hungary*, call'd by *Antoninus, Mansuetinum*: it has now a Castle, and lies about five *Hungarian* Miles West of *Zigeth*: in our latter Maps it is call'd *Babolcha*.

Babuco, *Bauco*, *Bovilia*, a Town of *S. Peter's* Patrimony, near the Confines of *Campania*, and the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Babul, *Pattala*, or *Patala*, is one of the greatest Cities in the *East-Indies*, seated in an Island of the River *Indus*, under the Dominion of the Great *Mogul*.

Bacalal, a Lake in the Northern *America*.

Bacar, *Iturea* *Trachonitis*, a Region of *Palestine*, often mentioned in the New Testament. It lies beyond *Jordan* between *Samaria* and *Arabia*, and belonged to the Tribes of *Gad* and *Reuben*. The Inhabitants are famed in the *Roman* History for good Archers; tho' *Cicero*, [2. *Phil.*] calls them at the same time, *Omnium gentium maxime barbaros*,

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barbaros, the most barbarous of all Nations. They are mentioned also by *Virgil*, *Lucan*, and *Popiscus*, on the same account. There is another Country in the *East-Indies*, call'd by the same name.

Bachad, *Seleucia*, a City of *Mesopotamia* upon the River *Tigris*: in ancient times call'd *Coche*, and afterwards *Alexandria* from *Alexander* the Great, who rebuilt it; after which being again re-edified by *Antiochus* King of *Syria*, who call'd it by his Father's name, *Seleucia*, and being again ruin'd, it was rebuilt in 762. by *Almansor Abugiasar* the twenty second *Calif*, first on the Western Shoar of *Tigris*, and after on the Eastern in *Chaldea*: in time it grew great, rich, and populous, being the Seat of many of the *Califs*, and was call'd *Bagdad*, or *Bagdet*; that part which lay on the Western side being deserted by degrees, is become a heap of Rubbish. This City lies in an oblong figure, is great and well fortified; it has a Bridge of Boats over the *Tigris*, and a strong Castle, in which the *Turkish* *Bassa* resides. It has been very often taken and re-taken by the *Turks* and *Persians*. The former possess'd themselves of it in 1638. after a bloody Siege, in which they lost 40000 Men, and have kept it ever since. It lies 79. 20. Long. 35. 40. Lat. and is by many Writers mistaken for *Babylon*, tho it lies at the distance of forty Miles from it, and upon the *Tigris*, whereas that lies upon the *Euphrates*.

Bache Serrail, a Town of the Lesser *Tartary*.

Bach, *Bachia*, a small Episcopal

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City of the Lower *Hungary*, under the Archbishop of *Colocz*, upon the *Danube*, where the River *Sarwizze* meets it. This Bishoprick is united for ever to the Metropolitan See; and it was in the hands of the *Turks* till 1686. when, by the taking of *Quinque Ecclesie*, and the deserting of *Colocz* by them, after *Buda* was taken, it return'd under the Obedience of the Emperor.

Bachian, *Bachiamum*, call'd *Bacham* by the *Portugals*, is one of the *Molucco* Islands in the *East-Indies*, and a distinct Kingdom; small, but very fruitful; under the Dominion of the King of *Mabian*; from whence it lies about 30 Miles to the South, and a little less from the Island of *Gioli*, almost exactly under the Line. It has a Town of the same name, and a Fort belonging to the *Dutch* call'd *Barnewelt*.

Backow, *Bachow*, *Baccovia*, a City of *Walachia*, as others of *Moldavia*, upon the River *Alauch*, which falls into the *Danube* a little above *Nicopolis*. This was made a Bishop's See by Pope *Clement VIII.* under the Archbishop of *Colocz*; it is in the Northern Bounds of *Walachia*, about 25 Miles North, West of *Targovisco*, the Capital City of that Province. By some call'd *Brasslow*.

Bachu, a City of *Albania* upon the *Caspian* Sea; in the times of the *Roman* Empire it is suppos'd to have been call'd *Albana*; but there is some Controversie about it. From this City the *Caspian* Sea is call'd by some *Mar di Bachu*. And there is also another City in *Arabia Felix* call'd by the same name in *Ptolemy*.

BACRAS,

Bacras, one of the Branches of Mount *Taurus*, which rises in *Cilicia*, a Province of *Asia* the Less.

Bacqueen, *Badubenna Lucus*, a famous Forest in *Friesland*, one of the United Provinces, mentioned by *Tacitus*: it is still the greatest Wood in that Province, by the Common People call'd *Seven-Wolden*, that is, the *Seven Woods*. It stands 3 Leagues from *Groningen*, to the Westward, towards *Sloet*, others suppose it to be meant of *Coeworden*, a strong Town in *Trans-Iffilane*, near the River *Schwarz-wa-ter*, or *Groninger-Diep*, (which falls near *Groningen*) call'd by the *Romans*, *Vierus*; but the most common and best supported Opinion, is the first.

Badajoz, *Pax Augusta*, a City of *Estremadura*, which heretofore belonged to *Portugal*, in the Confines of which it stands, but is now the Capital of *Estremadura*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Leon* in *Spain*: it is large, populous, and well fortified, and seated upon an Hill. The *Portugals*, after they had driven out the *Spaniards* very unfortunately, attempted the Recovery of this Place in 1658. It lies 3 Leagues from *Yelves* to the East, and 25 from *Sevil*, to the North-West. It stands upon the River *Guadiana*, where the River *Xevora* falls into it on the opposite side. It is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Compostella*. It has a Bridge over the River, and was heretofore a Dukedom, erected by *Henry IV.* King of *Castile*. *Anne*, the Wife of *Philip II.* King of *Spain*, died here in 1580. It lies in

13. d. of Long. and 38. 45. of Lat.

Badara, a Town in the *East-Indies*, in a Peninsula on this side of the River *Ganges*, upon the Coast of *Malabar*, in the Kingdom of *Calecut*, six Leagues from *Calecut* to the East.

Badascian, *Maraoanda*, a City often mentioned in the Writers of the Life of *Alexander* the Great. *Tamerlane* the Great was born here, and had his Palace in it, who much beautified it, and erected here an University. It belongs now to the Province *Zagataja* in *Tartary*, and lies about 100 Miles North of the River *Oxu*. A famous place for Merchandise, very large, and the Capital of the Eastern *Tartars*. *Chalcocondylas* calls it *Samarachantan*, and the *Tartars* *Samarcand*.

Badelona, a Town of *Catalonia* in *Spain*, called by *Mela*, *Batula*, once famous, now a Village, not far from *Barcinone*, and about a League from a River of the same name heretofore, now call'd *Befos*, which falls into the *Mediterranean Sea* between these two Places.

Baden, *Ober Baden*, *Aque Castellum Aquarum*, *Thermae superiores*, is a Town in *Switzerland*, between *Zurich*, from which it is distant two Leagues, and *Basil*, from which it stands six Leagues. As the Assemblies of the *Cantons* are usually held here, this Place is famed for a League treated amongst themselves in 1656. There was a general meeting of the Deputies of the 13 *Suisse Cantons* held here, the last Octob. 1690. Wherein they resolved, in reference to the present War betwixt the Confederate Princes and France,

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France, that they would maintain a Neutrality; but withal secure the pass of *Augst*, and protect the Bishoprick of *Basle*, with the four Forrest Towns, in which the *French* pretend to take their Winter Quarters. It lies upon the River *Limat* (*Limagus*) which a little beneath falls into the *Aar* (*Arola*) the greatest River in those Countries, which falls into the *Rhine* at *Waldbust*, a Town of *Schwaben*.

Baden, *Bada*, a small City of *Schwaben* in *Germany*, the Head of the Marquisate of that name; five Leagues from *Strasburg* to the South-East, one from the *Rhine*, and 8 from *Spire*: famous for its natural Baths, from whence it has its name. It is call'd by the *Germans*, *Margraven-Baden*, to distinguish it from other Places called by the name of *Baden*. The Original of the Noble Family now possess'd of this Honor, was from the Dukes of *Zering*; for *Bertholdus* I. was the Father of *Hermanaus*, the first Founder of this Family, which is now divided into two branches, the one professing the Protestant, and the other the *Roman* Catholick Religion. The great Victory over the *Turks* in *Bosnia* near *Brode*, Sept. 5. 1688. in which 5000 of the Enemy were slain, and 2000 taken, with all their Baggage, was obtained under the Conduct of Prince *Louis* of *Baden*; who, since the death of the Duke of *Lorraine*, has been honored by the Emperor with the general Command of all his Forces in *Hungary*.

Baden, *Aquæ Pannoniæ*, a Town in *Austria*, three Leagues from *Vi-*

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enna to the South, seated at the foot of the Mountains.

Baern. See *Berghen*.

Bæza, *Biattia*, a City of *Andalusia*. It was heretofore an Episcopal City, under the Archbishop of *Toledo*; but in 1249. its Bishoprick was united by Pope *Innocent* IV. to that of *Faen* or *Gaën*. [*Gienna*.] This City was recovered from the *Moors* by *Ferdinand* King of *Castile*, in 1227. It was a *Roman* Colony, then called *Urbs Bætica*. Here is an University, erected in 1538. and the Town is large, and stands upon an Hill one League from the River *Guadalquivir*.

Baffo, *Paphos*, a City in the Island of *Cyprus*, once famous, now ruin'd.

Bagalooag, a Town upon the Frontier of *Bosnia* in *Dalmatia*, under the *Turks*.

Bagamidsi, a People of *Ethiopia*.

Bagdat, or *Bagder*. See *Bachad*.

Bagdasan, *Bactra*, is a small City at the foot of Mount *Caucasus*, seated in a fruitful Soil much celebrated in ancient times, now of no note.

Bagnarea, *Balneum regis*, *Balneo-regium*, *Novem populi*, so called by the Order of *Desiderius* King of the *Lombards*, as *Paulus Diaconus* saith. It is an Episcopal City in *S. Peter's* Patrimony, built upon an Hill near the Lake *Bolsena*; it stands almost in the middle between Mount *Fiascone* and *Orviero*, from which last it is not above six Miles distant to the South. In this Place *St. Bonaventure*, who flourished in the twelfth Century, with the Title of the *Seraphical Doctor*, was born.

Bagneres,

Bagneres, a Town in the County of *Bigorre* in *Gascogny* in *France*, famous for its hot Baths till 1660. when that natural Fire which heated them was extinguished by an Earthquake, as *Brierius* saith.

Bagni d' Abano, *Fontes Aponi*, *Aqua Petavina*, a place that has Baths in the Territory of *Padoua* in *Italy*.

Bagni di Salviati, a place not far from *Cuma*, where *Caesar* the Dictator had a Country House.

Bagni di Tivoli, a place in *Campania*, where *Cicero* had a Country House, not far from *Puteolum*. There is in all near upon twenty Places in *Italy* of these kinds of Names, which, for brevity, I must omit.

Bagrada, *Galesus*, a small River that springs from the *Apenine* Hills, near the City *Oria*, in the County of *Ostanto* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, and running Westward, falls into the Bay of *Taranto*, not far from that City which gives it its Name. This River is now commonly call'd *Galeso*.

Babaren, *Icbara*, *Tylus*, an Island in the *Persian* Gulph. Others say it is *Cerge*, another Island in the same Gulph, over against the mouth of the River *Euphrates*, that the Ancients meant by these Names. It is call'd by others *Elebade*.

Bahar-Ennil, one of the Branches of the *Nile* in *Ethiopia*.

Bahar-Zocoroph, the *Persian* Gulph.

Bahar-Rumi, the *Mediterranean* Sea.

Babama, an Island, and the most rapid Channel in all *America*, East-

ward from *Florida*, through which the *Spanish* Fleets pass to the *Havana*.

Babuys, *Babusium*, a strong Castle situated in a small Island made by the River *Trolbetta* which falls a little lower into the *Baltick* Sea. It heretofore belonged to the Kingdom of *Denmark*, but in 1658. was taken by the King of *Sweden*, together with the County of the same Name. It stands two Danish Miles from *Gottenburg* towards the North. This Castle was built by *Hakin IV.* King of *Norway* in 1309. surrendered by Treaty to the *Suedes* in 1660. who before were in possession of it; attempted by the *Danes* in 1678. but without any good Success. The Province in which it lies is bounded on the East with *West Gotlandt*, on the West by the *Baltick* Sea, and by the County of *Aggerhus* towards the North. It lies 100 Miles in length from the North to the South, but it is not above 30 Miles broad, and in many Places but 15. It has, besides the Castle I mentioned, a Town call'd *Malstrano*. This Territory was yielded to the *Suedes* by the Treaty of *Reschbild* in 1658.

Baja, *Baia*, a City of *Campania* in *Italy*, now ruin'd.

Bayaria, *Eleutherus*, a River of *Sicily*. It falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea, eight Miles East of *Palermo* and the River *Oreto*, on the Western side of the Island.

Baicaudul, *Barancessarea*, a City of the *East-Indies* within *Ganges*.

Baida, a Region of *Tartary* the Desert.

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Baieux, a City, and Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Roan* in *Normandy* in *France*, upon the River *Aure*, which a little lower buries it self under ground. It stands not above two Miles from the *British* Sea towards the South.

Bair, *Barus*, a River of the *Low Countries*.

Bais, *Bacium*, a Monastery in *France*, which lies between *Corbie* and *Amiens* upon the *Somme* [*Sumina*] over against *Peronne*.

Baise, *Balifa*, a River in *Poitou* in *France*.

Balaguer, *Ballegarium*, a City of *Catalonia*, seated at the foot of a very steep Hill; having a Stone Bridge over the River *Segre*: it was made famous by being taken by the *French* in the Year 1645. after a Defeat of the *Spanish* Forces, which should have cover'd it. It lies three Leagues from *Lerida*, (*Ilerda*) to the South-East.

Balambuan, a City in the Island of *Java* in the *East-Indies*, with a Sea-Port towards the East. This City gives its Name to a Bay of the Sea, which lies near it.

Blassia, *Audus*, a River of *Mauritania* in *Africa*: it falls into the *African* Sea, between the Towns of *Fatath* and *Igilgilim*, at the Promontory call'd *Capo di Gibranel*.

Baltimore Bay, a Bay and Haven in the Province of *Mounster* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, and in the Earldom of *Desmund*, upon the Western Ocean.

Balaton, *Volcea*, a very great Lake in the Western part of the lower *Hungary*, lying about thirty miles in length from the North-West to

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the South-East, but its breadth is not above six miles: it has *Vesprin* on the South, *Canisa* on the West, and *Alba Regalis* on the East: The *Germans* call it *Platzee*.

Balbastro, *Barbastrum*, a City of the Kingdom of *Aragon* in *Spain*, upon the River *Vero* (*Verum*) where it falls into the *Cinga* about 8 miles from *Huescar* (*Osca*) to the West, and *Ilerda*, now *Lerida*, to the North-East. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Zaragoza*, from which distant 14 miles. This City was recovered from the *Moors* in the Year 1102. Call'd by some, heretofore, *Bergidum*, and by others, *Belgida*.

Balbec, *Heliopolis*, *Casarea Philippi*, a City anciently of *Calesyria*, at the foot of Mount *Libanus*, which was at first a Bishops See, made afterwards a Metropolitan under the Patriarch of *Antioch*. It is incompass'd with very high Hills on all sides, and it lies at the equal distance of about 32 miles from *Damascus*, *Tripoli*, and *Abyla*.

Baldino, *Ufens*, a River of *Italy* arising in *St. Peter's* Patrimony, at a place call'd *Casenove*, two miles from *Setia*, and falls into the *Mare di Toscana* near *Terracina* a City of *Campania*. It is now commonly call'd *il portatore*.

Balestra, *Balista*, a Branch of the *Apennine* in the Road to *Parma*, by the Valley of *Tari*, between *Liguria* and *Heururia*.

Balkan, a Mountain of *Thrace* call'd *Hemus* of old, dividing *Thrace* from *Bulgaria*: so very high, that from the top of it the *Euxine* Sea may be seen. It runs from the East

to the West, and ends at the City of *Mesembria*; out of it spring the Rivers *Hebrus*, now *Mariza*, which watereth *Hadrianople*; and *Strymon*, now *Stromona*. The *Sclavonians* call it *Cumoniza*; the *Italians*, *Costegnazzo*, or the Chain of the World; and the *Turks* *Balkan*.

Ballingacarrig, a Castle near *Cavan* in *Ireland*. It had a Garrison of about 200 Men in it, when Colonel *Wolfeley* with a Party of King *William's* Forces came to attack it. And is naturally so strong, that none (as the Account says) but *Irish* Men would have been beaten out of it without Cannon. After some Resistance, which however cost Colonel *Wolfeley* much dearer than he expected; they agreed to Surrender it on terms, May 13. 1690.

Balsara, *Balsera*, *Teredon*, a City attributed by *Ptolemy* and *Eliau* to *Babylon*, by others to *Arabia*. It belongs now to *Arabia Deserta*, and lies near the Confines of *Arabia Felix*, near the Borders of the Province of *Hierach*. A great City, and of good Trade, and stands at the Conjunction of the *Tigris* and *Euphrates*; where they fall into the *Persian* Gulph. After the King of *Persia* had taken *Ormus* in the Year 1622, the *English*, *Dutch*, and *Portuguese* betook themselves to this Place, and settled their Factories here. In times past it was under the Kings of *Persia*, afterwards taken by the *Turks*. The Haven is safe and large, and stands about twelve miles above the *Persian* Gulph, on the Western shoar; and in the neighboring Villages many Christians of the *Sabbaites*, or of *St. John*, live.

Baly, an Island of the *East-Indies*, East of *Java*, about twelve miles in compass, very fruitful and well inhabited. It is thought to be the lesser *Java*, being separated from the greater only by a Bay.

The *Baltick* Sea, *Sinus Codanus*, may justly be call'd the Northern *Mediterranean*. It has no Communication with the Ocean, but by a narrow Streight call'd the *Sound*, which parts *Futland* from *Gothland*: from the Cape of *Schagen* in *Futland*, it bends to the South-East, as far as the Island of *Zeland* which restrains it to so narrow a breadth, that the Castles of *Elfseneur* and *Elfsenberg* command the Passage, and enable the King of *Denmark* to enforce a Tribute from all Ships trading in or out of the *Baltick* Sea: from thence it runs South, and washeth the Dukedom of *Mekelenburg* and *Pomerania*, as far as *Dantzick*: from thence it turns North again, and washeth *Curland* and *Livonia* as far as *Nargen*, where it is divided into two other great Bays, one of which is call'd the Bay of *Finland*, and divides *Finland* from *Livonia*. In this Bay lies *Narva*, the Capital of *Livonia*, heretofore the Storehouse of the North: a little more North it receives the River *Severi*; into which run *Ladoga* and *Onega*, two vast Lakes that part *Megrina* and *Cornelia*, and run up almost as far as the *White* Sea, with which they seem also to have some Communication by their Rivers: from hence the *Baltick* runs to the North, as far as *Wybourg*, where it turns again and runs South-West as far as the Islands of *Aland*; and here begins the second Branch of the *Baltick*

rick call'd the *Finnifch* or *Botner* Sea, which runs North and South, leaving on the East *Finland* and *Boddia*, and on the West *Sweden* and *Finmarck*: at the most Northern Point of it lies *Tornia*, a Sea-Port Town. The various Countries which do border upon this Sea, and have little or no Communication with the other Seas, make it much frequented by Merchants of all Nations.

Bamba, a Province of the Kingdom of *Congo* in *Africa*, with a Town of the same Name: it lies between *Loanda* to the South, and the River *Zaire* to the North, on the Western Shoar of *Africa* beyond the Line. There is a Province in South *America*, in the Kingdom of *Papayan*, which is under the *Spaniards*; and a Village in *Castile* in *Spain*, both of the same Name.

Bamberg, *Gravonarum*, *Bamberga*, a City of *Germany* in the Circle of *Franconia*, upon the River *Rednit*, which a little lower falls into the *Mayn*. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Mayence*. This City was made a Bishoprick by *Henry II.* Emperor, and had its Name from *Baba*, a Daughter of *Otho* the Emperor; and it signifieth in the *German* Tongue, the Hill of *Baba*. It is under the Civil Jurisdiction of its own Bishop, and stands about six Miles from *Wurtzburg*, to the North-East, and *Nuremburg* to the North-West. In this City died *Henry II.* in 1025. *Conradus III.* in 1152. *Philip I.* in 1208. It was anciently a free Imperial City, but not now: there belongs to it a small Territory or Diocess which lies along the *Mayn* and the *Rednit*, extending

in length from North to South 25 *German* Miles, but much restrained as to its breadth by the Marquifate of *Culembach* on the East, and the Bishoprick of *Wurtzburg* on the West: besides these, he has some few Towns in *Carinthia* which were subjected to the Emperor by a Treaty in the Year 1535. with *Ferdinando I. Henry II.* called *St. Henry*, built here a very magnificent Church for the Remission of his Sins in the Year 1007, and subjugated this City, with all its Dependencies, to the Popes of *Rome*; but it was after redeem'd by *Henry V.* who gave that See the City of *Benevento* in *Italy* in Exchange for it. The ancient City of *Prague* in *Bohemia*, is a Fee belonging to this Bishoprick, and the Electors of *Saxony* and *Brandenburg* hold other considerable Fees of it. There is another small Town of this Name in, the Kingdom of *Bohemia*. *Bamberg* lies in 32. 49. Lon. 49. 51. Lat.

Bandbury, or *Banbury*, a Corporation in the Northern part of the County of *Oxon.* upon the West-side of the River *Cherwel*, which here divides the County of *Northampton* from that of *Oxon.* Near this place, *Kimrick*, King of the *West Saxons*, overthrew the *Britains* in a set Battel, manfully fighting for their Lives and Fortunes; and after this, *Richard Nevil*, Earl of *Warwick*, in the same place overthrew *Edward IV.* and took him Prisoner, and restored *Henry VI.* to the Crown. In the late Rebellion, this Place was taken, and garrison'd for *Charles I.* in 1642. after *Edge-Hill* Fight; in 1644, under the

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Command of Sir *William Compton*, it endured a sharp Siege, and several Storms, till it was relieved by the Earl of *Northampton*: after which it continued unattempted till the Year 1646, when it endured another sharp Siege for ten Weeks together, under the same Governor, who at last (after the King had put himself into the hands of the *Scots*) when it was not possible the Place could be relieved, surrendered it upon honorable Terms to the Rebels the 11th of May. The Family of the *Knollys* have been Earls of this Place ever since the Year 1626.

Banchor, *Bangor*, *Bosnium*, or *Bovium*, in the old British Language call'd *Baronabryge*, in an old Roman Town in *Gloucestershire*; but belonging to *Gloucestershire*, mentioned by *Antoninus*; and much more famous after the Plantation of Christianity in *Britannia* for an ancient Monastery here, consisting of about 2000 Monks, *qui omnes de labore manuum suarum vivere solebant*, says *Beide*, who all wrought hard for their Living; 200 of these, *Edisfred*, a Pagan Saxon King of *Northumbria* and *Flow*, because they implored Christ's Assistance in their Prayers for their Country-men against the Saxons. When *Augustin* the Monk came to Convert the Saxons, here was a numerous Monastery; but before the Norman Conquest it was intirely ruin'd, as *Camden* acquaints us out of *William* of *Malmesbury*, to which *Augustin* the Monk is said or suspected to have lent his helping hand. Since that, those very Ruines are by time defaced, yet the Names of two of its Gates remain, *Port Ho-*

gan and *Port Cleis*, which stand a Mile asunder; between which are found very often pieces of the Roman Money. This Place stands upon the River *Dee*, East of *Wrexham*.

Banjaluth, *Blandona*, a large and well fortified Town in *Bosnia*, near the Mountains, under the Dominion of the Turks.

Banara, a City of the *East-Indies* in the Kingdom of *Bengala*, upon the River *Ganges*, under the Dominion of the Great Mogul, about 40 Miles from *Gouro* to the N. and 100 from *Halavassa* towards the South.

Banny, or *Ban*, *Argita*, one of the largest Rivers of the Kingdom of *Ireland*. It riseth in the County of *Down* in the Province of *Ulster*, and having entertain'd some other Rivers, it falls into the vast Lake of *Neangby*; afterwards dividing the County of *Colrane* on the West of it from that of *Antrim* on the East, it falls into the *Caledonian Ocean*, a little below *Cahane* Castle. This River divides the Province of *Ulster* into two parts; but Mr. *Camden* is rather of Opinion, that the Latin Name belongs to the *Swilly*, another great River in the same Province, but a little more to the West than this.

Batum, a very great City, and a famous Mart and Sea-Port in the Island of *Java* in the *East-Indies*, and the Capital of a Kingdom of the same Name. This City is seated at the foot of an Hill, 18 Leagues from the City of *Batavia*, towards the West, upon a narrow Passage call'd the Straights of *Bantam*, right over against the Island of *Sumatra*. It has a very good Harbor belong-

ing to it call'd the *Sound*, and was much frequented by the *European* Merchants, especially the *English* and *Dutch*; the Kingdom of *Jacatra* is subject to this Prince, and he has often made War with the *Dutch*, with reasonable good success, till about the Year 1684. A Son of the King of *Bantam* rebelling against his Father, call'd the *Dutch* to his Assistance, by which means the *Dutch* possessed themselves of *Bantam*, seized the *English* Factory and their Effects, and made themselves sole Masters of that Trade. The Controversie between them and the *English* not being determin'd to this day. The old King in the mean time was kept a Prisoner, first at *Bantam*, afterwards in the Castle of *Batavia*; whither he was conducted in November 1687. with a formal Solemnity, and there lodg'd with his Wife, and some Slaves to attend him.

Bantry, a Bay in the Province of *Munster* in *Ireland*, where Admiral *Herbert*, now Earl of *Torrington*, engag'd the *French* Fleet, May 1. 1689. upon their arrival with Succors for *Ireland*, which were landed the day after.

Banya, *Rivuli Puellarum*, a Town of *Transylvania*, six Leagues from *Besterce* to the West, not far from the Confines of the Upper *Hungary*.

Banza, a City of *Africa* in the Kingdom of *Congo*, between the Shoars of the *Æthiopian* Ocean, and the Lake of *Aquilunda*, which is call'd by the *Portugues* *S. Saviour*. This is the Capital of this Kingdom.

Bapalme, *Balma*, a strong Town in *Artois*, seated upon a rising Ground in the Borders of *Picardy*. This Town has been in the hands of the *French* ever since the Year 1641, and it stands at an equal distance from *Peron*, a Town of *Picardy* towards the South, and *Arras* towards the North.

Bar, a strong Town in *Podolia*, having a Castle built upon an Hill, and surrounded with Marshes, which contribute very much to its defence; it stands upon the River *Kom*, eighteen *Polonian* Miles from *Camini-ek* to the East, and as many from *Barklow*, towards the West. This Town is under the *Turks*.

Bar sur Aube, a fine Town in *Champagne* in *France*, but ill paved, it has its Name from the River [*Albula*] *Aube* on which it stands, upon the foot of an Hill in a very pleasant Country, about eight Leagues from *Arcis* towards the South, and as many from *Trois* towards the South-West, and seven from *Chastillon*, towards the North-East. This Place is in much esteem for the delicious Wine the Country yields.

Bar sur Seyne, is a small City in the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, in the Confines of *Champagne*, seated in a Mountainous Country, about five Miles West of *Bar sur Aube*.

Bara, a Town in the Province of *Gorga*, in the Upper *Æthiopia*, near the Lake of *Zaflan*.

Barampour, a City of the *East-Indies*, under the Dominion of the *Mogul*, in the Kingdom of *Candiu*. It lies an hundred Miles from *Surat*, towards the East, upon the River

River *Tapi*, this Place is call'd by others *Barampore*, and heretofore *Baramatis*, as *Herbert* saith.

Baranateta, the Name of a City and Kingdom in the *Asian Tarty*.

Barbadoes, Is one of the most considerable Plantations which the *English* have upon the *Caribby* Islands, it lies in 13. d. 20. m. Northern Lat. and 321. of Long. about eight Leagues in length, and five in breadth, and inhabited by 50000. *English*, besides *Negro's*, who are three times their number. This Island was first Discovered to the *English* by Sir *William Curteen*, in the Reign of *James I.* but was then wholly desolate. The *English* soon after Planted it, and were driven at first to great Extremities, because Ships came very rarely and slowly thither from *England*, till having about the Year 1627. raised some *Tobacco*, *Indico*, *Cotton-Wool*, and *Fustick-Wood*, and after that falling into the *Sugar Trade*, its Reputation and Wealth encreased. And this Colony which for a long time subsisted by the courtesie or negligence of the *Spaniards*, grew so strong and numerous, that all their after Attempts signified nothing. Their *Sugars*, which at first were coarse, and would quickly melt, if not spent, are now improved to a great Perfection: This Island is not well Watered with Rivers, or fresh Springs, yet lying now, they want not that Element, being supplied by Pools, Ponds, and Cisterns. It is very fruitful, and enjoys a perpetual Summer; Hot, but cool'd by the Brie-

zes, which rise with the Sun, and blow fresher as the Sun gets higher. The chief Town of this Island is *St. Michaels*, situate at the bottom of *Carlisle Bay*, in the Southern part of the Island, where Ships have a very secure Harbor.

Barbara, a small Village in the Island of *Sicily*, but once a City of great fame, and much taken notice of by *Greek* and *Latin* Writers, under the several names of *Egesta*, *Egesta*, *Acesta* and *Segesta*, &c. It lies 22 Miles from the Promontory and City of *Drepanum*, now call'd *Trapano*, to the North-West, and forty from *Paletmo*, upon the Western Shoar of the Island; near it runs a small River which now beareth the Name of *St. Bartholomew*.

Barbary, *Barbaria*, is a large Country in the Western part of *Africa*; lying a considerable length from East to West, but not of equal breadth; it is bounded on the North by the *Mediterranean Sea*, on the East by *Egypt*, on the West by the *Atlantick Ocean*, and on the South by the *Atlantick Mountains*, which separate it from *Biledulgeridia*. In the times of the *Roman* Empire this vast Tract of Land was divided into divers Provinces, viz. *Mauritania Tingitana*, *Casariensis*, & *Sitifensis*; *Numidia*, *Africa propria*, *Byzacena*, *Tripolitana*, *Marmorica*, and *Cyreniaca*. It is now divided into the Kingdoms of *Fexx*, *Morocco*, *Algiers*, *Constantine* (anciently *Cirta*) *Tunis* and *Tripoly*, with the Territory of *Barcana*. This Country was in ancient Times Subject to the Commonwealth of *Carthage*, and the

great Kings of *Mauritania* and *Numidia*; after it fell into the *Romans* Possession: I have shewed how they divided it. Here was a most flourishing Church till the V. Century, in the beginning of which, the *Vandals* then *Arians*, entered it, and brought in their Heresie with them: but that which more effectually contributed to the ruin of Christianity here, was the Conquest of it by the *Moors* in 647, when one *Hucha* a famous General (whom *Ofmen* the Third Caliph of the *Saracens*, employed to that purpose,) finally Expell'd the *Romans*, and ever since, the *Moors* have possessed it, who being the most enraged Enemies of Christianity, that ever professed the *Mahometan* Law, have so far extirpated Christianity, that there is very few, if any, of the Inhabitants of this vast Tract of Land which profess it.

Barbela, a River in the Kingdom of *Congo* in *Africa*, which falls into the River *Zaire*, which washeth the Walls of *S. Saur*, or *Banz*, the Capital of this Kingdom.

Barbenzon, *Barbentio*, a Principality in *Hainaut*.

Barberino, *Barberinum*, a small Town in *Tuscany* in *Italy*, from whence the Noble Family of the *Barberines* receive their name, of which Family Pope, *Urban VIII.* was, who succeeded *Gregory XV.* and sat 21 year, viz. from 1623, to 1644. This small Town is built upon an Hill, in the Road between *Florence* and *Siena*, 16 miles from the former toward the South.

Barbomya, *Berbis*, a Village of the Lower *Hungary*, where the Ru-

ins of an ancient *Roman* Town are yet seen upon the *Drave* three *German* miles from *Quinque Ecclesie* towards the South.

Barca, *Marmorica*, a small Kingdom in *Africa*, on the West of *Egypt*, and the *Mediterranean* Sea, under the Empire of the *Turks*. But there is no Town of any note in it; there is adjoining to it a Desert call'd by the same name.

Barcej, *Barcetum*, a Castle in the Dukedom of *Parma*, between the Rivers of *Parma* and *Taro*, and the *Apennine*, twenty two miles from *Parma*, towards the South, and sixteen from *Pentremoli*. There was anciently a very famous Monastery built here by the Kings of the *Lombards*.

Barcelona, *Barcino*, a City of *Catalonia* in *Spain*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tarragona*; it has an excellent Port upon the *Mediterranean* Sea, well Traded, and also a Castle. This City is the Capital of that Province, and esteemed one of the best Cities of *Spain*. Built by *Hamilcar* a *Carthaginian*, and call'd by his *Punick* Surname of *Barca*. In the Year of our Lord 805, it was recovered out of the hands of the *Moors*, by *S Lewis*, King of *France*: it is seated between the outlet of the River *Badelona* [*Batulo*] which runs on the Eastern side, and that of *Lobregat* [*Rubicatus*] which at the distance of two miles on the Eastern Side, falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea. It stands twelve Leagues from *Tarragona* East, and sixteen from *Girona* towards the South, and thirteen from *Ossuna*. Taken by

by the *French* in 1640. but return'd under the *Spaniard* in 1652. after a very sharp Siege. This City was Honored with the Title of an Earldom by *Lewis the Good*, after he had taken it from the *Saracens*. *Charles the Gross*, gave this Earldom to *Godfrey d' Arria*, for his Service against the *Normans*, and his Heirs; after the Death of *Raimond* the last Earl, it was united to the Kingdom of *Arragon* in 1162. There were three Councils celebrated in this City, one in 540. one in 603. and the last in 1064. *James II.* King of *Arragon* died here in 1327. *Alfonfus IV.* in 1336. and *John II.* in 1479.

Barcelor, a City of the *East-Indies*, under the Dominion of the King of *Bisnagar*; upon the Sea Shoar between *Goa*, and *Canora*. It lies in almost 15. d. of Northern Lat. and Long. 105. This City was some time under the *Portuguese*, but is now recovered by the King of *Bisnagar*, a potent *Indian* Prince. It was also heretofore the Capital of a distinct Kingdom.

Barcelos, *Celiobriga*, a small Town in *Portugal*, honored with the Title of a Dukedom. It lies in the County of *Entre Douro e minho*, upon the River *Cavado*, which not far from thence falls into the *Atlantick* Ocean; six Leagues North of *Porto* and four West of *Braga*.

Barcena, *Coloe*, a Marsh in *Æthiopia*, out of which ariseth the River of *Astapus*, as *Ptolemy* saith.

Bardt, a small Town in *Pomerania* in *Germany*, upon the *Baltick* Sea, which has yet a large Ha-

ven, and a very fine Castle, and a Lordship belonging to it. This place was yielded to the *Swedes* by the Treaty of *Munster*, in 1647. taken by the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, but restored to them again 1679. it lies three German miles from the Borders of the Dukedom of *Mecklebourg*, and at the same distance from *Damgarden* towards the North-East, and about eight from *Berghen* in the Isle of *Rugia* to the West.

Barwick, *Bardvicum*. See *Berwick*.

Bari, *Barium*, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in a Province of the same name; it is an Archbishop's See, well fortified, and has an indifferent good Haven upon the *Adriatick*, about twenty miles distant from *Poliano* to the South-East, and *Trani* to the North-West. It has its name, as *Festus* writes, from *Bara*, a small Island near *Brindisi* [*Brundisium*,] the Inhabitants thereof building this City. The Body of *S. Nicolas*, Bishop of *Myra* in *Lycia*, one of the Fathers who opposed *Arius* in the first Council of *Nice*, is preserved in this City.

Barilliana, an Island at the mouth of the *Danube*.

Barkshire. See *Berkshire*.

Barle-Duc, is a neat and beautiful City, the Capital of the Dukedom of *Barrois*, upon the River *Ornain*, about fifteen miles from *Nancy* to the West, and thirteen from *Chaalons*, it was heretofore under the Dukes of *Lorraine*: but now incorporated into the Province of *Champagne* in *France*.

Barletta, Barolum, or Barulum, a City situate in or near the place of the old *Canusium* in *Apulia Peuce-tia* in *Italy*; an Haven or Sea Port, reckoned for one of the four strong Holds of *Italy* in the middle Ages. It lies upon the *Adriatick* Sea, a-about four and twenty miles West of *Bari*, four South of the Outlets of the River of *Ofanto*. A large, and beautiful City, and the Seat of the titular Archbishop of *Nazareth*.

Barlinguas, Erythia, a knot of small Islands upon the Coast of *Portugal*, call'd by various names. They lie between the *C. de Rocca* to the South. and the *C. de Mon-dego* to the North, and not above two Leagues from the Shores of *Estremadura*.

Barnagasso, one of the Kingdoms of *Aethiopia*, which pays yearly to the *Turks* 1000 Ounces of Gold.

Barra, a small Kingdom in *Guinea* in *Africa*, the King of which was engaged by the *Dutch* in 1663. to fall upon the *English* Factory there. There is also a Town in *Palestine* call'd by this name.

Barrois. See *Bar le Duc*.

Baraab. Arabia petraea,

Barow, a River of the Province of *Leinster* in *Ireland*, which ariseth in *Queens County* in the Mountains of *Sliew Bloemy*, and running Southward, washeth the Eastern Side of *Caterlagh* and *Lagblin*, after which it receives from the West, another great River call'd *Neure*, which divides *Kilkenny*: a little further to the South, it entertains the *Sewer*, which watereth the Walls of *Waterford*, and being thus augmented, it entereth the *British*

Sea about twenty miles West of *Cape Carn*, the South-Eastern Point of *Ireland*.

Bart, Alifus, Bardum, a small City in the *Dukedom* of *Pomerania*, upon the Shores of the *Baltick* Sea, under the Dominion of the King of *Sweden*, near the River *Bart*. See *Barde*.

Basil, Basilea, written in two of the Lives of *Charles the Great*, *Basla*, in after times *Basula* and *Basala*, by *Cluverius*, *Artalbinum*. It was a Bishops See after the ruin of *Augusta Rauracorum*, which happened about the Year 800. Now the principal City of *Switzerland*. It has its name from *Basiliana* the Mother of *Julian* the Apostate; but *Valesius* thinks the name rather taken from the River on which it stands, which he suppoeth was then so call'd. It has a pleasant Situation, and is adorned with many magnificent Structures, and Churches, watered by many sweet Fountains, blessed with an healthful Air, a valiant People, and plenty of all things. Very ancient, as being said to be ruin'd by the *Almains* in the Year 260. and suffered much in after-times from the *Huns*. It was beloved by *Henry I. and II.* in the Year 1368. much enlaged by *Frederick Blackenheim*, Bishop of *Strasburg*, and Administrator of the Diocess of *Basil*, who first obtain'd a Charter of Freedom for it: in the Year 1392. it was made an *Hanse* Town. One of the greatest things of ancient Times which has made it famous, was the General Council held here under *Sigismund* the Emperor, in the Year

1440. This City taught the rest of the *Cantons* the way of Leaguings and Unitings: for the Pope having excommunicated *Lewis* the *Bavarian*, Emperor of *Germany*, the City of *Basil* persevered in the Service of that Prince, and was for it excommunicated too, whereupon they threw the Popes Legat into the *Rhine*, and to secure themselves, entered into a League with *Zurich*, and *Bearn*, and other of the Principal Cities, in 1327. This City embraced the Reformation in 1529. It is one of the most celebrated Universities in Christendom, which was opened here by *Pius II. Ann. Dom. 1459*. The Art of making Paper was first found in this City, in 1470, by *Anthony* and *Michael Gallicion*. This gave great encouragement to Printers, which much flourished here, the first of which was *Bernard Richel*, who began to Print here in 1478. This City stands upon the *Rhine*, which runs through it: six miles from *Fribourg*, eighteen from *Constance* to the West, twelve from *Zurich*, thirty eight from *Ausbourg*, and fourteen from *Strasbourg*. Long. 29. 15. Lat. 47. 25.

Basilicata, is a small County on the East of *Campania*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*. Taken out of *Campania* by *Alphonfus*, King of *Naples*; thirty three miles in length, and ten in breadth, and was anciently the Seat of the *Picentini*, a Colony of the *Piceni*, dwelling on the *Adriatick* Sea. It is bounded on the North by the Territory of *Bari*, and part of *Otranto*, on the East, by the Gulph

of *Taranto*, on the West by *Principato*, and on the South by *Calabria*. The chief City of this Province is *Cosenza*, which stands near the foot of the *Apennine*; it is a barren and not well inhabited Country.

Basra, a Town in the Kingdom of *Fez* in *Africa*, near the River *Lucus*, thirty miles distant from *Sala* towards the East, and not far from the Confines of the Province of *Asgar*.

Bassento, *Bussento*, *Acheron*, a River of *Calabria*; in the Kingdom of *Naples*, it runs near *Cosenza*, the principal City of *Calabria*, near which it falls in the River *Grati*, which falls into the Bay of *Taranto*. In the Bed of this River, *Alaricus* King of the *Goths* was buried, as *Jornandes* writeth.

Bass, a small Island not far from *Edinburgh*, famous for the great quantity of Geese, that frequent it at certain seasons.

Bassigni, a County in *Champagne*.

Bastia, the chief Town in *Corfica*.

Bastick, a small Town in *Epirus*, where they usually embark for *Constantinople*.

Le Bastion de France, a City near *Hippo*, now *Bonne* in *Africa*, deserted by the *French* in 1658.

Bastogne, *Belfonacum*, is a Town in the Dukedom of *Luxembourg*.

Baravia, a City in *Java*, an Island in the *East Indies*, built by the *Dutch* in the year 1619. It is very strongly fortified, seated in a fruitful Plain, and well Traded; so that it is now thought one of

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the principal Cities in that part of the World; it has a Castle with a good Garrison, and the General Governor of the Affairs of the *Dutch East-Indy* Company, for the most part resides here. This City stands eighteen Leagues from *Bantam* to the East, and sixty from *Materan* to the West. The Kings of *Bantam* made War many years together against it, and in 1659. besieged it, but without any success, which however much hindered the Growth and Lustre of this City. There is also a River in the *Terra Australis*, to which the *Dutch* have given the same name.

Bath, Aquæ Solis, is a City of *Somersetshire*, situate upon the River *Avon*, which is mentioned both by the Greek and Latin Geographers. It is seated in a small low Plain, environ'd round about with Hills of almost an equal height, out of which many Springs continually fall into the Valley, to the great benefit of the Inhabitants. Within the City are three Springs of Hot Water, of a blewish Color, sending up from them some thin Vapors, and a strong Odour. These Springs are very Medicinal, and cure many Diseases. It was taken from the *Britains* by *Cewalin*, King of the *West Saxons*, in 577. In the Reign of *William Rufus* it was sacked and burnt. *John de Villula de Tours*, Bishop of *Wells*, removed the See to this place in the Reign of *Henry I.* but retain'd also the Title of *Wells*. The most Noble and Loyal *John Greenvil*, was created Earl of *Bath* in XIX. of *Charles I.* Aug. 13. 1643. His

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Father, Sir *Bevil Greenvil*, having been slain at *Landsdown* near this City, by the Rebels. It stands fifteen miles East of *Bristol*. Long. 20. 16. Lat. 51. d. 21. m.

Baticala, a small City of the *East Indies*, the Capital of a Kingdom of the same name, the Prince whereof is a Tributary to the King of *Bisnagar*; tho it is very small, yet it has a capacious Haven. There is another City of the same name in the Island of *Ceylan*.

Baticano, a Promontory in *Calabria*, in the Maps sometimes call'd *Varicano*.

Batter, a large Province in *Asia*, heretofore call'd *Bactriana*.

Batta, a Province of the Kingdom of *Congo* in *Africa*.

Baudisten, a Town in *Lusatia*, a Territory belonging to the Elector of *Saxony*, between *Misnia* and *Bohemia*, where the Governor resides.

Bauge, a small Town in *Anjou* in *France*, where *Charles VIII.* then *Dolphin*, obtain'd a signal Victory against the *English*, commanded by the Duke of *Clarence*. who was there slain in 1420.

Bautzen, Budisnum, the principal Town of *Lusatia* in *Germany*, seated upon the River *Sprew*, seven Leagues from *Dresden* East. This place being attack'd by the Duke of *Saxony* in the year 1634, *Goltz* the Governor for the Emperor, firing thr Suburbs to give the Enemy a stop, the fire in the confusion seiz'd the Town, and burnt it all down, many persons perishing in the flames. This place was thereupon left to the Elector of *Saxony*,

Saxony, who is still possessed of it, but before it was a Free and Imperial City.

Bayonne, Baiona, Boiatum, is a very large, rich, strong City; seated upon the River *Adour*, about two Leagues from the Sea, in the Confines of the Kingdoms of *France*, and *Spain*. Honored with a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Ausck*; and has a large Haven on the *British* Sea. It stands six Leagues from the Confines of *Spain*, seven from *Dax* to the West, and thirty from *Bordeaux* to the South. There was a famous Congress in this City between *Charles IX.* with *Catharine de Medices* his Mother, and *Elisabeth* Sister of *Charles*, Wife to *Philip II.* King of *Spain*; in which an Agreement was closely made between the two Crowns to ruin the Protestant Religion both in *France*, and the *Low Countries*, which was followed by Rivers of human Blood shed on that account; this was in the Year 1566. and mentioned by *Thuanus* and *Grotius*.

Bavaria, call'd by the Germans *Weperen*, is a Dukedom in *Germany*, the second Circle in the Empire, having its Name from the *Auares*, a People of the *Huns*, who possessed this Country. It is also call'd *Bojaria*, from the *Boii* of *France*, who once dwelt here. And in the times of the *Roman* Empire, *Noricum*. Bounded on the North by *Franconia*, on the West by *Schwaben*, on the South by the *Italian Alps*, and on the East by *Austria* and *Bohemia*. Before the Treaty and Peace of *Westphalia*, it had lesser Bounds, but then it was not only raised in

Honor, the Duke of *Bavaria* being made the VIII. Elector, but enlarged as to its Extent. This Country had Kings (after it was Conquered) from the *Romans* to the times of *Arnolphus* the Emperor; and *S. Lewis* is said to have declared his Son *Levis* King of *Bavaria*, in the Year 817. from those times to ours they have had Dukes; the first was *Arnolphus*, slain by the *Normans*, about the Year 891. The greatest part of this Country is fruitful, and well cultivated, and has many noble and stately Cities, the principal of which is *Munche*, (*Monachium*) seated on the *Isar*. The Family thereof gain'd the Upper *Palatinate*, by the Peace of *Munster*. He is of the Communion of the Church of *Rome*, and the far greatest part of his Subjects, by which and their new Grants and Dignities, they are very firmly united to the House of *Austria*: which the present Emperor has improved by Marrying his Daughter to the now Duke of *Bavaria*.

Baz, Ocite, a small Island on the West of *Ireland*, over against the Earldom of *Desmond* in the Province of *Mounster*, North of the Bay of *Dingle*, called by the *Irish* *Blasquo*.

Baza, Basti, a City of the Kingdom of *Granada* in *Spain*. It was once a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Elvire*, at which time it was well fortified, but now it is little inhabited, and every day decays; it stands upon the Borders of the Kingdoms of *New Castile*, and *Murcia*, six Leagues from *Guadix* to

to the South-East, 15 from *Granaro*, and *Gaën*, or *Jaen* to the North-East, and 16 from *Almeria* to the North; it is built at the foot of an Hill in a Valley call'd from it *Hoya de Baya*, by an inconsiderable Brook.

Bazadois, *Vasata*, a small Territory in the Lower *Guienne* in *France*, which has the River *Garonne* on the North and West, *Agenois* on the East, and *Condomois* on the South. It has its name from *Bazas*, the principal City of it, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Auscb*; this City stands scarce 3 Miles from the River *Garonne* towards the South, 7 from *Bourdeaux* to the North-East, 10 from *Condomois*, and 17 from *Auscb*.

Bazaim, (*Barace*) is a vast Tract of Land but very barren, which lies between *Egypt*, and the Kingdom of *Tunis* in *Africa*, the same which was call'd *Marmarica*, as *Bochart* saith.

Bazano, a Mountain of *Abruzzo*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Territory of *Aquila*, of which mention is made in the Life of *S. Justin*.

Bazois, a district in *France*, in the Dukedom of *Nivernois*.

Beareford, was a small Monastery built by the *Danes* in *Greenland* about 300 years since, but now a long time since deserted and ruin'd.

Bearne, is a fruitful and well Watered Territory in the South of *France*, advanced to the honor of a Principality. It lies at the foot of the *Pyrenean* Mountains, which part it from the Kingdom of *Aragon* towards the South; upon the East it has the County of *Bigorre*, and *Armagnac le Noir*; upon the North

Gascogny, and upon the West, the Kingdom of *Navarr*. This Country had heretofore Princes of its own, one of which by a Marriage with *Elenora* Queen of *Navarr*, united it to that Kingdom. *Henry IV.* brought it to the Crown of *France*, and by a Decree it was annexed for ever to that Kingdom in 1620.

Beancaire, a small City in the Province of *Languedoc*, in *France*, upon the River *Rhosne*, right over against *Tarascon*, 4 Leagues from *Avignon* towards the South, and 3 from *Arles*, towards the North, most remarkable for its Fairs. It is call'd in *Latin*, *Belloquadra*.

Beauce or *Beaussé*, *Belsia*, a Province of *France*, that heretofore was of very large extent, but is now much less, and the Bounds not well known. It lies between the *Loyre* on the South, and the *Seyn* to the North; the principal Towns in it are, *Chartres*, *Chasteaudun*, *Montoir*, *Pluviers*, *Estampes*, and *Vendosme*. This Province lying so near to *Paris*, a considerable part of it has been taken into the Isle of *France*. The Soil is dry, but very fruitful, and abounding in all things especially Corn, so that it is call'd *totius Gallie Horreum*, the Storehouse or Granary of all *France*.

Beauchamp, a place near *Calais* in *Picardy*. The Duke of *Sommerfet* is Baron of *Beauchamp*.

Beaufort, a Castle in the Dukedom of *Anjou* in *France*, which belonged heretofore to the House of *Lancaster*, and was much beloved by *John* of *Gaunt*, who caused all his Children that he had by *Catharine Swinford*, to be call'd *Beauforts*,

forts, who were afterwards Dukes of *Sommerfet*, and *Exeter*, and Earls of *Dorset*. The second Son of the Duke of *Vendosme* in *France*, was honored with the Title of Duke of *Beaufort* by *Lewis XIII.* of *France*. And in *England*, the most Noble *Henry Sommerfet* late Marquis of *Worcester*, being descended from the ancient Dukes of *Sommerfet*, was *December 2.* 1682. by *Charles II.* of most blessed Memory, created Duke of *Beaufort*. This Castle lies about 3 Leagues East of *Angiers*, and two from the *Loyre*.

Beaujalo, is a small Country contain'd in the *Lyonnois* a Province in *France*.

Beaumaris, a Town in the Island of *Anglesey*.

Beaumont sur Oyse, a Town upon the *Oyse*, at the foot of an Hill in the Isle of *France*, about 8 Leagues from *Paris*, towards the North.

Beaumont le Roger, a Town in the Dukedom of *Normandy* in *France*, upon the River *Kugle*, 4 Leagues from *Eureux* towards the West, and about 6 from *Roan* towards the South, there is another Town call'd *Beaumont*, also near the Sea Shoar, in the District belonging to *Coutance*, three Leagues West of *Cherbourg*.

Beaumont, a Town of *Hainaut* in the *Netherlands*, adorn'd with the Title of a Dukedom, to which belongs a Castle; it stands seven Leagues from *Mons* to the South-East, and 4 from *Chimay* to the North, and about two from the *Sambre*.

Beaumont le Vicomte, a small City in the Dukedom of *Maine*

which has the Honor to be a Dukedom; it lies in the middle between *Mayenne*, and *Alençon*, upon the River *Sarte*.

Beaume, a Town in *Burgundy* famous for the excellent Wines it yields.

Beauvais, *Cesaromagus*, a City of the Isle of *France*, which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Rheims*, the Bishop is one of the twelve Peers of *France*, it is well fortified, and the Capital of a Diocese of the same name, and stands upon the River *Terrain*, 16 Leagues from *Paris*, towards the North, 18 from *Abbeville*, and 16 from *Roan* towards the East.

Beauvois, *Bilunnum*, is a Village in *Savoie*.

Bechir, *Ligir*, a River of *Boetia*, now call'd by the *Turks*, *Stramulipa*.

Bechria, the Lower *Egypt*.

Besfargial, *Bithynia*, a Province of the Lesser *Asia*.

Bed, the Mountains of the Moon in *Ethiopia*.

Bedalac, *Lethes*, a River of *Andalusia*, commonly call'd *Guadalere*; it falls into the Ocean at *Cadix*.

Bedford, *Laetodurum*, or *Laetodorum*, is one of the most ancient Towns in *England*, being mention'd by *Antoninus*. It stands on both sides of the River *Ouse*, which is here covered with a Stone-Bridge. This Town is more to be commended for its pleasant Situation and Antiquity, than for the Beauty or Greatness of it, though it has five Churches. It is the Principal or County Town; so it sends two Burgesses to Parliament. The Honorable *William Russell*, and his Ancestors,

cestors, have born the Title of Earls of *Bedford*, ever since the third Year of *Edward VI*.

Bedfordshire, is bounded on the East and South by *Cambridge-shire*, and *Hertford-shire*, on the West by *Buckingham-shire*, and on the North by *Northampton-shire*, and *Huntington-shire*. The River *Ouse* divides it into two parts, the North parts of it are the more fruitful, and better Wooded, the Southern parts though leaner, yet are not altogether barren, but yield good Crops of Barley. Sir *John Russel* Comptroller of the Household to *Hen. VIII*. was created a Baron in 1538. and Earl of *Bedford*, by *Edward VI*. in 1548. Whose descendent *William* the fifth Earl of this Family, now enjoys it.

Besfort, a strong Town in *Alfataria*, in the Territory of *Suntgow*, 4 Leagues from *Pfirt* to the West, and about 7 from *Basil* to the West also. This was yielded to the *French* by the Treaty of *Munster*: heretofore the head of an Earldom.

Behemerland, the Kingdom of *Bohemia*.

Behemerwald, a part of the *Hercynian* Forest lying in *Bohemia*.

Bebenhausen, a Town of *Schwaben*, in the Dukedom of *Wurtemberg*.

Beja, a City of *Portugal*, anciently call'd *Pax Julia*; it lies in the Province of *Auretejoe Guadiana*, near the River *Odiarca* which falls into the *Guadiana*; well built, fortified, and has the Title of a Dukedom; it stands two Leagues from the *Guadiana*, towards the West, call'd *Pacca* by the *Moors*,

Bejar, a Village of the Kingdom of *New Castile* in *Spain*, upon the River *Madera*, in the Borders of the Kingdom of *Murcia*, scarce two Leagues from *Alcaraz* to the East. This is most probably thought to be the *Roman Bigerra*.

Bejar de Melena, a ruin'd City of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*.

Bein Elnabarim, the *Persian* Gulph.

Beira, a part of *Portugal*.

Belay, *Belica*, is a City that heretofore belonged to the Duke of *Savoy*, but in 1601. was taken from him by *Henry IV*. It is the Head of the Territory of *Baugey*, and a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Besancon*; it stands upon a rising ground near the River *Rhosne*, not above 12 Miles from *Lyons* toward the East, 10 from *Grenoble* to the North, and twelve from *Geneva*.

Belvañ, and *Belbes*, *Pelusium*, was a City seated upon the most Eastern Branch of the *Nile*, towards *Palestine*. Though this City is now intirely ruin'd, and another call'd *Damiata*, or *Damietta*, is sprung out of it, which I shall mention in its proper place, yet the state of the ancient Town ought here to be described. This place is call'd in Scripture *SIN*, which as the *Greek* name which it afterwards bore Πηλὺσιον, signifies *Clay*, or *Mire*, because it was seated in a deep miry Marsh upon the *Nile*. And it was for many Ages the Key of *Egypt*, that Country being of a very difficult Access on the side of *Syria*; accordingly when *Cambyfes* invaded *Egypt*, *Polyænus* in his

Seventh

Seventh Book *de Stratag.* tells us, That *Cambyfes* vigorously attacked *Pelufium*, and the Egyptians as courageously defended it, ἀποκλείοντες τὴν Ἀγυῶν ἐμβολὰς, Shutting up the Entrance of Egypt against him. *Diodorus Siculus* tells us, the Kings of Egypt fortified this Place on the same account, with the utmost care and diligence. See *M. Bochart* in his *Geographia Sacra*. lib. 4. cap. 27. The Grecian Race of Kings, were no less careful of the keeping this Place, and after the Romans had it, they did not neglect it neither: *Ælius Hadrianus*, one of their Emperors, encompassed it with three Walls, and call'd it by his own name *Æliopolis*. In the times of Christianity, it was the Seat of an Archbishop, under the Patriarch of *Alexandria*. But when the *Arabians* and *Saracens* prevail'd, they, as their Custom is, intirely ruin'd this Ancient and most Noble City, and built another on the opposite Shoar of the Nile, which they call'd *Damiata*. *Pelufium* stands 150 Miles from *Alexandria* to the East, and 120 from *Memphis* or *Grand Cairo*, to the North-East, and not far from the *Mediterranean* Sea, in Long. 63. 20. and Lat. 31. 10.

Beleguanza, a Province of *Æthiopia*.

Belcastro, *Chonia*, a City of *Calabria*.

Belenas, a City of *Palestine*, call'd *Dan* in Ancient times.

Besles, *Subi*, a small River of *Catalonia*, which falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea between *Barcelona* and *Tarragona* at the Town of *Siger*.

Belforte, there are three places thus call'd, one in *Narbonne* in France, the Seat of the old *Vocomtii*, upon the *Durance*, another in *Istria*, and a third in *Calabria Ulterior*.

Belgart, a Town in the Dukedom of *Pomerania*, in the Territory of *Cassuben*, which lies between the *Baltick* Sea, and *Prusia* upon the River *Perfante*, two Miles from the *Baltick* Sea, and three from *Colberg*.

Belgan, a vast Mountain in *Tartary*, call'd *Imaus* by the *Latin* Geographers, which runs very near the whole length of *Asia*, from North to South. See *Imaus*.

Belgiojosa, a Village and Castle in the Dukedom of *Milan*, within 5 Miles of *Pavia* near the *Po*, belonging to the Counts of *Barbiano*.

Belgrade, *Alba Græca*, call'd by the Germans *Griechisch Weissenburg*, by the *Italians* *Belgrado*, is a great and strong City belonging to the Kingdom of *Hungary*, seated upon the South side of the *Save*, where it falls into the *Danube*, in the Province of *Rascia*; this was a long time the Bulwark of Christendom against the *Turks*, who lost several Armies before it. *Amurath II.* lost here a Victorious Army in 1439. And when *Mahomet II.* his Son, besieged this City the second time, Anno 1456. with an Army of two hundred and fifty thousand Men, the brave *Huniades* preserved it, and ruin'd that vast Army by a stratagem; for he suffered a party of the *Turks* to enter the Town, and whilst they were Plundering the Houses, made a Sally upon

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on those without, took their Cannon, and turned them upon themselves, in the Confusion destroying 40000 of them, and possessing himself of their Cannon, Camp, Bagage and Amunition, so that the Turks were forced to an inglorious Flight. *Johannes Huniades* died the same year of the Plague. But in 1521: *Solyman the Magnificent*, took it after a Siege of two Months, *Lewis* then King of Hungary, a Child of fifteen years of Age not regarding it, and all the other Christian Princes being engaged in mutual and destructive Wars. The *Imperialists* won it on Sept. 6. 1688. by Storm, which lasted four hours with a very great slaughter: about 600 Christian Slaves were happily released on the occasion; who being most of them chained together and placed before a Party of *Turks* to Screen them from the fury of the Soldiers; obtained Quarter for themselves and their Enemies. But the *Turks* have unfortunately possessed themselves again of it, Oct. 8. 1690. a chance Bomb Communicating a fire from one Magazine to another with so much fury, that 1700 of the Garrison were blown up, with the Walls and Ramparts, the Ditch filled, and so large a passage made for the Enemy, that they entred by entire Squadrons, and cut to pieces all they met. This City belongs properly to *Servia*; the *Despot* of which Consigned it over to *Sigismund* King of Hungary, for Lands of a better Value: distant from *Vienna* 102 German Miles, 26 days Journey from *Constantinople*. *Leo X.* made it a

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Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Antivari* in *Dalmatia*. Long. 47. 00. Lat. 46. 50.

Beligrad, Hermonassa, a Town or small City of *Bessarabia*, towards the Mouth of the River *Moncastro*, [*Tyra*] which by the *Moldavians* is call'd *Bialogrod*, and by the *Turks* *Beligrad*.

Bella more. The *White Sea*.

Bellac, a small City in the County of *La Marche* in *France*, upon the River *Unicou*, two Leagues from *Dorat* to the South, and seven from *Limoges* to the North.

Belle, a Town in *Flanders*, three Leagues from *Ipre*.

Bellegarde, a small City in the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, upon the River *Saone*, (*Arar*.) This City was once very well fortified; it stands five Leagues from *Challon* to the North, and not far from the Borders of the Dukedom.

Belle-Isle, Calonesus, an Island upon the Southern Coast of *Britany* in *France*, not far from the Port of *Brest*, six Leagues in Length, and two in breadth, call'd by the *Dutch* *Boelin*.

Belluno, a City of the Marquisate of *Trevigiana*, which is the chief, and gives Name to a small Territory, under the Dominion of the Commonwealth of *Venice*. It is little, but fair, and a Bishop's See, under the Patriarch of *Aquileja*. And stands upon the River *Piave*, which falls into the Gulph of *Venice*, thirteen Leagues from *Venice* to the South-East; the City of *Belluno* lies fifteen Leagues from *Feltria* to the South-East.

Belz, a City of *Black Russia*, in the King-

Kingdom of *Poland*, five Leagues from the River *Bug*, between *Lemburg* and *Zamosky*. This City is small, and built all of Wood, but yet it is a Palatinate, and possessed at present by a Person of great worth.

Belz, or *Belts*, the Name of the *Baltick* Sea.

Belvedere, a Province in the *Morrea*, heretofore call'd *Elis*, the Capital Place is so call'd also; it lies in the Western part over against *Zant*. In ancient time *Pausanias* saith, the Silks of this Country were finer and more esteem'd than those of *Judea*. It is a pleasant Country, and has its Name from its beautiful Prospect. There is another place near *Syracuse* in *Cicily*, of the same Name, which was call'd by the Ancients *Euryalus*. As is also a part of the Pope's Palace at *Rome*.

Bemarin, a Province in *Florida*.

Bena, a Kingdom in the Southern part of *Guinea* in *Africa*, with a small City of that Name, seated on the South side of the River *Forcados*, about 20 Leagues from the Ocean; in Lat. 8. d. Long. 31. 50.

Benamarim, a Province in *Mauritania Tingitana*.

Benavari, a Town of *Aragon* in *Spain*, to which belongs a Castle. It is seated in the Confines of *Catalonia* six Leagues distant from *Balbastro* to the East; this place is the Capital of the County of *Ribagorça*, a small ill Peopled Place between the Rivers of *Cinca* and *Segre*.

Benavente, a Town in the Kingdom of *Portugal*, in the Province of *Estremadura*, one League from the *Tage* or *Tajo*, four from *Sealabi*, and nine from *Lisbon*, supposed to

be the ancient *Aritium*. There is another Town of the same name in the Kingdom of *Leon*, upon the River *Esta*, which washeth the Walls of *Leon*; It lies in a Plain, and has a Castle, and is the Capital of the County of *Pimentel*, seven Leagues from *Sentica* to the North, about twelve from *Leon* to the South, and fifteen from *Palantia* to the West: perhaps this is the old *Vallata*; *Ferdinand* II. King of *Leon*, died in this Town in the Year 1118.

Benda, a City of *Albania* in *Macedonia*, which is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Durazzo*, [*Durrachium*] It now lies in Ruins, under the slavery of the *Turks*, and the Bishop resides at *Mamoli*; yet from this place the adjacent Country is call'd *Benda*, under which Title is included also *Sermenica*, a small District towards *Croia*, as I have heard (saith *M. Baudrand*) from the Archbishop of *Durazzo*.

Bendarmasin, a City and Kingdom in the Southern part of the Island of *Borneo* in the *East-Indies*, about three Degrees from the Line on the West.

Benevento, *Beneventum*, a City of the *Principatus Ulterior* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is an Archbishop's See, belonging to the Pope, upon the River *Sabato*, where it takes in the River *Tamora*: built by *Diomedes*, together with *Arpi*. a City of *Apulia*, and call'd the Colony of *Concordia* by *Frontinus*. It lies 28 Miles from *Capua* to the East, and 32 from *Naples* to the North-East. *Victor* III. and *Gregorius* VIII. Popes, were born here. Not far from it *Manfred* King

King of *Sicily* was slain, in the Year 1266. by *Charles Duke of Anjou*. This City was granted to *Leo IX.* by *Henry IV.* in exchange for *Bamberg* in the Year 1053. when he came into *Italy* to be Crown'd. It was one of the 18 Colonies which continued faithful to the *Romans* against *Hannibal*: ruin'd afterwards by *Totila*, and rebuilt by the *Lombards*, who made it a Dukedom: The *Saracens* became after this Masters of it; from whom *Lewis II.* Emperor, took it in the Year 866. and granted it to *Aldegisus* in the Year 871. Now annexed to the Papacy. A dreadful Earthquake which happen'd here in *June* 1688. did almost totally ruine it: scarce 600 of the Inhabitants out of as many thousand and upward being left alive; amongst whom Cardinal *Ursini* their Archbishop was taken out of the Ruines of his own Palace.

The Dukedom of *Benevento* was once a considerable part of the South of *Italy*, in the times of the *Lombards*, and *Charles the Great*: Instituted by *Autharius* King of the *Lombards*, and ended in the Year 851. when the *Saracens* Conquered it. In 866. it was reconquered by the *Germans*: in 1053. it was granted to the Pope, but much restrained as to its Bounds: yet then it took in the greatest part of the *Principatus Ulterior*. Since which the *Spaniards* have restrained it; so that it extends not above three or four Miles from the Walls of the City.

Benfeild, once a Wall'd Town, or City of *Assatia*, but Dismantled

by the Treaty of *Munster*; under the Dominion of the Bishop of *Strasburg*; from which it lies about 3 *German Miles* towards the South upon the River *Ill*, about two Miles from *Rhinaw* towards the N. W.

Bengale, is a Kingdom in the *East-Indies*, on the River *Ganges*, under the Dominion of the Great *Mogul* for many past Ages, but which had before Kings of its own. It is a very fruitful Country, and extends 220 Leagues from E. to W. and 120 from North to South. Bounded on the East by *India extra Gangem*, on the South by the Bay of *Bengal*, on the West and North, by the Territories of the *Mogul*. The City of *Bengal* lies in the bottom of the Bay, in the most North-Eastern Angle of it, upon the River *Cosmiteme*. It is great, and drives a vast Trade with the *European Nations*.

Benges, a River which riseth in the Lower *Austria*, and entering the Lower *Hungary*, falls into the River *Rab*.

Bengula, a Country of the Lower *Aethiopia*.

Benthem, a Town and Castle in *Westphalia*, which stands upon the River *Vidrus*, near *Oldenzael*, and is the head of a small County in the West part of *Westphalia*, call'd in the *German Tongue* *Das Grathzthacht von Benthem*, and it lies between the Bishoprick of *Munster* to the East, *Over-Yssel*, and the Territory of *Tuwent* to the West: and upon the North and South it is inclos'd by the River *Vechta*. The Castle or Town of *Benthem* lies two Miles from *Oldenzael*, a Town in the South-East Ang-

gle of the Province of *Over-Yffel*, ten from *Deventer* to the East.

Bentivolio, *Pons Poledranus*, is a Castle in the Dominions of the Church, in the Territory of *Bononia*, from which City it lies ten Miles towards the North, in the Road to *Ferrara*; heretofore a Noble Pile, but now half ruin'd: this gave name to the Family of the *Bentivolio's*, who for many years *Principatum Bononie tenere*, were Princes of *Bononia*. And of later times this Family has afforded some excellent Persons.

Bera, a City of the Kingdom of *Granada*, commonly call'd *Vera*.

Beraun, a small Town in *Bohemia*, upon the River *Mies*: three German Miles from *Prague* towards the West: call'd by the Germans *Bern*, in Latin *Berauna* and *Verona*.

Berbero, *Arbis*, a River of *Persia*, in the Province of *Send*, [*Sinda*] which Borders East upon *India propria*, and West upon *Macran*.

Berckel, *Velicer*, the same with the River *Aa*, in *Westphalia*.

Bereſterzko, a Town in *Poland*, where *Casimire* King of *Poland*, fought the Rebellious *Cossacks* three days together, in 1651. and slew above 20000 of them, by which Victory and Slaughter, he reduced them to the necessity of begging a Peace with great Humility.

Berg, or *Mons*, a City of *Hainault*.

Bergamo, *Bergomum*, a City of *Italy*, belonging to the *Venetians*, which was once a part of the Dukedom of *Milan*: a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Milan*; built

with others by the *Orobii*: call'd by *Paulus Diaconus* *Pergamum*, and by the Writers of the middle Ages *Bergamum*. This City is placed on the side of a Mountain, the foot of which is covered by large Suburbs, it is Great and Populous, and lies between the River *Brembo*, (which 8 Miles further falls into the *Adda*), and the *Serio*, which falls also in the *Adda*. It has a Castle call'd *Capella*, and it lies 30 Miles from *Brixia*, towards *Milan* to the West, and the same distance from *Como* to the East: from hence the Family of the *Bergoma's* take their name.

Bergen, *Bergos*, or *Berga*, a City of *Norway*, on the Northern Ocean, call'd by the Natives *Baern*, by the Germans, *Berghen*. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Drontheim*: a celebrated Mart, has a large and safe Harboure, surrounded almost on all sides with high Mountains, and lies in a winding Bay, call'd *Felsta fiored*, 12 Miles from the Ocean: it has a strong Castle call'd *Bergen-Hus*, and lies in the small Territory of *Nord Horland*, which is Subject to the King of *Denmark*, as King of *Norway*; 23 from *Linde Noes*, or the most Southern Point of *Norway*, and 80 from the nearest Coast of *Scotland*; at this day without dispute, the best, and richest City of all *Norway*. But made more famous by the Valour of the *English*, who in 1665. entered this Port, and fell upon the *Dutch East-India Fleet* to their great damage, and had certainly destroy'd them all, if contrary Winds had not given them time to draw their

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their Cannon ashoar to their defence.

Bergen op Zoom, call'd by the French, *Bergue sur le Zoom*, is a small, but strong City in the Dukedom of *Brabant*. upon the River *Schelde*. Erected into a Dukedom in 1533. and revolting with the *United Provinces*, was attempted without success by the Marquis *Spinula* in 1622. So that it still belongs to the *Hollanders*. It stands seven Leagues from *Antwerp* towards the North, and five from *Breda* to the South-West.

Bergen, the chief Town of the Island of *Rugen*, on the Coast of *Pomerania* in the *Baltick* Sea, which has belonged to the *Swedes* ever since 1630.

Bergerac, a City of *Perigord*, upon the River *Dordogne*; 5 Miles from *Pergueux* to the South, and about 9 from *Sarlat*; a rich and fine City.

Bergue S. Vinoch, a small City in *Flanders*, taken by the French in 1667. It has various Names, and is sometimes call'd *Groenemberg*, or (*Green-wich*;) it lies 12 German Miles East of *Gravelinge*, and about six from *Dunkirk*. *Al. Winoecksberg*.

Berkshire, *Bercheria*, is separated on the North by the River *Isis* from *Oxfordshire*, and *Buckinghamshire*; on the South by the River *Kenet* from *Hantsire*; on the West it bordereth upon *Wiltshire*, and on the East upon *Surry*; generally fertile and rich, but especially the *Vale of White Horse*. The Right Honorable *Thomas Howard*, was created the first Earl of *Berkshire*, by *Charles I.* in 1625. He was

second Coronation Earl, as well as second Son to *Thomas* Earl of *Suffolk*, in which Family it still is; the present Earl being the fourth in the Succession.

Berlin, *Berolinum*, or *Berlinum*, is one of the Noblest Cities in *Germany*. It belongs to the Upper *Saxony*, and stands in the middle Marquisat of *Brandenburgh*, upon the River *Sprew*, which a little further to the North falls into the *Hamel*. This City stands in a Marsh, very strongly fortified, being the Capital of that Marquisat, and the Residence of the Marquisses of *Brandenburgh*; divided by the River *Sprew* into two parts; that on the East side, is call'd *Berlin*; that on the West, *Coln*, or the *Colony*. Seventeen German Miles from *Magdeburg* to the South-East, and 11 from *Frankfort*. Built by *Albertus Ursus* Prince of *Anhalt*, in 1142.

Bermudas, or the *Summer Islands*, are a knot of Islands on the Coast of *Florida* (supposed to be 400 in number) 1600 Leagues from *England*, 1000 from *Madera*, 400 from *Hispaniola*, and 300 from *Carolina*, which is the nearest Continent. Accidentally discovered by *John Bermudaz* a *Spaniard*, about 1522. Sir *George Summers* an English Man, being in 1609. sent by the Lord *de la Ware* to *Virginia*, stumbled again upon them, and suffered Shipwreck here; who was so taken with their verdure, plenty and delightfulness, that he neglected his return for *England*, and with the Assistance of Sir *Thomas Gates*, settled a Plantation here in 1612: and

and in 1616. Captain *Tucker* was sent after the first Adventurers with 500 Men, who established themselves so well, and fortified the Accesses so, that it is now thought impregnable. It is one of the most healthful places in the World; none dying here of almost any other Distemper but old Age; fruitful to a wonder; abounding in all things needful for the Life of Man, but fresh Water, which is gotten with some difficulty from their Wells and Cisterns, for they have neither Springs nor Rivers. This Colony fill'd so fast, that in 1623. there were said to be 3000 *English* Inhabitants: call'd *Bermudas* from the *Spanish*, and *Summer Islands* from the *English* Discoverer.

Bermet, a City of the Hither *East-Indies*, supposed by *Castaldus*, to be the *Barbari* of *Arrian*.

Bern, *Berna*, is a great and well built City of *Switzerland*, which has its Name from a Bear. Built by *Bertoldus* Duke of *Zeringhen* in 1191. Upon the River *Aar*, which falls into the *Rhine* at *Waldhust*, a Town of *Schwaben*. It is the chief City of the Canton of *Bern*, which is one of the largest Cantons, and was added to the rest in 1353. To look a little back into the ancient History of this City; it obtain'd the right of an Incorporated City from the Emperors *Henry IV.* and *Philip II.* Confirm'd by *Frederick II.* it continued under the Empire till 1228. and then put themselves under the Protection of the Duke of *Savoy*. In 1241. it had an unfortunate War with *Gorhofredus* Duke of *Hab-*

spurg, whereupon in 1243. they made a League with *Freisburg*, as also for ten years with *Wallisserlande*, in 1251. In 1287. this City was besieged by the Emperor *Rodolphus* of *Habsburg*. They suffered much also from *Albertus*, who had a set Battel with them near their Walls in 1291. wherein they lost many Men, but had better success against the Earl of *Savoy* the same year. In 1346. they renewed their League with *Freisburg*, after which followed the perpetual League in 1353. whereby it obtain'd the second place amongst the Cantons. In 1528. they imbraced the Reformation, and thereupon pass'd a Law against mercenary Service in foreign Wars. It stands about 13 Miles from *Basil* to the South, 4 from *Freisburg* to the North, and about 20 from *Geneva* to the North-East.

Bernbourg, a small City in *Germany*, in the Upper *Saxony*, in the Principality of *Anhalt*, upon the River *Saalter*, [*Sala*] 4 German Miles from *Magdebourg* towards the South, and as many from *Dessau* to the West.

Bernich, *Berenice*, a City of *Africa*, upon the *Mediterranean Sea*, mention'd by *Ptolemy* and *Pliny*, but call'd *Hesperia* by *Mela*; one of the five Cities in *Pentapolis*; between the Promontory *Borcum*, (now *il Capo di Teiones*.) upon the greater *Syrus*, and the City of *Arsinoe* to the East. It had its ancient Name from *Berenice* the Queen of *Ptolemy*, the third King of *Egypt*, as *Solinus* saith.

Berry, *Bituriges*, is a Dukedom in *France*, bounded on the North

by *Sologne*, on the East by *Nivernois* and *Bourbone*; on the West by *Poitou*, and part of *Tourein*; and on the South by *Limosin*. The principal City of this Province is *Bourges*; divided into two parts by the River *Chur*. A rich, fruitful and populous Province.

S. Bertrand de Cominges. *Convenae*, seu *Lugdunum Convenarum*, a City of *France*, at the foot of the *Pyrenean Mountains*; upon the River *Garonne* in the Earldom de *Cominge*; which was destroy'd by the *Franks* under King *Guntchramnus*, in 584. but rebuilt by *S. Bertrand*, in 1100. and from him in after-times it had its present Name. It is a Bishops Sec, under the Archbishop of *Auch*; 25 Leagues from *Thoulouse* to the South, and fifty five from *Bourdeaux* to the South-West.

Berwick, is a Town in *North-Humberland*, situated upon the North side of the River *Twede*; the most Northern Town in the Kingdom of *England*, and (saith *Camden*) the strongest hold in all *Britain*. It stands upon a Promontory, so that it is almost totally inccompass'd with the Sea and River. Delivered up to *Henry II.* by *William* King of *Scotland*, as a Pledge for his Ransom, being then a Prisoner in *England*: restored again by King *John* upon repayment of the mony. *Edward I.* in 1297. retook it. After this it was won and lost divers times; till in the Reign of *Edward IV.* Sir *Thomas Stanley* made a final reducement of it to the Crown of *England*. The *English* Princes have fortified it, but especially *Queen Elizabeth*, who

Wall'd it anew within the old Wall, and added Out-Works after the latter Modes, by which it was made incredibly strong. *Henry II.* built the Castle, and other of our Princes the outward Wall; so that all its Works are owing to the *English*. After a long Peace, in 1639. this Town saw the *English* and *Scotch* Encamped under her Walls again in opposition, till a Peace was concluded there *June 17.* However, I find before the end of the War, they were possess'd of it, and quitted it, *Feb. 17. 1646. March 12. 1686.* King *James II.* created Mr. *James Fitz-James* his Natural Son, Duke of *Berwick*. This Town lies in *Long. 21. d. 43. m. Lat. 55. 48.* and sends two Burgesses to the *English* Parliament.

Besagno, *Feritor*, a small River which riseth out of the *Apenine Hills*, and falls by the Walls of *Genoua*, into the *Mediterranean Sea*.

Besançon, *Bisontio*, *Vesontio*, a City of *Burgundy* in *France*, which is an Archbishops Sec, upon the River *Doux*, [*Dubis*]; an University, and has a Castle built of later times. Taken by the *Spaniard* in 1654. Retaken by the *French* in 1668. and in 1674. and finally left to them by the Treaty of *Nimeguen* in 1678. Once an Imperial Free City, made so by *Henry I.* in 1651. Exempted from the Empire, and granted to the *Spaniards*. The Court of Parliament for the Duchy of *Burgundy* sits here: it stands 15 Leagues from *Montbelliard* to the North-West, 20 from *Dijon* to the North-East. *Joannes Chislerius* wrote a particular Description and History of this City.

Besbre,

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Besbre, Besbria, a small River in the Dukedom of *Bourbone*, which washeth the principal City, and then falls into the *Loire*.

Befecath, one of the Names of *Africa*.

Befes, Besos, Betulo, a small River of *Catalonia* in *Spain*, which falls into the *Mediterranean Sea*, between *Badelona* and *Barcelona*. There stands a small Town called *Beson* by it, once *Betulo* from it.

Besiers, Blitera, Butera, a City in *Languedoc* in *France*, upon the River *Orbe*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Narbone*; a fine and well built place, not above 2 Leagues from the *Mediterranean Sea* to the North, 11 from *Mompellier*, to the West, and 3 from *Pezenas*.

Bessarabia, is a small Territory between *Podolia* to the North, *Moldavia* to the West, the *Danube* to the South, and the *Black Sea* to the East. Formerly a part of *Moldavia*, but in 1485. *Bajazet II.* Conquered it, and annexed it to his Empire, under which it has been ever since; the chief Town of it is *Moncastrum*, a very strong Town taken by the *Turks* then also. It is called *Budziack* by the neighbouring *Tartars*, and by that name is best known to the present times.

Besterce, or Bestricze, Bistricia, a City of *Transilvania*. It stands in a very large Plain, upon a River of the same Name, which two Miles further takes in the *Saio*: five German Miles North-East from *Burges*, and 15 from *Weissenburg* to the North-West. It is little and ill built.

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Beta, a River of *South America*, in the Country of *Paria*, which falls into the River *Orenock*.

Betanzos, Flavium Brigantium, a small City in *Gallicia* in *Spain*, seated upon the North side of the River *Mandeu*, eleven Miles from *Mondonedo* to the East.

Betente, an Island near *Naples*, call'd by the Ancients *Parthenope*.

Bethune, a strong well fortified Town in *Artois*, upon the River *Biette*, eight Leagues from *Arras* [*Arrebatum*] toward the North, and five from *Aire*. It has been under the *French* ever since 1645. when it was taken by them; this Town is rais'd to the Honour of a Marquifate.

Beverly, a Town in the East Riding of *Yorkshire*, seated upon the West side of the River *Hull*, about a Mile from it, about five Miles North of *Hull*. *Cambden* supposeth it to be the old *Pervaria Parisiorum*, though there be no signs of a great Antiquity now to be found. One *John*, surnamed *de Beverley*, Archbishop of *York*, a Pious and Learned Man in the esteem of *Bede*, in his old Age resign'd his Bishoprick, and retired hither, and in holy Meditations here died in 721. For the sake of this Holy Person, the *Saxon Kings* gave great Priviledges to this place, particularly *Arhelstan* by a Grant in these Words, *His free make I thee, as Heart may think or Eye may see*. They had also a Sanctuary endowed with the largest Priviledges; so that the Town grew great, rich, and populous; governed at first by Wardens; but Queen *Elizabeth* made

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made it a Major Town. It sends two Burgesses to the Parliament.

Bialogrod, Arvis, Hermonassa, the principal Town of *Bessarabia*, seated upon the Shoars of the *Euxine*, or *Black Sea*; 30 Miles from the North outlet of the River *Danube*, call'd *Moncastrum*, by the later *Latin Writers*; *Bialogrod*, by the *Moldavians*, and *Beligrad* by the *Turks*; under whom it is, being taken by *Bajazet II.* in 1485. It lies 60 *German Miles* from *Adrianople*, and 63 from *Constantinople* to the North.

Biaur, Biaurus, a River in *Ro-vergne* in *France*.

Bibrach, Bibacum, Bibracum, a City in *Schwaben* in *Germany*, seated upon a small River which a very little further falls into the *Riss*, which last falls into the *Danube*, two *German Miles* above *Ulm*; this City stands about five *German Miles* from *Ulm* to the North-West. This is an Imperial City; and takes its name from a *Castor* or *Beaver*. Under *Pepin King of France*, about 751. it was a Village, but *Frederick II.* wall'd it. For some signal Services perform'd under *Maximilian I.* the publick Arms of it were chang'd from a Crowned *Castor* or *Beaver*, to a Crowned *Lion*: it obtain'd also from *Maximilian II.* the right of Sealing with Red Wax. Long 31. 51. Lat. 48. 00. Written sometimes *Biberach*.

Bidassoa, Bidasso, and Vidasso, a small River which riseth out of the *Pyrenean Hills*, in the Confines of *Navarr*, 7 Miles from *S. John's*; and presently crossing the *Pyrenean Mountains*, it runs between the

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Territories of Labourd in *France*, and *Guipuscoa* in *Spain*; and falls into the *Cantabrian Ocean* at *Fon-tarabia*, where it divides *France* from *Spain*. Famous for the *Py-renean Treaty* here made in an Island of this River, between the Kings of *France* and *Spain*, Nov. 7. 1659. And also for an Interview between those two Princes in 1660. in the same Island.

Bidlyn, the present name of *Indus*, one of the most famous Rivers of the *East-Indies*.

Bidumi, Idumaea, a part of *Palestine*.

Bielsko, Bielca, a City in the Province of *Podlaske* in *Poland*, between *Grodno* to the South, and *Bressici* to the North. This Place was by Treaty surrendered to the *Moscovites* in 1634. together with *Smolensko*, *Novograd*, and other strong places, and the Territories belonging to them.

Biela Osera, a Province of *Moscovy*, which is honoured with the Title of a Dukedom; between the Province of *Wologda* to the East and North, and that of *Novigrod* (which is also a Dukedom) to the South and West. The chief City of it is *Biela*, seated upon a River of the same Name; almost in the middle between *Novigrod* to the East, and *Wologda* to the West; and about 62 *German Miles* North-West of *Moscow*, the Capital of this Kingdom: written sometimes *Bela*.

Bielba, a City of *Moscovy*, towards the Confines of *Lithuania*, about 30 *German Miles* North of *Smolensko*, and 59 North-West from *Moscow*; there is a Province annexed

nexed to this City call'd *Bielki*. This City is written also *Bielba*.

Bienne, *Bienna*, call'd by the Germans *Biel*, is a small City in Switzerland, seated upon a Lake of the same name, between *Neufchâtel* to the South, and *Solothurn* or *Soleurre* to the E. under the Bishop of *Basil*; but from 1547. it has been in the League with the Cantons, and so in a manner almost free. It was once also an Imperial City, though now no part of the Empire.

Biesid, a part of the *Carpathian* Mountains.

Bievre, a small River in the Isle of *France*, which after a short course, falls into the *Seyne* a little above *Paris*.

Bigorre, *Bigerrones*, *Bigerrensis* *Comitatus*, a Province or County of *France*, so call'd from the principal Town: in length ten Leagues, and in breadth three: bounded on the West with *Bearn*, on the East with *Tholouse*, on the North with *Armagnac* and *Estrac*, and on the South with the *Pyrenean* Hills. This was once an Earldom of a larger extent, as *Peter de Marca* saith in his History of *Bern*.

Biguba, a Kingdom of *Nigritia* in *Africa*.

Bilbao, the chief City of *Biscay* in *Spain*, call'd by the Romans *Flaviobriga*; seated upon the River *Nervio*, 2 Leagues from the *Cantabrian* Ocean; a large, beautiful, well Traded City; from *S. Andree* 13 Miles to the North-East, and 24 from *Bayonne* to the South. *Joannes Mariana* is of opinion, that *Bilbao* is of a later Origine, and saith it was built by *Didacus Lupus*

de Haro, Lord of *Biscay*, in 1298. which is true, but then it stands in the same place; the old Name of *Flaviobriga* was given it in honor of *Vespasian*. The City stands in a Plain, in a wet ground, upon a small River, and is encompass'd with very high Hills.

Biledulgerid, a City and Province in *Africa*, which lies a great length from the East to the West, but is not of equal breadth. It is bounded on the North by *Barbary*, on the East by *Egypt*, on the South by *Zahara*, or the Desert; and on the West by the *Atlantick* Ocean: a vast, but barren Country, nor has it any Cities of great Note in it.

Bimini, a small Island East of *Florida* in *America*.

Binche, a Town in *Hainault*, near the River *Haisne*; 3 Leagues from *Mons* to the Eastward, and 4 from *Maubeuge* to the North; is now decaying: it was taken by the French in 1667. and restored back to the Spaniards in 1678. by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*.

Bingen, is a fine Town belonging to the Elector of *Mayence*, upon the River *Rhine*, where it entertains the River *Nar*, which here is covered with a stone Bridge; once a Free Imperial City, but now exempted from the Empire. It has a Castle seated on a Hill, and stands four German Miles from *Mayence* towards the West, and two from *Greitznack* to the North: near it in an Island in the *Rhine*, is a Castle call'd *Mauszthurn*; wherein the Report goes that *Harto* the second Archbishop of *Mayence* was

eaten alive by *Rats*; it is now almost wholly ruin'd.

Bendimir, Bagrada, a River of *Persia*, which riseth in the Deserts of *Carmania*, about twenty German Miles South of *Hispahan*; and watering the Province of *Fars*, it washeth *Astachar*; after which having received another small River from the West, it falls into the *Persian* Gulph twenty five German Miles West of *Ormus*.

Biolizero, a Fortrefs built in a Lake, where the Duke of *Moscovy* keeps his Treasures.

Biorneburg, a small City belonging to the *Swedes* in North *Finland*, where the River (*Curnus*) *Rautow*, falls into the Bay of *Borner* in almost sixty two deg. of Lat. it is a poor place, and consists of a few Houses.

Biobio, a River of South *America*, in the Kingdom of *Chili*; which springeth from the *Andes*, and running Westward, falls into the *Pacifick* Ocean, near *S. Conception* a City of *Chili*, and the Island of *Avisquirina*.

Bir, Bireba, a small but ancient City of *Arabia deserta*, upon the *Euphrates*, 130 Miles East of *Aleppo*, in the Confines of *Mesopotamia*, ten German Miles West of *Urpha*. The usual place of Embarking upon the *Euphrates* for *Bagdet*. This City is under the *Turks*.

Birs, and *Biersick*, are two small Rivers in the Canton of *Basil*.

Bisaccia, a small City in the Principat, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, near the *Apennine*, 3 Leagues from *Cedogna* and 7 from *Monte-*

Verde. It consisteth of a very small number of Inhabitants; yet a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Conza*.

Biscay, Cantabria, call'd by the *Spaniards, Vizcaya*, by the *French, Biscay*, hath on the North-West the *Cantabrian* Ocean, or the Bay of *Biscay*; on the East, the Kingdom of *Navarr*, on the S. the Kingdom of *Castile*, and on the West *Asturia*. It enjoys the Title of a Principality, because heretofore it had Princes of its own, of the Family *de Haro*; the last of which dying in the Siege of *Algezira*, this Principality fell to *John King of Castile*, and from thenceforward became a part of that Kingdom. It is about 26 *Spanish* Leagues from East to West, but not so broad. *Bilbao* is its principal City; it is a fruitful and a populous Country, and full of Sea Ports. The same Name is also given to a part of *New Spain* in *America*.

Biserta Utica, a City of *Africa*. Immortally honoured by giving a Surname to *Cato Uticensis*.

Besignano, Besidia, a little City in the Hither *Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Rossano*, but exempted from his Jurisdiction: also honoured with the Title of a Principality, which belongeth to the Family of *San Severino*; seated on a Hill, and has a strong Cattle, upon the River (*Cotillum*) *Cochilo*, which a little further falls into the River *Crate*: It is a fine City of about 2 Miles compass, surrounded with high Hills: call'd *Urbs Brutiorum* by *Liwy*. *Bisna-*

Basnagar, The Kingdom that bears this Name, is a considerable Country in the *East-Indies*; bound-ed on the North with the Kingdoms of *Decan* and *Cuncam*; on the East, with the Gulph of *Bengal*; on the West with the *Indian* Sea, and on the South with the Kingdom of *Malabar*, and *Singa*; it is sometimes also call'd the Kingdom of *Nar-singa*. This Kingdom is subject to a Prince of its own; but then it is also divided into several petty King-doms, which have Princes that are Tributary Homagers to the King of *Narsinga*. The City that gives Name to it, lies almost exactly in 15 d. of Northern Lat. and 107 of Long. on the Eastern side of a long chain of Mountains, that divide this vast Promontory from North to South. It lies 45 Leagues West from the Shoars of the Bay of *Bengal*, and 35 from *Narsinga* to the West.

Bisneghe, *Hesperium Cornu*, com-monly call'd *Capo-verde*, is a Pro-montory in *Nigritia* in *Africa*, up-on the Western Shoar, in 14 deg. of Northern Lat.

Bitche, a County in *Lorrain* up-on the Frontiers of *Germany*.

Bito, one of the Kingdoms of *Nigritia* in *Africa*.

Bitonto, *Butuntum*, a City of the Territory *di Bari*, in *Apulia* in *Italy*, which is a Bishops See, un-der the Archbishop of *Bari*: five Miles from the Shoars of the *Adri-atick* Sea towards the South, and eight from *Bari* to the West; it lies in a very fruitful Plain, in pretty good esteem, and indifferently well Peopled.

Bivar, a Town of *Hungary*, up-on the *Save*.

Bivoras, *Salsum*, a River of *An-dalusia*.

Black Sea. See *Euxine Sea*.

Bleking, a Province in *Sweden*, yielded to them by the *Danes* in 1658.

Bitfin, *Bitisfinum*, a Town in *Silesia*, where *Sigismund* King of *Poland*, besieged and took *Maxi-milian* Arch-Duke of *Austria*, his Competitor in the Kingdom of *Pol-land*, Prisoner in the Year 1578. and after upon the Intercession of *Rodolphus* II. and his renouncing of his Pretence to *Poland*, released him.

Bliburg, a small Town in the County of *Suffolk*, upon the South side of the River *Blithe*, which a little further falls into *Southwold* Bay. In this Town *Anna* a Christian King of the *East-Angles*, lies buried, who was slain by *Penda* King of *Mercia*, in a set Battel, together with *Ferminus* his eldest Son, in the Year 654. *Henry* I. King of *Eng-land*, founded afterwards a Priory for *Black Canons*. But that being demolished, the Town fell to ruin, and is now a very small Place.

Blois, *Blesæ*, a Town in *France*, and Capital of a County call'd *Le Blois*; it is well built and populous, upon the *Loire*, which is here passa-ble by a Bridge of Stone; it has also a Castle lately repaired by *Gaston* Duke of *Orleans*. The Kings of *France* have frequently retired hi-ther to enjoy themselves, by rea-son of the pleasantness of the situa-tion of it, and the Magnificence and Elegance of the Buildings. *Lewis* XII. was born here in the Year

eaten alive by *Rats*; it is now almost wholly ruin'd.

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Bivoras, *Salsum*, a River of *An-dalusia*.

Black Sea. See *Euxine Sea*.

Bleking, a Province in *Sweden*, yielded to them by the *Danes* in 1658.

Bitfin, *Bitisfinum*, a Town in *Silesia*, where *Sigismund* King of *Poland*, besieged and took *Maxi-milian* Arch-Duke of *Austria*, his Competitor in the Kingdom of *Poland*, Prisoner in the Year 1578. and after upon the Intercession of *Rodolphus* II. and his renouncing of his Pretence to *Poland*, released him.

Bliburg, a small Town in the County of *Suffolk*, upon the South side of the River *Blithe*, which a little further falls into *Southwold* Bay. In this Town *Anna* a Christian King of the *East-Angles*, lies buried, who was slain by *Penda* King of *Mercia*, in a set Battel, together with *Ferminus* his eldest Son, in the Year 654. *Henry* I. King of *Eng-land*, founded afterwards a Priory for *Black Canons*. But that being demolished, the Town fell to ruin, and is now a very small Place.

Blais, *Blesæ*, a Town in *France*, and Capital of a County call'd *Le Blois*; it is well built and populous, upon the *Loire*, which is here pass-able by a Bridge of Stone; it has also a Castle lately repaired by *Gaston* Duke of *Orleans*. The Kings of *France* have frequently retired hi-ther to enjoy themselves, by rea-son of the pleasantness of the situa-tion of it, and the Magnificence and Elegance of the Buildings. *Lewis* XII. was born here in the Year

1451. *Ann* his *Queen* died here in 1514. also *Claude* the *Queen* of *Francis I.* in 1524. and *Catherine de Medices*, the *Relict* of *Henry II.* in 1589. Here was also that famous Assembly of the States of *France*, in which, by the order of *Henry III.* *Henry Duke of Guise* was Assassinated together with his Brother; which caused the Murdering of that Prince soon after by *James Clement* a *Dominican Fryar* in Revenge of it. This place lies between *Tours* and *Orleans*: The County de le *Blois* is bounded on the East by the Dukedom of *Orleans*, on the West by *Tours*, on the South by *Berry*, and on the North by *Beauisse*.

Blonicz, *Blonicum*, a City or very great Town of the Kingdom of *Poland*, in the Confines of the Province of *Mazowski*, seven *Polish Miles* from *Warsaw* towards the West; built all of Timber.

Bocchara, a River of *Bactria*.

Bochir, *Canopus*, a City of *Egypt* upon the Western Branch of the *Nile*, where *Claudian* the Poet was born; 25 Miles East of *Alexandria*.

Bochar, or *Buchar*, an ancient and a stately City of *Asia*, in the Province of *Mawaralnabrah* call'd by the *Romans* *Trans-Oxiana Regio*, a days Journey beyond the River *Oxus*; this City was the Birth place of *Avicenna* the famous *Arabian Physician* and *Philosopher*, who flourished in *Spain*, in the Tenth Century. He is said to have been the first that settled the true method of Physick, by the many Books published by him; he was born in 992. and died in 1050.

Bodrogb, a City of the Upper

Hungary on the River *Danube*, which was heretofore the Capital of an Earldom. This place lies seven *German Miles* South of *Segedin*, 16 East of *Buda*, and about four Miles North of *Esseck*; it is now in the hands of the Emperor by the Conquest of *Buda* and *Segedin* in 1686.

Bodrog, a River of the Upper *Hungary*, which riseth in the *Carpathian Hills*, and falls into the *Tibiscus* at *Tökay*.

Bogazin, the Streight between *Constantinople* and *Asia*, anciently call'd *Bosporus Thracicus*.

Bogdiana, the same with *Moldavia*.

Bohemia, is a great Kingdom in *Germany*, belonging to the House of *Austria*; which though it is almost incircumscribed by the *German Territories*, yet is properly no part of *Germany*. It has a distinct and different Language, and been a separate Kingdom ever since the Year 1086. Bounded on the North and West by the Dukedom of *Saxony*, on the East by *Hungary*, and on the South by *Bavaria* and *Austria*. This Kingdom maintain'd great Wars with the *Caroline Race* of Kings, till about the Year 894. *Borzivoius* Duke of *Moravia*, becoming Prince also of *Bohemia*, procur'd their embracing the Christian Faith universally. When in the Year 1196. *Petrus Capuanus*, one of the Cardinals of *Rome*, would have brought in Celibacy amongst their Clergy, he met with great opposition, and ran the hazard of being slain by the *Bohemian Priests*. They receiv'd the *Waldenses*, who fled hither, about the Year 1230.

John

John Huss, and *Jerome* of *Prague* about the Year 1414. had great success in their Preaching, and *George Podiebach* King of *Bohemia*, became his Convert. In 1454. there was another Accession of the *Waldenses*; inasmuch, that in 1467. there was 200 Churches of this Persuasion in *Bohemia* and *Moravia*. In the Year 1536. they imbraced *Luther's* Reformation: 1564. they obtain'd from *Maximilian* that Liberty which *Ferdinand I.* had deny'd them; which lasted but one Year. In 1575. they obtain'd their Liberty again, which was confirm'd in the Year 1611. by *Rodolphus II.* *Matthias* the next Emperor not maintaining these Grants, they chose *Frederick* Elector Palatine King of *Bohemia*, and Crown'd him at *Prague* in 1619. This caused a War with the House of *Austria*, the Elector being Ejected by force of Arms in the Year 1620. for 30 Years following *Germany* became an *Acheldama*, a Field of Blood, and the Reformation was ruin'd by an Edict made in 1630. And the House of *Austria* in *Germany* was in almost equal danger. *Albertus* Duke of *Austria* obtained this Crown by Election in the Year 1437. and in the Year 1526. *Ferdinand* Arch-Duke of *Austria*, was freely Elected after the former Branch had been discontinu'd; since which time there has been no Interruption, but that unfortunate one made by *Frederick* Elector Palatine; so that it is become by the Strength of the House of *Austria*, and the Weakness of the *Bohemians*, an Hereditary Kingdom to the House of *Au-*

stria. The King of *Bohemia* is one of the Electors of the Emperor of *Germany*, though it be no part of the Empire.

Bosana, a River that divides *Dalmatia* from *Macedonia*; this River is commonly call'd *ilDrino*; and in its proper place I shall speak more of it.

Bosano, a Colony and City of the *Samnites*, in the County of *Molise* upon the River *Biserno*, which falls into the *Adriatick* Sea: It stands at the foot of the *Apennine* in the borders of *Campania*, 18 Miles from *Trivento* towards the North, and 22 from *Capua* towards the East; and though it is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Benevento*, yet it is little, and ill built, and ill inhabited.

Boleslaw, *Boleslavia*, a small City in *Bohemia*, upon the River *Gizera*, which falls into the River *Albus*; This City stands eight Miles from *Prague* towards the North-East. There is another call'd *Itung-Bunczel*, which stands within two Miles of *Prague*, where the *Gizera* falls into *Albus*, which last was built in 935.

Bolli, *Paphlagonia*, a Province of the lesser *Asia*.

Bologne-à la mer, *Gessoriacum*, a City of *Picardy* a Province of *France*; it is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Rhemes*, and stands upon the River [*Liana*] *Lenart*, which there falling into the *British* Sea, on the South of this City makes a convenient Haven. This City is distant from *Calis* about seven Leagues to the South, and five from *Estaples* to the North. It gives name to a small County which

which from it is call'd *le Boulenois*. The Town is divided into two parts, the Upper and the Lower, both which are well fortified. This place seems to have been the usual place of passing into *Britan* during the Roman Empire; and both *Claudius* and *Caligula* came to it on that account; and *Pliny* saith, *it was the shortest and most convenient Passage*. It began to be call'd *Bononia* about the times of *Constantine* the Great, who took it, in his Passage to his Father then dying at *York*. *Henry VII.* of *England*, in 1487. reduc'd this City to a very low Condition, when he enter'd *France* for the Protection of the Dutchy of *Britain*; but then *Charles VIII.* of *France* bought his Peace, and preserv'd it. His Son *Henry VIII.* took it afterwards in 1544. and kept it all his Life: *Edward VI.* in the disorders of his Minority, sold or surrendred it to the *French* again for a much less sum of Money than it cost the Crown of *England* to gain it. The Bishop's See was translated hither from *Tournay* when the *English* took that City. It lies in Longitude 22. 42. Latitude 50. 30.

Le Boulenois, or the County belonging to *Bologne*, lies in the North part of the Province of *Picardy*; bounded on the West by the *British* Sea, on the North by the County of *Guines*, on the East by *Artois*, and on the South by the County of *Ponthieu*, from which last it is separated by the River *Canche*. This County was once an Earldom of it self; during which time it gave one King to *England*, and another to *Jerusalem*,

Godfrey III. was the latter, and *King Stephen* of *England* the other; it continued so till *Bertrand de la Tour* (the last Earl of it) in 1477. sold it to *Lewis XI.* of *France*, who with mighty Ceremony did homage for it to the Virgin *Mary*, and made her some Promises, which his Successors never thought of keeping, as may be seen in *Dr. Heylin's Cosmography*.

Bombon, a Province of *Peru*, in the *West-Indias*.

Bommel, *Bommelia*, an Island beautified with a fair Town in the Dutchy of *Guelderland*. The Town stands upon the River *Maes*, two German Miles from *Boisleduc* towards *Utrecht*, and belongs properly as a Fee to the Dutchy of *Brabant*, in the Confines of which it is; but it is under the United Provinces. In 1672. it was taken by the *French*, and deserted the next year after they had dismantled it: the Island in which it stands is about thirteen Miles in length, and lies between the *Wael* to the North, and the *Maes* to the South.

Bon, *Bonna*, is one of the principal Cities of the Bishoprick of *Cologne*, and the usual Seat of that Elector, upon the *Rhine*, four German Miles above *Cologne*. It was first a Roman Colony, call'd *Colonia Julia Bonna*, and frequently mention'd in the ancient Historians on that account: in the middle Ages it became a Free Imperial City. *Frederick* of *Austria* was here Elected and Crown'd in 1314. against *Lewis* of *Bavaria*. In 942. here was a Synod held: In 1673. the Prince of *Orange* took it from the *French*,

French, (who had surpris'd it the year before) and restored it to the Empire; it has for a long time been exempted from the Empire, and possessed by the Electors of *Cologne*. Accordingly the Cardinal of *Furstemberg*, in pursuance of his Election to the Archbishoprick of *Cologne*, Jul. 19. 1688. took Possession of it; whose Pretences on the one side being justified by the K. of *France*, and on the other being opposed both by the Emperor and the Pope, produc'd the general War, that now flames amongst the *European* Powers. And though *Bonne* in this Conjunction was strongly enforced for its Security with a *French* Garrison, yet after about a Months Siege by the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, with the Forces of the Allies under his Command; it was oblig'd to surrender to them, Octob. 12. 1689. This Town lies in Long. 28. 40. Lat. 50. 42.

Bonaire, one of the *Leeward Islands* in *America*, which has its name from the goodness of the Air. Taken from the *Dutch* by the *Bucaniers* in 1686. in 12. d. of Lat.

Bons, a Town upon the *Loire* between *Nevers* and *Orleans*, the ancient Residence of the Knights of St. *Lazarus*, an Order now abolished in *France* and Incorporated with that of St. *Maurice* in *Savoy*.

Bonifacio, a City in the Island of *Corfica*, which has a Port belonging to it.

Bononia, is a City of *Romandiola* in *Italy*, an Archbishop's See; Pope *Gregory XIII.* in 1582. erected here an University of great Fame. It has been under the Popes ever since

Julius II. who extorted it from the *Bentivolio's*, it is a beautiful and a populous City, and thought one of the principal Cities of *Italy*; 25 Miles from *Ferrara* towards the South. *Honorius II.* *Lucius II.* *Gregory XIII.* *Innocent IX.* and *Gregory XV.* were all born here, and *Alexander V.* died here. *Lewis* the Son of *Lotharius*, deprived this City of its Walls in 844. They chose the *Bentivolio's* for their Princes in 1308. who were Conquer'd by *John Galeacio* in 1308. Here was a Council held in 1310. and the Council of *Trent* was removed hither in 1547. It lies in Long. 33. 35. Lat. 44. 15.

Borcholm, a Fortrefs in the Island of *Oeland*, near *Gothia* in the *Baltick* Sea, not above two Miles from *Calmar* East, in Lat. 55. 50. and Long. 34. 17.

Borja, *Belsinum*, a City of the Kingdom of *Arragon* in *Spain*, 11 Miles from *Zaragoza* to the East.

Boriquen, one of the greatest *Leeward Islands* upon the Western Coast of *America*.

Borysthenes, now call'd the *Nieper*, is a River of *Russia*, which falls into the *Euxine* Sea.

Borneo, is one of the greatest Islands in the *East-Indies*; between *Sumatra* to the West, *Java* to the South, *Celebes* to the East, and the *Philippine* Islands to the North. It is of a round shape, and the *Line* cuts the Southern part of it. Reported to be 1800 Miles in Compass, and to contain several Kingdoms; but the truth is, the Eastern parts of this Island were never well discovered by the *Europeans* yet. *Borneo*
the

the principal City, lies on the North-Western Shoar in a Bay. It is a rich, populous place, well Traded, built in a low ground, not much unlike *Venice*, and has belonging to it a capacious Haven.

Bornholm, Boringia, an Island in the *Baltick* Sea, taken by the *Swedes* in 1644 from the *Danes*, but restored again in consideration of an Equivalent of Royal *Demeans* in *Schonen*. This Island affords excellent Pasturage, and plenty of Cattle. It lies towards the furthest parts of *Bleking*, and has a goodly Town called *Nex*, and a Castle named *Sandhamer*.

Bosleduc, Boscum Ducis, now called by the *French* *Balduc*, and by the *Flandrians* *S. Shertogenbosch*, is a City in the Dukedom of *Brabant*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Mechlen*, seated upon the River *Disa, Dios*, which a little further to the North falls into the *Maze*. It is a large new City, built in a Marsh, very well fortified, and only one League from the *Maze*: taken by the *Dutch* in 1629. who are still possessed of it.

Bosnia, called by the *French* *Bosfen*, by the *Germans* *Wossen*, is a Province of *Europe*, bounded on the North by *Slavonia*, on the West by *Croatia*, on the East by *Servia*, and on the South by *Dalmatia*; it takes its Name from the River *Bosna*, which falls into the *Save*. It had Kings of its own from 1357 till 1465, having been before a part of the Kingdom of *Hungary*. The *Turks* under *Mahomet* the Second Conquered it in 1465, and are still possessed of a great part of it.

Boston, a Corporation in *Lincolnshire*, seated on both sides of the River *Witham*, which is covered by a Timber Bridge; the Town stands within three miles of the Sea, and has a very convenient Haven, which in *Mr. Camden's* time was well Traded; it sends two Burgesses to Parliament: there is a place in *New-England* of the same Name.

Bosworth, an ancient Market Town in *Leicestershire*, upon the River *Sence*, which a little further falls into the *Anker* at *Atherston*. Near this place *Henry* Earl of *Richmond*, Aug. 22. 1485, overthrew in Battel *Richard* III. and put an end to those long and bloody Wars between the House of *Lancaster* and *York*. And March 12. 1686, King *James* II. did this Town the honor to constitute *Mr. James Fitz-James* his Natural Son, amongst many other great Honors, Baron of *Bosworth*.

Borhnia, a Province of *Sweden* upon the *Baltick* Sea, which gives name to the *Botner* Sea, or that branch of the *Baltick* which lies most West, between which and *Lapland* this Province lies.

Bovines, Boviniacum, a small Town upon the River *Maze* in the County of *Namur*; made famous by a bloody Battel given here by *Philip* the August King of *France*, to *Ferdinand* Earl of *Flanders*, who was here taken Prisoner. This Town lies 4 Leagues from *Namur* to the South.

Bovina, Bovinum, is a small City in the Kingdom of *Naples* in the *Capitanata*, which is a Bishops See,

See, under the Archbishop of *Benvenuto*; it stands at the foot of the *Apennine*, near the River *Cervaro*, six Leagues from *Troja* to the South, and twelve from *Ariano* to the South-East.

Bouillon, *Bullonium*, a small Town and Castle in the Bishoprick of *Liege*, four Leagues from *Masiers* to the North, and ten from *Namur*. The Capital of an ancient Dukedom, which lies between the Dukedom of *Luxemburg* to the West, and *Champagne* to the South. This Dukedom was mortgaged to *Othbert* Bishop of *Liege*, in 1096, by *Godfrey* then Duke of it, after King of *Jerusalem*, and ever since the Bishops of this Diocess have claimed a Right to it. But by the Treaty of *Nimeguen* in 1679, it was agreed, that the Dukes of *Bovillon* who are in possession of it, should peaceably enjoy the same; all Differences being referred to honorary Arbitrators; and that the Bishops should in the mean time use no force against the said Dukes; and so it remains to this day in their Possession.

Bourbone, *Borbonium*, is a small City of *France*, the Capital of the Dukedom of *Bourbone*; bounded on the North with the Province of *Niverne*, on the East by the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, on the West with the Province of *Berry* and *Marche*, and on the South with *Auvergne*. The River *Allier* (*El-laver*) cuts this Dukedom into two parts; and it lies in length from the North-East to the South-West, twenty eight Leagues between the Rivers of *Loire*, and *Cher*. Ro-

bert the Fourth, Son of *Lewis* the Ninth, King of *France*, had this Dutchy in Marriage with *Agnes* of *Bourbone*, whose descendent after 300 years in the Person of *Henry IV.* came to the Crown of *France* in 1590, and his Grandchild *Lewis XIV.* now enjoys that Throne. The principal City called *Bourbone l'Archambault*, lies four Leagues from *Moulins*, 56 from *Paris* to the South.

Boyne, *Bouinda*, a River in the Province of *Leinster* in *Ireland*, hard by *Drogheda*; where King *James II.* and his Army, being about 25000 men, encamped on the South Side of the River, received the Defeat of *Jul. 1. 1690.* by *K. William* in person: But the Duke of *Schomberg* was killed in the Action.

Burbourg, *Burburgus*, a Town in the East of *Flanders*; not above one mile from *Graveling*, which was taken by the *French* in 1657, and has remained ever since in their hands.

Bourdeaux, [*Burdegala*,] the Capital of the Province of *Guisenne*, and an Archbishops See, the Seat of one of the Parliaments of *France*, rich, well built, and populous. It has a noble Haven at the Mouth of the River *Garonne*, much frequented by the *Dutch* and *English*, and all other Northern Nations for Wine, Salt, &c. So that this City is deservedly accounted one of the best in *France*. It is also built in a very fruitful Soil, and rarely improv'd by Art and Industry. It gave birth to *Ausonius* the Poet, and to *Richard II.* King of *England*,
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It has also a very strong Castle called *le Chateau Trompette*: and was an University in the times of the *Romans*, which Honor has been re-conferred upon it by *Charles VII. Eugenius IV. and Lewis II.* since which times it has produced many very Learned Men. First built by the *Galls*, improved by the *Romans*, made the Capital of a Kingdom by the *Goths*. It fell into the hands of lesser Lords, with the Title of Counts, or Earls, after the times of *Charles the Great*: United with the Dukedom of *Guienne* in the times of *Charles the Bald*: *Alenora* the Daughter and Heir of *Lewis VII.* of that House, being Married first to the King of *France*, and after to *Henry I.* of *England*, this Dukedom was annexed to the Crown of *England*, and continued so till wrested from them by *Charles VII.* of *France*, in the Reign of *Henry VI.* The *French* had indeed usurped it before upon King *John*; but the *English* were not without hopes of recovering it till this last mention'd time. It has given some disturbances to the Reigns of *Lewis IX.* and *XIV.* but is now finally brought under, having in 1650. been reduced by force of Arms, and a Siege. There has been many National Councils held here, and some Provincial Synods; it stands about twelve Leagues from the shoars of the Ocean upon the South Side of the *Garonne*, in the most Southern Part of *France*, in Long. 20. 10. and Lat. 44. 50.

Bourgen Bresse, *Forum Sebustianorum*, *Tammum*, *Burgus*, is a City in the County of *Bresse* in

France, upon the River *Resouffe*, five Leagues distant from *Mascon* to the East, and nine from *Lyons* to the North: It has been under the Crown of *France* ever since 1601, when this whole County which before pertained to the Dukedom of *Savoy*, was taken in. It had a strong Citadel erected in 1569, which was demolished in 1611. The City is seated in Marshes, and called by some, by mistake, *Tamus*; adorned with a Bishops See by Pope *Leo X.* in 1521: but this See was suppressed again by Pope *Paul* the Third.

Bourg sur Mer, is a Town in *Guienne*, built upon the mouth of the *Dordogne* [*Duransum*] where it unites with the *Garone*, which heretofore was well fortified; it stands five Leagues from *Bordeaux* towards the North.

Le Bourg de Viviers, or the *Bourg de S. Andeol*, *Burgus S. Andeoli*; is the most populous Town in the County of *Viviers*, seated in a Plain upon the River *Rhodie*, twenty five Leagues lower than *Lions*; anciently called *de Gentibus*. Here *S. Andeolus*, a Sub-deacon, suffered Martyrdom, under *Severus* the Emperor, and from him the Town has its name, as appears by the Registers of this Church.

Bourges, *Biturica*, *Biturix*, *Biturgium*, & *Avaricum*; is a very great City, and an Archbishop's See, the Head of the County of *Berry*; seated as it were in the centre of *France* upon the River *Eure*, which falls into the *Seine* above *Roan*. It has a noble Cathedral, and an University; seven Leagues from *la Charite*

Charite to the West, twenty two from *Orleans* to the North. *Lewis XI.* King of *France* was born here.

Bourgogne, or *Burgundy*, *Burgundia*, is a very large Province in *France*, divided into two parts, the one of which is called the Dukedom, and the other the County of *Burgundy*. The Dukedom of *Burgundy* hath on the East the *Franche* County, and *Savoy*; on the West *Bourbonnais*, on the North *Champagne*, and on the South *la Bresse*, *Lionois*, and some part of *Baujolois*. A Country not fruitful in any thing but Wines and fine Rivers. This Dukedom was seized by *Lewis II.* upon pretence of want of Heirs Males, upon the slaughter of *Charles* the Hardy, by the *Switzers*, in 1467, and ever since it has been in the Crown of *France*. The County of *Burgundy* hath on the East the Mountain *Jour*, which parts it from *Switzerland*; on the West the Dutchy of *Burgundy*, from which it is divided by the *Soasne* on the North, and a branch of the Mountain *Vauge*, which divideth it from *la Bresse*: it is reckon'd to be ninety Miles in length, and about sixty in breadth: for the most part Mountainous, but fruitful of Wines, and intermixed with pleasing Valleys. The principal City of it is *Besancon*. The old Inhabitants were the *Sequani*, a potent Nation. In 1674, this County was taken from the *Spaniards* by the present King of *France*; and by the Treaty of *Nimeguen* confirmed to him.

Boutonne, *Vultonna*, a River in *France*, arising in *Poitou*; and flowing through *Saintonge*, (where

it divides the Town of *S. Jean d'Angely*,) it ends in the River *Charente*, which conveys it into the Ocean two Leagues from *Brouage* to the North, right over against the Island of *Oleron*.

Bozagar, *Exopolis*, a City of *Tartary* in *Asia*, a little more East than the Outlets of the River *Tannaïs*.

Bozolo, a Principality belonging to the Duke of *Mantua*.

Brabant, *Brabantia*, *Ambavari populi*, is one of the most considerable Provinces of the *Spanish Netherlands*; bounded on the East with *Luyckland*, or the Bishoprick of *Liege*; on the West with the River *Scheld*, and a part of *Flanders*; on the North with the *Maes*, which parts it from *Holland* and *Guelderland*; and on the South with *Hainault*, *Namur*, and a part of *Luyckland*. This Country is generally fruitful, and the Air good, twenty two German Miles long, and twenty broad; and in these narrow Limits it had twenty six walled Towns and Cities. Governed by Dukes of its own, from the year 1004, till the year 1430, when it fell to *Philip II.* Duke of *Burgundy*; by whose Grandchild, *Margaret*, (married to *Maximilian* Emperor of *Germany*,) it fell to *Charles V.* King of *Spain*, and in that House it remains to this day.

Bracciano, *Arcennum*, *Bracennum*, *Brygianum*, *Sabata*, a City of *Italy*, in the Dominions of the Church, upon the Lake of *Sabato*; honored with the Title of a Dukedom: now in the possession of

the ancient Family of the *Ursini*. It is a small, but fine City, about 20 Miles from *Rome* to the West.

Bradano, *Brada*, a River in the *Basilicata*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which ariseth from the *Apennine*, and falls into the Gulph of *Tarento*, eighteen Miles from *Tarento* to the West.

Braga, *Augusta Bracarum*, *Bracara*, *Bræcara*, a City and Archbishoprick of *Portugal*, called *Bragues* by the *French*, in the Province of *Antredaureo Minho*; it stands upon the South Side of the River *Morillo*, four Leagues from the Ocean, eight Miles from *Porto* to the North, and almost fifty from *Lisbon* to the same quarter. The Archbishop of this City pretends no less than the Archbishop of *Toledo*, to the Primacy of all *Spain*. This was the Seat of the Kings of the *Sueves* for an hundred and seventy years, and is now of great Circumference, but not equally populous.

Braganza, *Brigantia*, *Celiobrigia*, *Tuntobriga*, is a City in the Kingdom of *Portugal*, which is honored with the Title of a Dukedom: it lies in the Confines of the Kingdom of *Leon* and *Portugal*, in the Province of *Sera de Rebodas*; 7 Miles from *Miranda* to the North, and 25 from *Braga* to the East. *John Duke of Braganza*, being descended from the Kings of *Portugal*, in 1640. recovered that Kingdom out of the Hands of the *Spaniards*, and his Son now enjoys it.

Brandenburg, *Brandeburgum*, *Brenniburgum*, is a very ancient City in the upper *Saxony* in Ger-

many: it stands in the middle March upon the North side of the River *Havel*, which falls into the *Albis*. This is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Meydberg*: the See was erected by *Otho* the Great, Emperor, of *Germany*; in 946. The City embrac'd the *Augustane* Confession in 1563. it lies in Long. 35. 00. and Lat. 52. 39.

The Marquisate of *Brandenburg* is bounded on the East by the Kingdom of *Poland*, on the West with the Dukedom of *Saxony*, on the North with *Pomerania*, and part of *Mecklenburg*, and on the South with *Misnia*, *Lusatia*, and *Silesia*: In length from East to West sixty German Miles, and of a proportionable breadth: In it there are fifty five Cities and wall'd Towns: But it is neither very populous, nor very fruitful, except in Corn. The Prince is a *Calvinist*, and his Subjects *Lutherans*. He is one of the Electors, created in 1415. by *Sigismund* the Emperor.

Brandon, a Market Town in the County of *Suffolk*, upon the lesser *Ouse*, 5 Miles West of *Thetford*, and ten North of *Bury*. *Charles Gerard*, Earl of *Macclesfield* in *Cheshire*, was created Viscount of this place, July 23. 1679. by *Charles II.*

Brasil, *Brasilia*, is a vast Country of the Southern *America*, bounded on the East with the *Atlantic Ocean*; on the W. with some undiscov'rd Countries, lying between it and the *Andes*; on the North with *Guiana*, and on the South with *Paraguay*: it reaches from 29 to 39 deg. of Southern Latitude, and it is 500 Miles in breadth: under the

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Dominion of the *Portugueses*, ever since the year 1503. though the *Spaniards* claim it.

Brecknock, Brechinia, is one of the twelve Shires in the Principality of *Wales*: on the East it is bounded with *Herefordshire*, on the South with *Monmouth* and *Glamorganshire*; on the West with *Caermarthenshire*, and on the North with *Radnorshire*. The chief Town is *Brecknock*, seated upon the North side of the *Usk*, where the River *Honthy* or *Hodney* from the North, and two other small Brooks from the South augment its Streams: it stands twelve Miles West of *Abergewenny*. This County is thick set with high Mountains, but fruitful Valleys lie between them. *Bernard Newmarch*, who Conquer'd this small Shire, built at *Brecknock* a Castle, which the *Bobuns* afterwards repaired. The most Loyal and Noble *James Butler*, Duke of *Ormond*, was created Earl of *Brecknock*, July 20. 1660. by *Charles II.*

Breda, [Breda,] a City in the United Provinces, in the Dukedom of *Brabant*, upon the River *Merck*, under the Dominion of the Prince of *Orange*. A little but a strong Place, and the Capital of a small Barony; taken from the *Spaniards* in 1637. and though it has been twice besieged by them, yet they never could retake it. At this Place King *Charles II.* continued some time in 1660. and receiv'd the welcome news of his Restitution. and in 1667. after a bloody War of three years continuance, here was a peace concluded between the *English* and *Dutch*. It lies eight Leagues from *Antwerp* to the North.

Bremen, Brema, is a very potent City, in the lower Circle of *Saxony* in *Germany*; made more renowned by an Archbishop's See, in stead of *Hamburg*. It stands upon the River *Wiser*, [*Vijurgis*;] a Free Town, and under no Prince, with a small Territory about it, call'd *Seife van Bremen*. Tho the *Swedes* have many Pretences upon this Place, on the account of the Dukedom of *Bremen*, yet they still maintain their Freedom. The Archbishops have imbrac'd the *Augustane* Confession ever since 1585. This City was declar'd an Imperial Free City by *Ferdinando III.* Anno 1646. It stands 12 German Miles from *Hamburg* to the South-West. In Long. 40. 17. and Lat. 53. 25. First Wall'd in 1309. The Archbishop never had any Sovereignty here. This Town was besieged by the *Swedes* in 1666. forty six days, and at last rescu'd by the Interposition of the German Princes. The Dukedom of *Bremen*, which belong'd heretofore to the Archbishop, was in 1648. yielded to the *Swedes*. It has the River *Albis* or the *Elb*, to the North, the *Wefer* to the South, the Dukedom of *Lunenburg* to the East, and on the West, the Dukedom of *Oldenburg*.

Bremgarten, Bremocartum, a Bailiwick in *Switzerland*, belonging to eight of the ancient Cantons.

Brenta, Brentesia, a River in the Dominion of the States of *Venice* in *Italy*.

Brescia, Brixia, call'd by the *French* *Bresse*, by the *Spaniards* *Brexia*, is a City in the *Venetian* Territories in *Italy*, which is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of

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Milan, the Capital of the County of *Bresciano*, a large well fortified Place, and has a very strong Castle upon a near Hill; it lies between the Rivers of *Gerza* and *Mela*, in a Plain 15 Miles from the Lake of *Benaco* to the West, and fifty from *Milan* to the South-East: built by the *Senones*, and was once under the Dukes of *Milan*, before it fell into the hands of the *Venetians*.

The County of *Brescio*, has *Verrona* to the East, *Bergamo* to the West, *Cremona* to the South, and the *Valtolina*, and the County of *Tirol*, to the North; it is a great and a fruitful County.

Breslaw, *Budorgis*, *Uratistavia* *Budorigum*, call'd by the *Poles*, *Wroclaw*, is the Capital City of *Silesia*, and of the Dukedom of *Breslaw*. A Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Gnisen* in *Poland*; great and well built, and once a Free and Imperial City; but it was afterwards exempted from the Empire, and is now a kind of Free-State: It stands on the River *Oder*, towards the Confines of *Poland*. Made a Bishop's See in 1033. About the year 1000. it was built by *Miceflaus*, Duke of *Poland*; the Cathedral Church was built by *Casimirus* King of *Poland*, in 1041. Near this place *Boleslaus*, King of *Poland*, was overthrown by *Henry V.* and forc'd to take an Oath of Allegiance. This City lies 35 Miles from *Cracow*, and 40 from *Berlin*.

Bresse, a small River near *Calais* in *France*.

Brſne, a small River in *Tours* in *France*.

Bresse, *Bressia*, *Sebusiani* Popu-

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li, is a Province of *France*, bounded on the East by *Savoy*, on the West with *Lionois*, on the North with *Charolois*, in the Dutchy of *Burgundy*, and some part of the *Franche* County, and on the South with *Dauphine*. It is a pleasant fruitful Country, and lies between the *Soasne* and the *Rhone*. *Bellay* and *Bourg*, are its chief Towns. It belong'd from the year 1285. to the Dukes of *Savoy*, till 1600. when it was surrender'd to *Henry IV.* of *France*, in lieu of *Saluzzes*, a Marquilate in *Italy*.

Brest, *Brivates*, a very good Sea-Port in the Dukedom of *Bretagne* in *France*, which as *Scaliger* saith, was call'd *Gescribate* by *Ptolomy*. It lies on the most Western Coast of *Bretagne*, about 50 Leagues from *Nantes* to the N. W.

Brescici, *Bressicia*, call'd by the French *Briescie*; is a small City in *Lithuania*, the Capital of a *Palatinate* of the same name: it lies between *Lithuania*, *Russia*, and *Polachia*.

Bresuire, a small City in *France* in *Poitou*; 3 Leagues from *Parthenay*, and as many from *Thuray*.

Bretagne, *Armorica*, *Britannia Minor*, is a Province of *France*, bounded on the East with *Normandy*, and the County of *Maine*; on all other sides with the *English* Seas; upon the South side it has the *Loire*, which divides it from *Anjou*; but yet the County of *Raiz*, which belongs to *Bretagne*, lies on the South side of that River, between it and *Poitou*. The *Britains* were first brought hither from *England* by *Maximus*, in 389. To which a great

great Accession was made by the driving out the *Britains* by the *Saxons*. They erected a Kingdom here in 485. (I suppose after the coming of the second *Saxon Colonies*) which lasted till 874. when a lesser Title was taken up with the same Power; which continu'd till 1498. under 28 Dukes; when *Lewis XII.* married *Anne* the Daughter of *Francis II.* the last Duke of *Bretagne*, who, in 1484. had been married to *Charles VIII.* K. of *France* before. *Francis I.* of *France* succeeded in the Right of *Claude* his Wife, whose Issue failing, the Right fell to the Duke of *Savoy*, but the *French* kept the Possession.

Briançon, a City in the *Dalphinat*, suppos'd to be one of the highest in the World.

Briare, a Town in the Dutchy of *Orleans*, upon the River *Loyre*, where the Channel is cut for Communication of the *Loyre* and the River *Seine*.

Bricquia, a Province in the lesser *Asia*, formerly call'd *Lycia*.

Bridlington, a small Town in the County of *York*, where *Mary Queen of England* Landing from *Holland*, *February 22. 1642.* was most barbarously treated by 4 Parliament Ships, which a great while plaid with their Cannon on the Town, and especially on that House in which the Queen was entertain'd.

Bridge-Water, a Corporation in *Somersetshire*, upon the South side of the River *Parret*, which about five Miles further falls into the *Irish Sea*, 13 Miles from *Wells* to the West, and 23 from *Bristol* to

the South-West. It was a great and a populous Town, as *Mr. Camden* saith, but suffer'd very much in the old Rebellion by the *Scots*, *July 23. 1645.* And on *Sunday, July 5. 1685.* the late Duke of *Monmouth*, Natural Son to *Charles II.* of ever blessed Memory, was intirely defeated, being then in Rebellion against King *James II.* upon a Moor near this place, by the Providence of God, and the Courage of the Earl of *Feversham*, who the same day march'd to *Bridge-Water*, the Rebels having before his coming deserted it, and dispers'd themselves. The greatest Honor this Town has, is to give the Title of an Earl to the Right Honorable *John Egerton*, whose Father was created Earl of *Bridge-Water*, *May 17. 1617.* in the 15th Year of *James I.* being the Son and Heir of *Thomas Egerton*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, who was created Baron of *Ellesmere* in 1603. and Vicount *Brackley* in 1616.

Brin, *Eburum*, *Arscua*, *Brinum*, *Brina*, a City of *Moravia*, seated upon the River *Zwitta*, where it falls into that of *Swarta*, 7 German Miles South of *Ohmitz*. This was the only place which in 1645. and 1646. held out for the Emperor against the *Swedes* in all *Moravia*, when being besieged it broke the *Swedish Army*, and forc'd them to rise: call'd by some *Bruna*; written *Brenne* also.

Brindisi, *Brundusum*, is an Archiepiscopal City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which has a strong Castle, and a safe Harbor at the mouth of the Gulph of *Venice*: 36 Miles from *Tarento* to the East.

Brisach, Brisacus Mons, a City with a very strong Castle in the Territory of *Brisgow* in *Alsacia*, with a Stone Bridge upon the *Rhine*; six German Miles from *Basil* to the North, and seven from *Strasburg*, and two from *Colmar*. It was a Free Imperial City till 1330. when it was exempted, and given to the House of *Austria*; and in 1638. it was taken by the *French*, who are still in Possession of it; their Title being Confirm'd by the Treaty of *Westphalia* or *Munster*.

Brisgow, Brisgovia, is a Province of *Germany* lying on the East of the *Rhine*, and the West of *Wirttemberg*, and on the South clos'd with the Canton of *Basil*. The principal place is *Friburg*. This Province is in part under the House of *Austria*, and in part under the *French*; *Brisach* (which was once its Capital) being under the latter; but the greatest part under the former.

Bristol, Bristolium, Venta Belgarum, Venta Silurum, is a Noble City in the County of *Somerset*, upon the River *Avon*, which runs through the midst of it; and so part of it stands in *Glostershire*; but when it is a County of it self, and belongs to neither of them. It is a neat, strong, clean, populous, rich, well traded City; and after *London* and *York*, the Third principal Place in *England*; the Inhabitants of this City Trading into all parts of *America*, and most other parts of the World: tho no where nam'd before the Year 1063. *Robert* Bishop of *Constance*, a Seditious Man, first Wall'd it in the Reign of *William Rufus*, against that King. It has a Stone Bridge,

with Houses built on both sides of it over the River. And also a Castle, in which King *Stephen* was kept a Prisoner some time, after he had in vain besieg'd it. The Bishop's See was founded by *Henry VIII.* and made Suffragan to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*. In the beginning of the Rebellions against *Charles I.* it sided with the Parliament, and was on that account besieg'd by Prince *Rupert* July 24. 1643. who took it in two days; under whom it continued till September 10. 1645, when it was surrender'd to *Fairfax* the Parliaments General. It was preserved from falling into the hands of the late Duke of *Monmouth*, by the Vigilance of the Duke of *Beaufort*, who was Lord Lieutenant of this City, and its County.

Britain. See *England*.

Brixen, Brixino, is an Episcopal City in the County of *Tirol*, in *Germany*, under the Archbishop of *Salzburg*. Heretofore a Free Imperial City; but now exempted. It lies at the foot of the Mountain *Bruneck*, upon the River *Eysach*, where it receives another River call'd the *Rienz*, not far from *Siben*, a ruin'd City out of which it sprang. It lies not above two Miles from the Confines of the Dominions of the State of *Venice*, and 13 from *Trent*.

Brocalo, a Kingdom of *Nigritia* in *Africa*.

Brockersberg, a Mountain between *Thuringen*, and *Franconia*.

Brockmerlandt, a Territory in *Friseland*.

Brod, a small Town in *Bosnia* upon the *Save*; famous for the Victory

Victory which Prince *Louis* of *Baden* obtain'd near it over the *Bassa* of *Bosnia*, *Sept.* 5. 1688. whereby the *Turks*, *pro illa vice*, lost that whole Country. *Vid. Baden.*

Brouage, one of the fairest and strongest Forts in all *France*, in *Xaintonge*, not far from *Burdeaux*.

Bruca, Pantagia, a River of *Sicily*.

Brucomat, Brucomagus, a Town in *Alsatia*.

Bruges, Bruga, a City in *Flanders*, call'd by the *Dutch* *Brugg*, which was made a Bishop's See by *Paul IV.* under the Archbishop of *Mechlin*; a large, beautiful, well traded Town, and has its name from the multitude of *Briggs* in it; being seated on a knot of *Dikes* 8 Miles from *Gant* to the West, and 3 from *Ostend* to the East. This is under the *Spaniards*, and is one of the best they have left, being 4 Miles in Circuit, wonderfully well peopled, and once exceeding rich.

Brugneto, Brunetum, a City in the State of *Genoua*, which is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Genoua*, at the foot of the *Apennine*, fifty Miles from *Genoua* to the East; of little compass, thinly inhabited, and ill built.

Bruno, Prilis, a Lake and small River in the Territories belonging to *Siena*, once a Commonwealth in *Italy*, now a part of the Dukedom of *Florence*; eight Miles from the City of *Grosseto* to the South-West.

Brunsbere, Brunsberg, is a Royal City belonging to the Kingdom of *Poland* in *Prussia*, but some years since mortgag'd to the Duke of *Brandenburg*; seated upon the great Bay

call'd *Frissh Haff*, on the West side of the River *Passerg*, 8 Miles from *Margenberg* to the East, and the same distance from *Koningsberg* to the West.

Brunswick, Brunopis, is a City and Dukedom in *Germany*; the Dukedom is a part of the Dukedom of *Saxony*, bounded on the East with the Earldom of *Mansfield*, on the West, with *Westphalia*, on the North with *Lunenburg*, and on the South with *Hassia*. This Dukedom takes its name from *Brunswick*, the principal City in it, which lies upon the River *Onocra*, and was a Free Imperial City, or *Hanse Town*, the Metropolis of the ancient *Saxony*: a rich, strong, populous City, or rather five Cities under one Law, and within one Wall, which is eight *English* Miles in compass: built by *Bruno* Duke of *Saxony*, in 861. and from him it had its name. It fell into the hands of the Duke in 1671. and is now under their Dominion; it has a Castle lately built, and well fortified, since which time it is much decay'd. This City embrac'd the Reformation in 1522. and Professeth the *Augustan* Confession, as all the rest of that Dukedom doth. It lies 20 Miles from *Hamburg* to the N.

Brussel, Bruxella, the chief City and Seat of the ancient Dukes of *Brabant*, and after that of the Dukes of *Burgundy*, as it is at this day the Residence of the *Spanish* Governor of *Flanders*: seated upon the *Sime*, and other Springs and Rivers, which make it one of the sweetest Situations in *Europe*; 8 Leagues from *Antwerp* to the

South, and 4 from *Lovaine*, being partly in a Plain, and partly on a Hill. In Long. 25. 6. and Lat. 50. 50. There is another small City of the same name in Germany, in the Bishoprick of *Spire*.

Buckinghamshire, *Buckinghamia*, is divided on the South from *Berkshire* by the *Thames*, on the North it hath *Northamptonshire*, and *Bedfordshire*; on the West *Oxfordshire*; and on the East *Hertfordshire*, and *Middlesex*; a County very fruitful, and chiefly employed in Grazing: The first Earl of this County was *Walter Giffard*, a great Man amongst the *Normans*, whose Son *Walter* died in 1164. in 1377. *Richard II.* conferred this Title upon his Uncle *Thomas of Woodstock*. *Humfry* Earl of *Stafford*, was the first created Duke of *Buckingham* in 1444. *Edward* the last of this Race was beheaded in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* in 1521. After which this Title lay vacant till 1629. when *James I.* created *George* Viscount *Villiers*, Duke of *Buckingham*; in 1627. His Son *George* succeeded him, who died April 16. 1687. without Issue, and left the Title vacant.

On the North of the River *Ouse*, in the North-West part of the County stands the Town of *Buckingham*, which gives Name to the whole County. It was Wall'd before the Conquest in 915. by *Edward* the Elder, to secure it against the *Danes*: in aftertimes there was a Castle built here, which is now intirely ruin'd; the Town stands upon a low ground, very commodious for Mills, and incircled by the River

on all sides but the North. And it is a Corporation, and sends two Burgeesses to the Parliament.

Buda, *Buda Heraclia*, *Aquinum*, is the Capital of the Kingdom of *Hungary*: call'd by the *Turks*, *Budun*, by the *Germans* *Ofen*, by the *French* *Bude*, and by the *Italians* *Buda*. Heretofore a very great and rich City, till it fell into the hands of the *Turks*, who ruin'd most of its stately Houses and Palaces: it lies on the West side of the *Danube*, over against *Pest*, which is joyn'd to it by a Bridge of Boats: and is divided into two parts, the Upper and Lower; between which there is the distance of a Mile: the Lower Town weak; but the Upper Town is by Nature one of the strongest Forts in the World, and has a very strong Castle on the West side: said to be built by one *Buda*, the Brother of *Attila* King of the *Huns*, and from him to have its Name. It was much improved by *Sigismund* King of *Hungary*, and Adorn'd with many stately buildings; amongst the rest with a Castle, where at first the Kings, and afterwards the *Turkish* *Vissers* resided; which was so strong, that it was thought Impregnable. The Successors of this Prince augmented this City, and strengthened it with new Fortifications. *Solyman II.* Emperor of the *Turks* took it first in 1526. *Ferdinand* the Arch-Duke of *Austria*, retook it the next year after. In 1529. *Solyman* retook it again, after the Garrison had stood eleven Assaults; and restored it to the *Weywood* of *Transylvania*, who had lost it before.

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Ferdinando in 1540. or 1541. attacked it again, when *Solyman* coming the third time to Relieve it, raised the Siege, and made himself Master of the place by a stratagem and surprize. In 1598. *Matthias* the Arch-Duke again besieged it, and after in 1601. again, but with no success: In 1684. the Duke of *Lorrain* sat before it from July 14. to November 1. but was forced to rise and leave it: This brave General in 1686. reinvested it June 15. and after a bloody defence made by the Governor, took it by storm September 2. following; though the Grand *Visier* stood and looked on with an Army of 50000 Men, and was no way able to help him. In the Lower Town there is a Hot and a Cold Bath, both adorn'd very much by the *Turks*, who are great lovers of Baths: it lies 49 German Miles from *Belgrade* to the North, 54 from *Vienna* to the South. Long. 42. 15. Lat. 47. 7.

Budoa, *Butua*, a City of *Dalmatia*, upon the shoars of the *Adriatick* Sea, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Antivari*: well Fortified, under the Dominion of the *Venetians*, but it is small, and has been severely handled by the *Turks*. In 1667. it was almost ruined by an Earthquake. This City lies ten Miles from *Antivary* to the West, between the Gulph of *Cattaro*, and that of *Lodrin*, in Long. 43. 30. Lat. 42. 23.

Budziack, more anciently call'd *Bessarabia*, which See.

Bubiera, *Arapotes*, *Maria*, *Marcotis*, a Lake in *Egypt*.

Buenos Ayres, a Town upon the

River Plata, in the *West-Indies*, whither the King of *Spain* was perswaded to bring his Silver from *Potosi*; but found it not convenient, by reason of the Vicinity of the *Portugals* in *Brasil*.

Bulgaria, pars *Mæsiæ inferioris*, is a Country which is bounded on the East with the *Euxine* Sea; on the West with *Servia*; on the North with the *Danube*, by which it is parted from *Moldavia*, and *Walachia*; and on the South with *Thrace*. It has this name from the *Bulgars*, a *Scythian* People, who in 566. possessed themselves of it. This Nation first received the Christian Faith about 700. but were not totally gained over to Christianity till about 860. Since which time they have been subject to the Jurisdiction of the Patriarch of *Constantinople*: first under Kings of their own, till 1310. when they were Conquered by *Charles* King of *Hungary*, having been before extremely weakened by their Wars against the Eastern Emperors. They were finally subjugated by *Amurath* II. Emperor of the *Turks*, about 1427. ever since which time they have been subject to that Empire. The Country for the most part is full of sharp rugged Hills, branches of the great Mountain *Hæmus*, which divides it from *Thrace*: so that it is the most unpleasant and worst peopled part of *Dacia*; the People are accordingly patient of all Toil and Labour, and brutishly Valiant.

Burglave, is an ancient Diocesis in the North *Ferland*, where now is the Diocesis of *Alborch*, called by

by the Latin Writers *Alburgenfis*. *Burgos*, *Masburgi*, *Bravum*, *Burgi*, called by the French *Bourgués*, is the Capital of old *Castile*. Formerly a Regal City, and grew up out of the ruins of *Occa*: made an Archbishops See by *Gregory XIII.* in 1571. having been a Bishops See from 1075. It stands on the North side of the River *Arlanzon*, which falls into the *Duero*, below *Valladolid*; amongst the Mountains upon the descent of an Hill, and declines it self also apace, being Inhabited by but a few people: anciently called *Bravum*, and *Masburgi*: 37 Spanish Miles North of *Madrid*. In Long. 16. 32, and Lat. 43. 10.

Bursa, *Prusa*, called by the *Turks* *Brusé*, by the *Italians* *Bursa*, and *Bourse*, by the French *Brusse*, is a City of the Lesser *Asia*, in the Province of *Chiurale*, anciently *Bithynia*: built by *Prusus*, a King of *Bithynia*, in the year of the World 3179. and gave name to that part of that Kingdom in which it stood. Taken by *Orchanes the Turk*, in 1325. after which it was the Seat of their Empire, till they took *Adrianople*, and removed it thither in 1402. In ancient time a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Nicomedia*; but afterwards it became a Metropolitan See it self. It is two Miles in length, well built and peopled, and one of the richest Cities in *Asia*; and to this day ennobled with the Sepulture of the Princes of the *Ottoman* Race, except the Emperors themselves: 5 Miles from the *Propontis*, 30 East from *Constantinople*. In Long. 57. 30. Lat. 41. 49.

Bury Saint Edmonds, *Villa Regia*, *Villa Faustini*, is a delicate sweet Town in the County of *Suffolk*, upon the River *Lark*, (as may seem by the Town of *Larkford*, a little more North) which falls into the great *Ouse*, between *Ely* and *Little-Port*. *Edmund* surnamed *Ironside*, one of the *Saxon* Kings, founded here a Church in the beginning of Christianity, and called it the *Royal Town*; but after that Prince was brought hither from *Hoxon* in the same County, it was called *St. Edmunds Bury*. King *Kanutus the Dane*, to expiate the sin of his Father *Swaine* or *Sueno*, who murdered this Prince, built here a new Church, and an Abbey; and brought in the *Black Fryars*, about 1020. to whom he gave the Town of *Bury*, and many Noble Mannors thereabout; so that at the suppression it was valued at 2336*l.* the year; a vast Revenue then. They governed the Town by a Seneschal or Steward; and when it was allowed to be a Corporation, the Alderman was not permitted to exercise any Authority till he had taken his Oath of Obedience to the Abbot. Afterwards *Hervey*, the Sacrist, compassed the Town with a Wall, whereof there remain still some few Relicks; and Abbot *Newport* walled the Abbey, and the Pope granted it great immunities. *Edward VI.* founded here a Grammar School. *Charles I.* of Pious memory, Created *Henry Fermin* Baron of *St. Edmunds Bury*, Sept. 8. 1643. The delightfulness of its situation, and the goodness of its Air, have ever procured it the residence of a great

great many of the Gentry, who living here enrich the Inhabitants, and support the Town, which would otherwise fall into decay.

Bussereth, Bosra, a City of *Arabia* the Story, the Native place of *Philip*, Emperor of the *Romans*, and called from him *Philippopolis*. It is a Bishops See under the Patriarch of *Jerusalem*, being taken out of the Patriarchat of *Antioch*; and lies sixty Miles East from the Sea of *Tiberias*, in Long. 69. 45. Lat. 31. 30. Called in some monies of the Emperor *Severus*, and his Mother *Mamae*, *Colonia Alexandrina*; now under the *Turks*.

Burrino, a place upon the Coasts of *Epirus*, belonging to the *Venetians*.

Butua, a City of the Lower *Aethiopia* in *Africa*, under the Empire of *Monotopia*, the Head of a Kingdom of the same name, towards the River *Zambre*.

Buyil Mancy, a River of *Aethiopia*.

Buzanich, Pausinus, a River of *Dalmatia*.

Bychow, Bychovia, a Town belonging to the Kingdom of *Poland*, in *Lithuania*, upon the *Bogsthenes*, between *Mobilow* and *Robuczow*, two Cities, ill handled by the *Moscovites*, some few years since.

which waters *Taracona*, and falls into the *Ebro*. The waters of this River have been ever famous for the tempering of Steel.

Cabo d' Istria, a City of *Istria* in *Italy*, under the Dominion of the *Venetians*, upon the *Adriatick* Gulph; heretofore called *Iustinopolis*, from *Iustinian* the Emperor, who rebuilt it. This is the Capital of *Istria*, and a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Aquileia*. It is a small place, in an Island three Bow shoots from the Continent, to which there is a passage by Bridges, and in the midst of it is an ancient Castle: 30 *Italian* Miles from *Aquileia* to the South-East, and 75 from *Venice* to the East, Long 36. 26, Lat. 45. 31.

Cabul, a Province or Kingdom in the *East-Indies*, under the Great *Mogul*, near the Fountains of the River *Indus*; it has a City of the same name, standing upon a small River, which falls into the *Indus*: the whole Country is full of Mountains, but very fruitful; Long 305. and Lat. 31. In this City their Kings resided heretofore.

Cabusco, a Mountain in the Kingdom of *Persia*.

Cacagioni, Charox, a City of the *Letler* or *Crim Tartary*.

Cacavi, a River and Town of *Mongrelia*.

Cacelina, a City of *Bithynia*, anciently called *Chalcedon*.

Cacceres, a City in the *Philippine* Islands.

Cachar, the *Indus* or great River of the *East-Indies*.

Caco, Cacus, Caumus, a Mountain in the Kingdom of *Aragon*,
in

Cabe, or Cheyles, or Queiles, Chalybs, a River of *Spain*, rising in the Kingdom of *Aragon*,

in the Confines of the Kingdom of *Old Castile*; now called also *Moncaio*.

Chachien, or *Sierra Lione*, a Sea-Port Town on the Coast of *Guiney*, much frequented by the *Europeans*, towards the Promontory of *Leana*. This place was first discovered by the *Portugals*, in 1452.

Cadix, *Gades*, is an Island and City, on the Coast of *Spain*, in the *Atlantick Ocean*, called *Cadis* and *Cales* by the *English*, and *Cadice* by the *Italians*: but small, as being only four Leagues in length; whereas it was once much greater, as *Pliny* and *Strabo* both affirm. It lies on the Coast of the Kingdom of *Andalusia*, to which it is now joyned by a Bridge between the Outlet of the River *Guadalquivir*, or *Batis*, and the Streights of *Gibraltar*. On the Western shoar of this Island lies *CADIS*, which gives name to the Island, built by the *Phenecians*, and is perhaps the oldest Town in *Spain*. In the times of the *Romans* it was made a *Municipal City*, and one of the *Juridical Resorts* for the Province of *Betica*; in which time it was thought one of the Noblest and Richest Cities in all *Spain*; scarce yielding to any in the Empire for Greatness, Magnificence, or the Number and Quality of the Inhabitants; here living at one time five hundred *Roman Knights*; which number was not equalled in any other place but *Padua* only: besides the great Concourse of Merchants from all places of the World; which occasioned *Cornelius Balba*, a Native of it, to

build a New Town to the Old one. By the *Moors* at the Conquest of *Spain*, it was utterly ruined, and so continued till it was recovered from them by the *Spaniards*, who rebuilt and fortified it, and made it the Magazine for their Navies: yet it was taken by the *English* in one day, under *Robert Earl of Essex*, and *Sir Walter Rawleigh*, in which they burnt the *Indian Fleet*, consisting of forty Sail of Ships, whose Lading was worth eight millions of Crowns: overcame the *Spanish Navy*, which consisted of fifty seven Men of War; took the *S. Michael*, and *St. Andrew*, two great Gallions, with their Lading, and carried away more Martial Furniture than could be again supplied in many years: forced the Town, in which they slew and took Prisoners 4900 Foot, and 600 Horse, and brought thence a considerable Booty in 1596. This City is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Sevil*, Long. 14. 10. Lat. 36. 28.

Caen, *Cadomus*, famous for a Bishops See, and an University, on the River *Orne*, about 4 Leagues from the *British Sea*, 28 from *Rouen* to the South. *William* the Conqueror King of *England*, who died in 1087. in the seventy fourth year of his Age at *Roan*, being deserted after his death by all his Friends and Servants, was after a long time Interred by the *Monks* here, with small Pomp, in the Abbey of *St. Stephen*, which he himself had Founded. The University was Founded by *Henry V.* King of *England*, who took this City from the *French*, after a sharp resistance

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by Storm, in 1417. its Long. is 22. 20. Lat. 49. 40.

Caer=Badon, the *Welsh* name of the City of *Bath*.

Caerdis. See *Landaf*.

Caerick-Fergus. See *Knock-Fergus*.

Caer=Leon, *Chester*.

Caer=Leon, *Isca Legionis*, *Legio Secunda*, an ancient Roman Town, upon the *Usk*, in the County of *Monmouth*, which was once one of the Metropolitan Seas of *Britain*, and an University, till the See was removed to *St. Davids*. The City was ruined in the Reign of *Hen. II.* but there are still many very honorable marks of its Antiquity and Splendor digged up here, for which the Reader may consult Mr. *Camden*. It stands 9 Miles East from *Landaf*, 21 from *Brecknock* South-East, and 26 from *Hereford* South-West. *Newport* has sprung out of its ruins, and stands a little beneath it on the *Severn*.

Caer=Lud, *London*.

Caermarthenshire is one of the twelve Counties in *Wales*; bounded on the East by *Glamorganshire*, and *Brecknock*; on the West by *Pembroke*; on the North by *Cardigan*; from which it is separated by the River *Tywy*; and on the South by the *Irish* Sea. This County is said by Mr. *Camden* to be very fruitful, and in some places to have plenty of Coal Mines, and to abound in Cattle. It takes its name from the principal City, which stands upon the River *Tywy*, about 5 Miles from the Sea: called by *Ptolemy*, *Maridunum*; by *Antoninus*, *Muridunum*. It was walled

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with Brick in the times of *Giraldus Cambrensis*, but was then decaying: pleasantly seated between Woods and Meadows, and very venerable for its great antiquity: taken from the *Welsh* in the Reign of *William* the Conqueror, after this by them retaken, and burnt twice; till being first strengthened with a Castle by *Henry Turbervil*, an *Englishman*, and after that walled about by *Gilbert de Clare*, it recovered something of its former Glory: the Princes of *Wales* settling here the *Chancery*, and *Exchequer* for South *Wales*.

Caernarvanshire, has on the North and West, the *Irish* Sea; on the South *Merioneth*, and on the East *Denbighshire*; parted from the Isle of *Anglesey* by the River *Menay*. All the middle parts of it are covered, and filled with Mountains; so that Mr. *Camden* calls these Hills, *Alpes Britannicas*, the *Britissh Alpes*; and saith they afforded the greatest security to the *Welsh* in times of War: and so abounded with Grass, that they seemed sufficient alone, to have fed all the Cattle of *Wales*. The Western parts are more level, and yield plenty of Barley. The chief Town or City, is seated in this part of the County, upon the River *Menay*; and was built by *Edward I.* King of *England*, about 1283. small, and almost round, but strong, and defended by a beautiful Castle. *Edward II.* was born here, and Surnamed from this Town, who was the first of the *English* Princes that bore the Title of Prince of *Wales*: in after times these Prince
settle

settled here the *Chancery* for *North-Wales*. *Robert Dormer*, Baron of *Wing*, was Created Viscount and Earl of *Carnarvon*, in the fourth year of the Reign of *Charles I.* who afterwards lost his life valiantly for that Prince at *Newberry*, in 1643. to whom succeeded *Charles* his Son.

Cæsarea, Palestina, was anciently called the Tower of *Straton*. But *Herod* the Great, rebuilding it, called it *Cæsarea*, in honor of *Augustus*: it is now called *Caesar*. It lies on the shoars of the *Mediterranean Sea*, in the *Holy Land*, 30 Miles to the South from *Ptolemais*, and 45 from *Jerusalem*. After the ruin of *Jerusalem*, It became the Metropolis of *Palestine*, and the seat of the Prefect or Governor; the Bishop of *Cæsarea* gained thereby the Authority of a Primate over the Bishop of *Jerusalem*, and for some Ages maintained it; but in after Councils the Bishop of *Jerusalem*, was exempted, and made a Patriarch; several great Councils have been held here: *Eusebius Pamphilus*, the Church Historian was in his time Bishop of it. *Cornelius*, the first Converted Gentile, was Baptised here by *S. Peter*. *S. Paul* was a Prisoner here, and *Origen* taught here. But in 653. after a Siege of seven years, *Muhavia*, a *Saracen*, took it from the Christians. In the Holy War it was several times taken and retaken; till at last intirely ruined by *Beibarsus*, a *Saracen*. Long. 66. 15. Lat. 32. 20.

Cassá, a considerable City, and Sea-Port in *Crim Tartary*, upon

the Eastern side of the *Peninsula*, East of the City of *Crim*: supposed to be the *Cathm* of the Ancients. It is a flourishing Mart, and furnished with a large and capacious Haven: heretofore possessed by the *Genoese*, who (saith *Dr. Heylin*) by the help of this Port and the Plantation they had in *Pera*, on the N. side of *Constantinople*, engrossed all the Trade of the *Euxine Sea* into their own hands. In 1475. it was taken by *Mahomet the Great*; ever since it has been in the hands of the *Turks*, and though by them much ruin'd, is still the principal place in that Demy Island. The *Turks* govern it by a *Bashaw* they send thither; and although the *Tartars* can possess themselves of it when they please, yet they chuse rather to leave it in his hands, than to take it into their own.

Caffreria, a Country of *Africa*, of large extent. It lies from the Kingdom of *Angola*, on the North to the *Cape of Good Hope*; and is bounded East, West, and South with the Ocean; the South-eastern part is very fruitful, and well peopled; the rest barren, Mountainous, and little peopled. The Inhabitants are so barbarous, that they are called by this Name from their rude way of living, which signifies the Lawless-People; they were all heretofore Man-eaters, and many of them continue such to this day. They call themselves *Hottentots*. Mr. *Herbert* an *English* Man, who was in these parts, will scarce allow them to be perfect Men; and saith, they sell Mans Flesh in the Shambles.

Cagli-

Cagliari, Caralis, Calaris, a City of *Sardinia*, an Island in the *Mediterranean Sea*, which is the Capital, and the Seat of the Governor, on the South side of the Island upon an Hill : also an Archbishops See, and an University. When the *Moors* were Masters of this Island they ruin'd the City ; but *James II.* King of *Aragon* recovering it Anno *Christi* 1330. the *Pisans* rebuilt the Town, which is now become great and rich under the *Spaniards* ; it has three large Suburbs, a Castle, and a very capacious Haven. Pope *Hillary* was born here, and *Martin* King of *Sicily* died here in 1409. Long. 32. 12. Lat. 37. 30.

Cagli, Cale, Calle, a small City in the Dukedom of *Urbino*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Urbino* ; seated upon the River *Metro*, at the foot of the *Apennine*, 14 Leagues from *Urbino* to the South-West, and the same distance from *Eugubio* to the North-East. It was under the Dominion of the Pope in 1289.

Caors, Doveona, Divona, Cadurcum, the principal City of *Quercy* in *Guienne* in *France*, upon the River *Loth*, over which it has 3 Bridges : it is a large, fine and strong City, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Alby* ever since 1678. before which time it was under the Archbishop of *Berry* : ten Leagues from *Alby* to the North, and 45 from *Bordeaux* to the East.

Cajania, a Province of *Sweden*, which is often also called *East-Bothnia* ; between the *Borner Sea*, *Lapland*, and *Finland*.

Cajaneburg, a Town within the former Territory, which gives Name to it : it lies towards *Lapland* upon the Lake *Ula*.

Cajazzo, Calatia, a City in the Province of *Lavoro*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, about 7 Miles East of *Capua*. It was considerable in the times of the *Cæsars* ; a Colony having been settled there by *Julius Cæsar*, as *Apianus Alexandrinus* saith, which on that account joyn'd with *Augustus*. But now very small, and in a declining condition.

Caifum, one of the principal Cities in *China*, seated on the South of the River *Croceus*, in the Province of *Honan*, in Long. 142. 35.

CAIRO, Babylon, Memphis, Cairus, the Capital of *Egypt*, and indeed, the greatest City in all *Africa* : seated on the East side of the River *Nile*, about one Mile from it ; there is a Passage from the River into it, which divides the Town in the middle. This City sprang out of the ruins of *Memphis*, which stood not far from it on the Western Shoar of the *Nile*, and was built by the *Saracens*, or *Moors*, after they became Masters of *Egypt* ; the *Califfs* of which Nation for a long time resided here, as did afterwards the *Sultans*. In 1517. it was Conquered by *Selim* the Turk, and it has ever since been in their hands ; but is now sensibly declined from what it was. The Patriarch of *Alexandria* resides here, who has six ancient Greek Churches in the place ; there are many more belonging to the *Coptites* : 3 Leagues lower the *Nile* is divided into two Branches, which make

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make the *Delta*. It is eight miles in compass, and has at the South end of it a stately Castle, the Palace of the *Mamaluck Sultans*; built upon a Mountain which overlooks the City, and a great part of the Country: when the *Turks* took it, it was very strong, but *Selim* ruin'd a great part of it; and that part which remains, serves for the residence of the *Turkish Basha*, who hath the Government of this Kingdom. About ten Miles from this City stand those famous *Pyramids* which have in all Ages been so much admired, and are certainly the most ancient Buildings in the whole World, and may in all probability not perish before the general Conflagration. Long. 38. 48. Lat. 36. 40.

Cairoan, *Cyrene*, an ancient and once very Noble City in *Africa*, mentioned in the *Acts of the Apostles*; and now almost ruin'd, and depopulated by the *Turks*, in whose hands it is: seated right over against *Matapan*, the most Southern Cape of the *Morea*; an Archbishops See under the Patriarch of *Alexandria*, and once famous not only for its Antiquity, (being built in the Year of the World 3560. 143 years after *Rome*;) but also for Learning, it having produced many noble *Greek Writers*; It lies in Long. 50. 00. Lat. 31. 20.

Caesar, Caesarea Magna, a City of *Cappadocia*, upon the River *Haly*, which was made a Colony by *Tiberius Claudius*; call'd before this *Archelais*, 60 Miles from *Iconium* to the North. Till the times of *Valens* the *Roman Emperor*, it was the Metropolis of *Cappadocia*. Long. 64. 40. Lat. 41. 40.

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Calabria, Magna Græcia, Bruttii Populi. This is the Name of an ancient Province in the Kingdom of *Naples* in *Italy*, but applyed now to another, which is no part of that which had heretofore the name of *Calabria*. The ancient *Calabria* was bounded on the N. and E. by the *Adriatick Sea*; on the S. by the *Salentins*: and on the W. by *Apulia Peucetia*, taking up that part of the Kingdom of *Naples*, which makes now the North of the Province of *Otranto*. The present *CALABRIA*, is a very large, and the most Southern Province of that Kingdom; it self a Dukedom, the Title of which was given to the Eldest Son of the King of *Naples*, whilst it remained a separate Kingdom. This is bounded on the North by the *Basilicata*, on the East by the *Ionian Sea*, on the West by the *Tyrrhenian*, and on the South by the *Sicilian Streights*. Its greatest length is from North to South; and it is one of the four principal Provinces of the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Calaborra, Calagurn, Clunia, is a City of the Old *Castile*, in the Kingdom of *Spain*, upon the River *Ebro*, where it entertains the River *Cidacos di Castella*; built upon an Hill in the limits of the Kingdom of *Navarr*, and was first made a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tarragon*, by Pope *Alexand. VI.* in 1498. It lies 23 Leagues from *Bajona* to the South, in Long. 19. 50. Lat. 43. 26.

Calais, Caletum, Portus Iccium, is a strong Town of *Picardy* in *France*, at the entrance of the *English Channel*, right over against *Dover*.

ver. Taken by *Edward III.* in 1347. after a siege of eleven Months, and lost again by *Q. Mary* in less than a fortnight, in 1557. till when we had the *Keys of France* at our Girdles; and that Princess accordingly repented the loss, dying soon after of Grief, as it was thought for it; saying not long before her death, *that if she were opened, they should find Calais at her heart.* Cardinal *Albert* took this Town from the French in 1596. but it was soon after by them recover'd. The Long. is 23. 00. Lat. 51. 00.

Calama, Thyamus, a River of *Epirus*: it falls into the *Ionian Sea*, over against the Island of *Ericusa*, now *Alicur*; between *Corfu* to the North, and *Cefalonia* to the South.

Calama, or *Calamata*, an inland City of *Africa*, between *Hippo* to the East, and *Cirta* to the West.

Calamata, Thuria, a Fort, and an unwall'd, but well Peopled Town on the South of the *Morea*, opposite to *Coron*, from whence it is distant 40 *English Miles* by Sea. This Castle or Fort, was taken by surprise in 1659. and deserted, but retaken in 1685. and is now Garrisoned by the *Venetians*.

Calamianes, an Island of the *East-Indies*, which lies between *Borneo* and the *Philippine Islands*; and is subject to a Prince of its own.

Calatajub, a Town of *Aragon* in *Spain*.

Calatrava, Oretum, a City of *New Castile* in *Spain*, upon the River *Guadiana*, 15 Leagues South of *Toledo*. Taken from the *Moors*

by *Sanctius III.* in 1158. who granting it to the *Templars*, they distrusting the strength of the place, resigned it up again to him. Whereupon two *Cistercian Monks* undertook to Fortifie it, as they did in a short time; and upon a new Grant of it to their Order, they Instituted the Order of the *Knights of Calatrava*, for the defence of it, which was confirm'd by Pope *Alexander III.* This Order of *Knights* was begun in 1185. under *Alphonfus the Noble*: at first they had Masters of their Order, but in 1489. that Dignity was annexed to the Crown. *Paul III.* granted them leave to Marry. The Order hath twenty four Mannors in *Spain* belonging to it.

Calavar, a Village of the Province of *Balagate*, which is the last Province and Town the *Mogul* has towards the Kingdom of *Orixia*, of *Golconda*. In this place unreasonable Tolls are forced from Travelers. *Thevenor*.

Calecut, or *Calicut*, is a Kingdom in the Promontory of *Malabar*, in the *East-Indies*, which takes its Name from a City seated on the Western Shoars, in 105. deg. of Long. and Lat. 11. 22. It is under a Prince of its own, who has some other Kingdoms Tributary to him. The City is very great, and has no Walls; the *European Merchants* drive here a plentiful Trade. This was the first place in the *East-Indies* the *Portuguese* discovered in 1498. Where at first they were kindly received by the King; but afterwards he would have destroyed them

them at the instigation of some *Arabian* Merchants, which necessitated them to join with the King of *Chochin* against him.

California, a vast Island of North *America*, in the South Sea near *New Mexico*, from which it is parted by the *Purple Sea*: three hundred *Spanish* Leagues in length, and sixty in breadth. First discovered by *Cortezius* in 1535. In 1587 Captain *Cavendish*, an *English* man, took near the South Cape of this Island, a very rich Ship. In 1620, it was found to be an Island, which was thought before to be a part of the Continent; Sir *Francis Drake* in 1577 wintered in this Island, and took possession of it for his Mistress, calling it *Nova Albion*. Tho said to be exceeding fruitful, full of People of a good and quiet humor and disposition, yet the *Spaniards* never attempted to settle here, till within about seven years since.

Cales, *Gadis*. See *Cadiz*.

Calixine, *Taniticum*, one of the Mouths of the Nile.

Calcar, a small, but fine City in the Dutchy of *Cleve* in *Germany*, under the Dominion of the Duke of *Brandenburg*, upon the River *Men*, within one German Mile of the *Rhine*, two from the City of *Cleve*, a little further from *Emeric*, and four from *wesel* to the North.

Callo, a Fort in *Flanders*, where the States Army received a sharp check in 1638.

Calmar, *Calmaria*, a very strong City of the Province of *Smaland*, upon the *Baltick* Sea over against the Isle of *Oeland*: strangely ruined by Fire in 1647. The narrow pas-

sage between it and *Oeland* is call'd *Calmarsund*; it lies in Lat. 57. 00. Long. 37.30. This City was taken by *Christian IV.* King of *Denmark*, with the slaughter of all the Inhabitants, saving those who fled into the Castle, in 1611. But was recovered by a Treaty in 1613, by *Gustavus Adolphus*, King of *Sweden*.

Caloieron Oros, *Olympius*, *Mæsius*, a Mountain now called the *Monks Mount* by the *Greeks*, and *Gefchidag* by the *Turks*, as *Leunclavius* saith; it stands in the Confines of *Bithynia*, directly South of the famous City of *Nice*, and not far from it.

Calojero, *Atalantia*, a small Island lying near *Negropont*.

Calopinica, *Taurocinium*, a River of *Calabria*, which falls into the Straits of *Sicily*, between the Promontory of *Armi*, and the City of *Regio*.

Calore, *Calor*, a River of the Principate in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which riseth from the *Apen-nine*, washeth *Brnevento*, and then falls into the *Sabbato*.

Calpurt, *Colchis*, a City of *Armenia*.

Calvi, *Cales*, a small City in the *Terra di Lavoro*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, six Miles North of *Capua*; which, tho it has not much above twenty Houses, is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Capua*.

Calzada, *Calciata*, a small City in old *Castile* in *Spain*, once a Bishops See, which is now removed to *Calahorra*, from whence it lies 12 *Spanish* Leagues to the West.

Henry

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Henry II. King of *Castile*, died here in the year 1379.

Calzan, *Calzun*, the *Arabian Gulph*.

Camala, *Emisa*. Vide *Hama*.

Cambaia, the Capital of the Kingdom of *Guzurat*, and a noble Port, lying in a very great Bay of the same Name; now subject to the great *Mogul*; the City lies in Long. 105. Lat. 22. 30. And is one of the greatest, the richest, the best traded Cities in the *East-Indies*; seated in a fruitful Soil, and full of People. It is walled with a fair Wall of Free-stone, hath very large Houses, straight and broad Streets; greater than *Surat*, being ten Leagues in compass; and hath three Basars, or Market places, and four noble Tanks or Cisterns, able to find the Inhabitants Water all the year. Tho there is seven fathom Water in the Haven of this City at high Water, yet at low Water the Ships lie dry in the Sand and Mud, which cover the bottom of it. The Inhabitants are partly Heathens, partly Mahometans. And in 1638, the English had here a Factory, as *Mandello* acquaints us; from whom the latter part of this Description is taken.

Cambala, *Cambalick*, *Pechin*, a City in *China*.

Cambaya, a Kingdom in the *East-Indies*, over against the Isle of *Borneo*; bounded on the West with the Kingdom of *Siam*, and on the East with that of *Cochin*. This Kingdom is almost equally divided by a vast River, which in *July* and *August* overflows all the Country,

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as the Nile doth *Egypt*. The King of it is a great Friend to the *Portuguese*, as he of *Siam* is to the *Dutch*. Upon the most Eastern Branch (for there are three) of the River mentioned before, stands *Cambodia* the principal City, built upon a rising ground, to prevent the yearly Deluges. This Kingdom is extrem fruitful, but not potent, the King not being able to bring above 25 or 30000 Men into the Field: first discovered by *Alphonso d' Albuquerque* in 1511, as *Mandello* saith. *Cambodia* lies in Long. 135. 00. Lat. 10. 35.

Cambray, *Cameracum*, called by the *Flandrians* *Camerick*, is a City of *Hainault* upon the *Scheld*; *Guicciardin* saith, it is a great, fair, strong City, and has a strong Castle built by *Charles V*. That it abounds in excellent publick Buildings, especially the Cathedral is very great and beautiful. That it is populous and rich, and was a very ancient Bishoprick, under the Archbishop of *Rhemes*; but in 1559, exempted by Pope *Paul IV*. and erected into an Archbishoprick. The first place the *French* possessed themselves of, after they came out of *Germany*, in 1445. After this it became an Imperial City, and continued so till *Charles V*. in 1543, built a Cittadel in it, and annexed it to his own Dominions. The *French*, who all along pretended a right to it, at last, in 1677, took it by force after a sharp defence. It lies four Leagues from *Doway* South, in Long 26. 06. Lat. 49. 45.

Cambridgeshire, hath on the East, *Suffolk* and *Norfolk*, on the West,

West, *Huntington* and *Bedford*; on the South *Hartford*; and on the North *Lincolnshire*; the River *Ouse* divides it almost in the midst. Toward the South end of the County lies the Town which gives it its Name. Mr. *Cambden* saith it is called *Camboritum*, being seated upon the East Bank of the River *Cam*, which is here passed by a Bridge. This is one of the ancientest and noblest Universities in Christendom, having sixteen Colleges, or Nurseries, in it, of Piety and Learning; the most ancient of which is *Peter-House*, founded in 1257, by *Hugh Balsbam*, a Sub-Prior; before which time there was only *Hofstels*, wherein the Scholars maintained themselves. This place sends four Burgesses to our Parliament, two for the Town, and two for the University. Long. 21. 49. Lat. 52. 30.

Camerino, *Camerinum*, an Episcopal City in the *Marca Anconitana*, in the Dominions of the Church. Seated at the foot of the *Apermine*, upon the River *Chiento*, which entereth the *Adriatick* Sea, twenty five Miles South of *Ancona*. *Leander* gives it a strong situation, and plenty of People, which last is rarely found in these *Italian* inland Cities. It lies 24 Miles East of *Spoleto*. Long. 36. 43. Lat. 42. 47.

Camin, *Caminum*, a small City in the further *Pomerania*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Gnisen*, whereas heretofore it belonged to *Magdeburg*. It stands on the Eastern Shoar of the River *Diwenow* [*Odera*] over against the Island of *Wolin'sche*, not above

one Mile from the *Baltick* Sea, and about seven from *Stetin* to the North. This belongs to the Duke of *Brandenburgh*, by the Treaty of *Westphalia*, and has imbraced the *Augustan* Confession. Long. 39. 30. Lat. 54. 12.

Caminiec. See *Kamenieck*.

Campagnano, *Campaniano*, *Acheron*, a River of the Province of *Calabria*, flowing from the *Apenmine*, and falling into the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, about eight Miles South of *Amantea*, over against *Stromboli*; a flaming Mountain in an Island of that Name.

Campagna, a City of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the *Principato*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Conza*; it stands between the Rivers of *Atro* and *Tuza*, 16 Miles from *Salerno* to the East, and 11 from the Shoars of the *Mediterranean* Sea to the East also.

Campagna di Roma, is a Province of *Italy*, under the Dominion of the Pope; on the West it has *S. Peter's* Patrimony, on the North *Sabina*, on the South the *Mediterranean* Sea, and on the East the Kingdom of *Naples*; *Rome* it self stands in this Province, and it contains the far greatest part of the ancient *Latium*; the inland parts are fruitful and populous; those towards the Sea are little inhabited, by reason of the unwholsomeness of the Air, tho otherwise the Country is plain and fruitful enough.

Campanir, *Astacapra*, a City of the hither *East-Indies*.

Campan, *Campania*, a Town in *Stiria*. There is another of the same name in *Overyssel* in the *Low-Countries*,

Countries, upon the Western Banks of the *Iffel*, near the *Zuyder Zee*, five Miles from *Davenier* to the North-East. It was heretofore an Imperial free City, but long since exempted, and under the *States General*. In 1672 taken by the *French*, and the year following deserted. It is a great, lovely, and important place; and was the Birth-place of *Albertus Pigbius*, a very Learned Man. Long. 27. 14. L. 52. 42.

Campeach, a City belonging to the *Spaniards*, in the *West-Indies*, taken by Captain *Mynnes*, an *English* Man, in 1662, being deserted by the Inhabitants; the *English* took here fifty Pieces of Cannon, fourteen Ships, and the Governor prisoner.

Canada, New France, a large Country in the North America, discovered first by the *French*, and by them inhabited. It lies North of New-England.

Canary Isles; *Canarie*, are seven Islands, over against the Coast of *Libya Interior*, so called from *Canaria*, the principal of the number. These were called by the Ancients, the *Fortunate Islands*. In one of these the first Meridian is usually fixed, viz. *Teneriff*. They are much frequented for their excellent Wines, and Merchandizes, by the *English* and other Nations. After the knowledge of them had been lost for many Ages, they were first discovered again in 1330. *Vide Azores*.

Candabar, *Candabara*, the Capital of the Province of that Name, belonging to the Kingdom of *Persia*, and one of the greatest inland

Cities of *Asia*: seated on the Eastern Shoar of the River *Balkan*, which running Northward, falls into the *Oboengir*, which last by *Oxus* or *Gehun*, is conveyed into the *Caspian Sea*. On the East it is defended by a strong Wall, on the West by an high Mountain; in the middle of it is a Rock, on which is built a Castle. The Suburbs are greater than the City; and much frequented by the *Persian* and *Indian* Merchants, who pass to and fro through it. It lies in Long. 110. Lat. 34. 40. This City has been often taken, and retaken between the *Mogul*, and the King of *Persia*, till at last the latter possessed himself of it, and still keeps it.

Candelona, a Town upon the Bay of *Laiazzo*, between the lesser *Asia* and *Syria*, eight Miles from *Antioch* to the North, and five from *Scanderoon* to the South.

Candia, *Creta*, is one of the noblest Islands in the *Mediterranean Sea*, lying opposite to the Mouth of the *Archipelago*: in length from East to West, two hundred and fifty Miles; in breadth sixty; in circuit five hundred and forty. Heretofore it was full of potent Cities, most of which are now ruined. To omit the more ancient Story of this Island; it was granted by *Baldwin E. of Flanders*, to the Earl of *Montisferrat*, who in 1194 sold it to the *Venetians*. Others say, that when the *Latins* in 1204 took *Constantinople*, this and the other Islands in the *Aegean Sea*, fell to the *Venetians* for their share. In 1645 the *Turks* invaded it, and in 1669, by the taking of *Candia*,

possessed themselves of all but two or three Forts upon the Sea. The inland parts are very mountainous, yet fruitful, especially of Wines, and other such Fruits; but it wants Corn. Whilst it was under the *Venetians*, it was so populous, that they might raise in it 60000 Men. The Language there then used was the *Vulgar Greek*, and they were accordingly of the *Greek Church*, tho' with a mixture of the *Latin Service* in some places.

Candia, the chief City of the Isle of *Crete*, called by the *Greeks* *Castro*, and *Candax*, was an Archbishops See, great, rich and populous, as long as it continued in the Hands of the *Venetians*. And stood the longest Siege against the *Turks* of any place in the whole World, but was at last forced to submit, *September* 27. 1669. It lies on the Northern Shoar of that Island, something nearer to the Western End.

Cangria. See *Gangra*.

Canisa. See *Kanisa*.

Canstat, a small City in the Dukedom of *Wirtemberg*, upon the River *Necker*, within one Mile of *Stuttgart*, and five of *Pfortzheim* to the East.

Canterbury, *Cantuaria*, *Darvernum*, *Dorovernia*, is the principal City in the County of *Kent*, very ancient, and without doubt (saith *Mr. Camden*) famous in the times of the *Roman Empire*. It stands on the Eastern Shoar of the River *Stour*, called by the *British* *Durwern*, from whence it had its ancient Names. Being the Royal Seat of the Kings of *Kent*, when *Augustin* the Monk came o-

ver to Convert them, it by that means became the Metropolitan See of *England*. *Augustin* the first Archbishop was Consecrated in 568. *Dr. William Sancroft* the present Archbishop, who is the LXXVII. in this Succession, was Consecrated *Jan.* 27.th 1677, (whom God long preserve.) It lies in Long. 24. 51. Lat. 51. 16.

Canton, a Province and City in the East of *China*, supposed to be the *Cattigara* of *Ptolemy*; which tho' the least of their Metropolitan Cities, is yet beautified with many Triumphant Arches, large Streets, and goodly Bridges over a Navigable River, running on the South Side of it: also fortified with deep Ditches, eight Bulwarks, and seated in a rich and plentiful Soil. The *Portugals* drive here (saith *Dr. Heylen*) a wealthy Trade, being permitted in the day time to come into the City, but at night excluded and forced to find Lodgings in the Suburbs. This City lies in *Alvares Samodo's* Map about Long. 125. and about 26. Lat. According to others, in Long. 170.00. Lat. 24.00.

Capace, or *Capaccio*, *Caput Aqueum*, a City of the *Principatus Citerior* in the Kingdom of *Naples*; and a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Salerno*, in the place of *Pesti*, which was ruined by *Frederick* the Emperor in 1249, tho' since rebuilt again. This City lies 22 Miles from *Salerno* to the South, in Long. 38. 52. Lat. 40. 28.

Caparra, *Capara*, a City of *Extremadura*, in the Kingdom of *Leon* in *Spain*, which stands in the middle between *Emerita*, now *Merida*, and *Placentia*. *Capa*.

Capitanata, a Province of the Kingdom of Naples, which in the more ancient times was call'd *Apulia Daunia*: bounded on the North and East, with the *Adriatick* Sea, on the West with the County of *Molise*, and on the South with the *Principatus Ulterior*, the *Basilicata*, and the *Bariano*: a very fruitful well watered Country; the chief City is *Manfredonia*.

Capo, Cabo, Cap, Cape de — Aden, Ammonium, a Promontory in *Arabia Felix*, next to *Africa*, in Long. 76, 30.

— *de Alguer, Atlantis*, in *Mauritania Tingitana*.

— *de Bona Speranza*, of Good Hope. Is a famous Promontory upon the most Southern Part of *Africa*, first discovered by *Bartholomew Diaz*, a *Portuguese*, in 1487: in 32. of Southern Lat. 50. of Long. It had this Name given it by *Emanuel* then King of *Portugal*, because he hoped by the doubling it, a passage would be open by Sea to the *East-Indies*, as it came to pass, to the great enriching of his Kingdom.

— of *Cornwall*, or the Lands End; the most Western Point of *England*.

— *di Corso*, a Promontory in *Corfica*.

— *di Faro, Pelorum*, the most Northern Cape of *Sicily*.

— of *Farewel*, in *Greenland*.

— *di Formoso*, in *Guinea*.

— *di Sierra Liona, Hesperium Cornu*, supposed to be the most Western Point of *Africa*, known to the Ancients; seventy Spanish Leagues beyond the most Southern Mouth of the River *Niger*.

— *de Verde*, the most Western Point of *Africa*, in 14. deg of Lat. There is an innumerable number of other *Capes*, which the Brevity of this Work will not admit.

Capoua, Capua, a City and Archbishoprick in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Province *Di Lavoro*, at the foot of Mount *Tifata*, sixteen Miles North of *Naples*, and twelve from the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, in Long. 38. 04. Lat. 41. 00. A City that was never fortunate, and is now declining into Ruines.

Capra'a, Capraria, a small Island in the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, on the Confines of the States of *Genoua*, between the Coast of *Italy* to the East, and the Island of *Corfica* to the West, to which last it belongs, and is therefore subject to the State of *Genoua*; it is eighteen Miles in compass, and has a Castle for its security against Pyrats: full of Mountains, but yet not barren nor unpeopled; and chiefly abounds in Goats, (from whence it hath its Name,) and excellent Wines: Thirty six Miles South from the States of *Genoua*, and twenty four from *Corfica*. There is another Island of the same Name in the *Adriatick* Sea upon the Coast of *Apulia*; and *La Palma*, one of the *Canary* Islands, was anciently called *Capraria*.

Capri, Caprea, an Island belonging to the Kingdom of *Naples*, famous for the Secession of *Tiberius Caesar*, who lived here in great privacy in the latter part of his Reign, spending his time in Debauchery and Villany. It lies in the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, at the Mouth of the Bay

Of *Naples*, about three Miles from the Cape of *Campanella*, and is about twelve in compass. The chief Town of it is called by the same Name, and is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Amalfi*; seated at the South End of the Island. The Bishops best Revenue comes from *Quails*, which twice in the year resort in vast numbers to this Island; whence some have called him the Bishop of *Quails*. This Island is much mentioned in the Writers of the Life of *Tiberius*, and other *Roman* Historians.

Carabes, *Pelusium*, the most Eastern Mouth of the Nile.

Caprarola, a small Town in the Ecclesiastical State, but made famous by one of the most noble Palaces of all *Italy*, belonging to the Duke of *Parma*.

Carabogaana, one of the Names of *Moldavia*.

Caragoza, *Cesar Augusta*. See *Saragoza*, an Archbishop. See in *Spain*.

Caraman, *Caramania*, a Province of the lesser *Asia*, extended from East to West upon the *Mediterranean* Sea, opposite to the Isle of *Cyprus*; this Country had heretofore Princes of its own, but has now for many Ages been subject to the *Turks*; it includes the ancient Provinces of *Cilicia*, *Pamphylia*, and a part of *Caria*; one of the potentest Viceroy, or *Beglerbegs* of the *Turkish* Empire, takes his Title from this Province, tho his Jurisdiction is somewhat larger. The principal Cities in it are *Cogni*, *Antiochia*, and *Satulia*. There is another *Caramania* in *Persia*, for which see *Kherrum*.

Caramit, *Amida*, *Ammea*, the Capital City of *Mesopotamia*, which is an Archbishops See, upon the River *Tigris*. Heretofore called *Constantia*, from *Constantius* the Emperor. The *Romans* in this place received a great Defeat from the *Parthians*. Long. 75. 00. Lat. 39. 30. according to the latest Maps.

Carassonne, *Carcassum*, a City and Bishoprick under the Archbishop of *Narbonne*, upon the River *Atax*, l' *Aude*, a little above its confluence with the *Eresquel*. Famous for Cloathing, and other mechanick Trades; it stands 5 Leagues South of *Aleth*, in Long 23. 05. Lat. 42. 40. The Diocess belonging to this City is called *Le Comte de Carcassonne*, the Earldom of *Carcassonne*.

Carcinatus, or *Carentus*, the Western Bay of the *Euxine* Sea, which shuts the Passage into the *Crim Tartary*, in that Neck of Land which makes it a *Peninsula*, and is defended by the Fort *Periscop*, that gives Name to the whole Nation there.

Cardiff, a fine Town in the County of *Glamorgan* in *Wales*, upon the South Side of the River *Taf*, two Miles from the Sea; to which belongs a very commodious Haven. This Town was fortified with a Wall and a Castle, by one *Fitz-Haimon*, a great Man in these parts. Here *Robert*, eldest Son to *William* the Conqueror, died after a long Imprisonment.

Cardigan. See *Caerdigan*.

Cardona, a Castle in *Catalonia* in *Spain*, built upon a River called the *Cardoner*, where there are several Mines of Salt, and which gives the

the Title of a Duke to the Family *de Folch*. It stands three Leagues from *Solfona* to the South.

Carentan, a Town of *Normandy*, upon a River of the same Name, three Leagues from the *British* Sea, and 4 from *Constance* to the North; which has a very strong Castle.

Cargapol, a City of *Russia*, upon the River *Onega*, or *Poroga*, almost two hundred *Russian* Miles from *Archangel* to the South-West: this City gives Name to a Province on the *White* Sea.

Cary, *Incarus*, a small Port in *Provence* in *France*, three Miles from *Marseille* to the West; famous for nothing but it's Antiquity.

Cariati, *Cariatum*, a City of *Calabria Citerior*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, upon the Gulph of *Tarento*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Santa Severina*, from which it lies twenty Miles to the North, in Long. 41. 36. Lat. 39. 30. It is small, yet gives the Title of a Principality to the Family *di Spinella*.

Caribes, or the *Cariby* Islands, are a knot of small Islands, whose number is not certainly known: they lie extended like a Bow from the Coast of *Paria* in *America*, to the Isle of *Rico Porto*.

Carignan, a Principality and City in *Piedmont*.

Carin, *Cyrrhus*, a City of *Syria*, which had its ancient name from *Cyrus* the Founder of it: first a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Hierapolis*; afterwards a Metropolis, under the Patriarch of *Antioch*; seated upon the River *Marlyas*, now *Quars*, which falls into

the *Euphrates* at *Samosat*; forty five Miles from *Zeugma* to the North-East, and as many from the *Euphrates* to the West, and twenty five from *Aleppo* to the North. Long. 70. 10. Lat. 36. 00.

Carinola, *Calenum*, a small City in the Province *di Lavoro*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Capua*; but the City is almost desolate, by reason of the unhealthfulness of its situation. It stands at the foot of Mount *Massico*, four Miles from the Shoars of the *Tyrrenian* Sea, and twenty five North of *Naples*.

Carinthia, called by the *German*s; *Karnten*, is a Province of *Germany*, bounded on the East by *Stiermark*, and the River *Lavand*: on the West with *Salzburg*, and the River *Sakzach*; on the North with *Austria*; and on the South with *Carniola*, and the River *Dravus*. This Country being seated in the *Alpes*, is generally barren, it lies along the *Dravus* one hundred *English* Miles, and is forty seven in breadth.

Carizath, a Province of *Asia*, called anciently *Hyrkania*.

Carlisle, *Carleolum*, a City and Bishoprick, under the Archbishop of *York*; seated upon the Rivers *Eden*, *Poteril* and *caud*., in the County of *Cumberland*; besides which it is defended by a strong Stone Wall, and on the West Side by a large Castle, and on the East a Cittadel built by *Henry VIII*. A considerable place in the times of the *Romans*. *William Rufus* finding it ruined by the *Danes*, rebuilt the Castle, and placed

ced a Colony here, which in after-times became one of the principal Bulwarks against the *Scots*. *June* 28, 1645, it was yielded to the invading People, by Sir *Thomas Glemham* upon honorable Terms. In 1648, retaken for the King by Sir *Philip Musgrave*, who kept it not long, the Rebels overpowering all. Long. 21. 31. Lat. 54. 55.

Carlingford, is a Sea Port in the County of *Louth*, in the Province of *Ulster*, in *Ireland*; about thirty *English* Miles East of *Armagh*, and five North of *Dundalk*.

Carmel, *Carmelus*, a Mountain in the Holy Land, (or *Palestine*,) upon the *Mediterranean* Sea, fifty Miles North of *Jerusalem*: now inhabited by the *Drusians*, a Warlike People, who are supposed to be the Reliques of the *European* Pilgrims, and accordingly pay as little deference to the Port as they can. There is a Monastery belonging to the *Carmelites* here, whose whole Order derives their Name from the place. The Prince of it pays yearly to the *Turks* for Tribute twelve Horses.

Carnia *Acarmania*, a Province in *Epirus*, over against the Isle of *Corfu*, or *Cephalonia*.

Carniola, called by the *Dutch* *Bratin*, has *Slavonia* on the East, *Friuli* on the West, *Carinthia* and part of *Steirmark* North, and *Istria* South: fruitful in Corn and Wine; this and *Carinthia* both belong to the House of *Austria* by descent.

Carolina, is a Plantation of the *English* Quakers, upon the Continent of *North America*: Which

hls its Name from *Charles* II. It lies between the Lat. of 29. and 36. deg. being the most Northern part of *Florida*. Tho the *English* began to plant it only since 1653, yet being extremely fruitful and temperate, the Inhabitants are already very numerous, and have built two considerable Towns, *Charles Town*, and *Albemarle*. This Country is bounded to the South by *Florida*, to the North by *Virgiuu*, to the West by the *Apulathean* Hills, which are exceeding steep and high, and to the East by the *Atlantick* Ocean. The Colonies are endeavouring to improve it to Wine and Oil, which the *English* chiefly want.

Carolstadt, *Carlostadium*, a Town in *Croatia*, built by *Charles* Archduke of *Austria*, and well fortified against the *Turks*; seated at the Confluence of the *Kulp* and the *Mereswiz*, two German Miles from *Meteling* to the North East; the Governor of *Croatia* always resides here. There is another of the same Name in the Bishoprick of *Wurtzburg* upon the *Maine*, three German Miles North of *Wurtzburg*. And a third in *Sweden*, in the Province of *Westrogothia*, built by *Charles IX.* upon the Lake *Wever*, which suffered much by the *Danes* 1644.

Carpentras, *Carpentoracte*, a City in *Provence* in *France*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Avignon*; and the Capital of the County of *Venacin*, under the Dominion of the Pope: 4 Leagues from *Avignon* to the North-East. It stands upon a very well watered Soil. Long. 25. 49. Lat. 43. 18.

Carpi,

Carpi, Carpum, a small City in Lombardy in Italy, with a Castle and Principality, belonging to the Duke of Modena. It has a large Territory to it, and a Collegiate Church, built first by *Aistulphus*, one of the Kings of the Lombards, who died about 750, rebuilt by *Albertus Pius*, who was then Prince of *Carpi*, with greater Magnificence; and is exempted from the Jurisdiction of all the Neighbour Bishops, who have any Pretensions to it, by the Decrees of *Julius II.* and *Leo X.* This City lies four Leagues from *Modena* to the North.

Carrick Fergus. See *Knock Fergus*.

Carriſt, Carriſta, a small Bailiwick or Earldom in the West of Scotland, which has *Dumbritain-Fryth* to the West and North, *Nithisdale* to the East, and *Galloway* to the South. It is fruitful, and supplied both by Sea and Land with all the necessaries of Life. The Earldom belongs now to the Prince of Scotland.

Carthago, Carthage, called by the *Grecians Kappadon*, was once the most famous and potent City in Africa: generally supposed to be built by Queen *Dido*, a Tyrian Princess, Anno Mundi, 3725, 72 years after *Rome*, 874 years before the Birth of our Saviour. But then *Justin* makes it to be built before *Rome*, and *Appian* before the Ruin of *Troy*, and this is now thought the more probable Opinion. The Learned *Vossius* in his Book *de Magnitudine Urbium*, is confident that it was not only built before the

Trojan War, but in its greatest Dignity, extent and power, before that time; and that *Dido* was only the Repairer of it, and that it was much older than *Tyre* it self. But however, certain it is, that it was a Phœnician Colony. It subjected by degrees, not only all *Libya*, but a great part of the adjacent Islands, and the greatest part of *Spain* and *Sicily*. It sustained three sharp Wars with *Rome*, the first of which lasted 24 years, the second 18, and had ended in the ruin of *Rome*, if the *Carthaginians* had but supplied their General effectually, and in time. The third lasted three years, and ended in the total subversion of this City, anno mundi 3803. Yet it was made a Roman Colony, and rebuilt under ahe *Gracchi*, twenty five years after the ruin of it; and was, as *Vell. Paterculus* affirms, the first Colony the Romans sent out of Italy. After this it flourished greatly, and the Primate of it had 125 Suffragan Bishops under him. Anno Christi 432, it was taken by *Genfericus* King of the *Vondals*. In the year 533, under the Reign of *Justinian*, it was recovered back to the Roman Empire. About the year 632, it fell into the hands of the *Saracens*, who made it Tributary only; before the year 684, they took it again, and treated the Inhabitants with great cruelty. About 690, *Justinian II.* recovered it again from them. About the year 703, the *Saracens* return'd the third time, and made a third Conquest of it, euer since which time they have enjoyed it, to the total ruin of Christianity; and when

when in 1269. it was again retaken by *Lewis IX.* the *Saracens* soon recovered, and totally ruin'd it. This City lies fifteen Miles West from *Tunis*; Long. 34. 50. Lat. 32. 20.

Cartagena, Carthago Nova, is a City of *Murcia* in *Spain*, built by *Asdrubal*, one of the *Carthaginian* Generals in that Kingdom. It was afterwards brought under the Dominion of the *Romans* by *Scipio*. *Polybius* gives an accurate Description of the ancient State of this City in his Tenth Book: And *Livy* in his XXIV. The *Moors* becoming Masters of it, totally ruin'd that ancient Pile; and it lay buried almost 600 years in Rubbish, when in 1570. *Philip II.* King of *Spain* rebuilt it. It is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Toledo*; three Leagues from *Murcia* to the South, and about eighty four from *Gibraltar* to the North-East. Long. 20. 35. Lat. 38. 02.

Cartagena Nueva, Carthago Nova, is a City of *New Granada*, in *South-America*, which is a Bishop's See: Also a safe and very large Port, defended by two Forts, and washed by the River of *St. Magdalen*. Yet was this important Place taken by our Famous *Drake*, in 1585. This was also the first Place the *Spaniards* wall'd in the *West-Indies*. It lies in Long. 299. 30. Lat. 3. 10. 22 Leagues from *St. Jago de Arma*, in the Province of *Quimbaia*.

Carthbuel, Carduelia, a Province of *Georgia* in *Asia*, in which is *Teflis*, the greatest City in that Kingdom.

Casale, Bodincomagus, a strong City, the Capital of the Dukedom of *Monferat* in *Italy*. It was raised to the honor of a Bishoprick, under the Archbishop of *Milan*, by Pope *Sixtus IV.* in 1474. seated on the South side of the *Po*, with a very strong Castle built of late years; and was made famous by a Defeat of the *Spaniards* in 1640. when the *French* took this City; but in 1652. lost it again. It stands four Miles from *Trino* to the East: Now under the Dominion of the Duke of *Mannua*, who is himself under the Protection of the *French*. But the ill Air it stands in, and the Contests of Princes, has made it very thinly inhabited.

Casalmach, Iris, a vast River in *Cappadocia*, in the Lesser *Asia*; which riseth out of Mount *Arginus*, in the borders of *Armenia Minor*, above *Sebastia*, now *Savastia*; and having increased its Streams by the addition of several Rivers, it passeth on the East of *Tochat* and *Amasia*, to the Euxine Sea; between *Limania* to the East, and *Simisa* to the West.

Casan, Casana, is a very considerable City in *Moscovy*, upon the River *Casanka*, in a pleasant Plain about ten German Miles from the Northern Shoar of the *Wolga*, in Long. 99. 00. Lat. 55. 38. Of a considerable bigness, but the Houses are all of Wood, as also the Towers and Ramparts; only the Castle and its Fortifications are of Stone, which are well furnished with Cannon, and a good Garrison. The River *Casanka* serves it instead of a Ditch, by all which it is made a very

very considerable Fortrefs. The Town is inhabited by *Moscovites* and *Tartars*, but the latter are forbidden entering into the Castle upon pain of death. This City, as *Olearius* acquaints us, was taken by *John Basilovits*, Duke of *Moscow*, from *Sagerry* a *Tartarian* Prince, July 1552. There is a Province belonging to it of the same name, which of it self is very fertile and good, but in a manner desolate by reason of the Incurfions of the *Cossacks*. This was the State of things here in 1636.

Casbin, or *Caswin*, *Casbinum*, *Arfacia*, one of the greatest Cities of the Kingdom of *Persia*, in the Province of *Ayrach*, or *Parthia*, towards the *Caspian* Sea. In Long. 85. 00. Lat. 36. 15. Heretofore call'd *Arfacia*, and is seated in a great Sandy Plain, which is half a days Journey off Mount *Elwend*, which runs to the South-West as far as *Bagdat*. The City is a German Mile in compass, having neither Walls nor Garrison, but is inhabited by 100000 People. Heretofore the usual Residence of the Kings of *Persia*. It stands 65 German Miles North of *Hispahan*, and the same distance from *Tauirs* to the South-East.

Caschau, *Cassovia*, a City of the Upper *Hungary*, and Capital of the Province *Abanvivar*, seated upon the rapid River of *Hewath*, or *Kumner*, which soon after falls into that of *Tarcsa*, which enters the *Tribiscus* by *Dob*. This City is under the Emperor as King of *Hungary*; but was lately in a manner free, till setting up Count *Teckely*

as their King, it was retaken by the *Imperialists* in 1685. who have since bridled them with a very strong Garrison. It is very well fortified, and has the best Arcenal in all *Hungary*: About four German Miles from *Esperies* to the South, and 11 from *Agria* to the North-East, Long. 43. 32. Lat. 48. 32.

Cascar, a City and Kingdom in *Turquestan*, in *Tartary*.

Caserta, [*Caserta*.] a small City in the Terra di *Lavoro*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, near the River *Volturno*; which is a Principality, and a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Capoua*: from whence it stands four Miles to the East: Not much inhabited.

Casilimar, *Halys*, a River of *Paphlagonia*, in *Asia* the Less. This falls into the *Euxine* Sea, 20 Miles West of *Amisum*, now *Simiso*.

Casbel, *Cassilia*, *Cassellia*, a City of the Province of *Munster*, and County of *Typperary*, not far from the River *Sewer*; built upon a Hill, and made an Archbishop's See by Pope *Eugenius* III. but now meanly Peopled, having suffer'd much from the *English*. It stands 23 Miles North of *Waterford*. In 1650. it was almost wholly burnt down.

Cassel, a City in the Marquisate of *Hessen*, upon the River *Fuld*, which is well fortified. It stands 13 German Miles from *Marpurg*, in the Confines of the Dukedom of *Brunswick*; The usual Residence of the *Landgraves* of *Hessen*: anciently call'd *Castellum Cartorum*.

Castile, *Castella*, a Kingdom in *Spain*, which when largely taken

is the greatest of all the Kingdoms in that Country ; as containing under it the Kingdoms of *Leon, Gallicia, Andalusia, Navarre, Murcia, Biscay, Granada, and Extremadura*: it being the most prevailing Kingdom in that Continent ; to which the rest are united by Marriages, or Conquests : yet was it at first but an Earldom belonging to the Kingdom of *Leon*, and was made a Kingdom in 1016. under *Ferdinando*. Bounded on the East with *Navarre*; on the West with *Portugal*; on the North with *Biscay, Guipiscoa*, and the *Asturias*; and on the South with *Andalusia, Extremadura*, and *Granada*. It is divided into the *Old* and the *New Castile*; whereof the *Old Castile* lies more North; the *New* more South, arising out of the new Conquest of the Kingdom of *Toledo*, and other Accessions gain'd from the *Moors*; which is also more fruitful, than the *Old Castile*.

The *Caspian Sea*, was nam'd at first the Sea of *Cbofar*, from a great Granchild of *Noah*: *Nubius* in his Geography stiles it the Sea of *Thavisthan*. The *Moors* call it and the Gulph of *Arabia, Bohar Corsuin*: the *Persians* call both *Kulsum*: the *Greek and Latin Writers*, the *Caspian* and *Hyrcanian Sea*: the *Moscovites, Gualenskoy-more*. The *Ancients* generally thought it a Bay of the Great *Indian Ocean*, or that it had some Communication with the *Euxine Sea*. Though a vast number of Rivers fall into this Sea, yet it is not perceived any way to increase. It is in length from North to South 120 Miles, in

breadth 90. The Waters of it are as salt as any other; yet it neither Ebbs nor Flows, nor has any Islands. This Sea has the Kingdom of *Astracan* on the North, *Persia* on the South, *Circassia* on the West, and *Caratansca* on the East.

Cassovia, vide supra *Caschau*. This City was granted to *Bethlehem Gabor*, by *Ferdinand II.* in 1620.

Castanovirza, a Castle on the River *Unna*, which divides *Croatia* from *Bosnia*; Surrender'd to Prince *Louis of Baden*, Aug. 14. 1688.

Castel Aragonese, a strong Town in the Isle of *Sardinia*.

Castelnau Darry, a Town in *Languedoc*, near to which was defeated, and taken, the Duke of *Montmorency* in 1632. not long after beheaded at *Tholouse*.

Castilian de Sliver, a small Sovereignty and Marquisate, belonging to the Duke of *Mantua*.

Castillon, a Town in *Perigord* in the South of *France*, where the *English* were defeated, and the General slain, in 1451. by which Victory *Charles VII.* recover'd the County of *Guienne*.

Castlenovo, a Maritime Town in *Albania*, upon the Gulph of *Cattaro*, surrender'd to the *Venetians* after a Months Siege. October 1. 1687. in whose Possession it has been repos'd in ancient times. The *Spaniards* enjoy'd it in the Reign of *Charles V.* till it was taken from a Garrison of 4000 of them, Anno 1539. by *Barberoasse*; i that great Admiral, who from being a Pyrate, and the Son of a poor Renegade Greek of *Lesbos*, became the most esteemed Sea Commander that the

Ottoman

Ottoman Empire ever employ'd. The *Turks* having been Masters of this Place for 148 years last past, had long infested the *Adriatick* Sea with Pyrates from it.

Castres, or *Chartreux*, *Castrum Albiensium*, a City and Bishop's See, upon the North side of the River *Gout*, in the County of *Albigensis* in *Languedoc* in *France*. This Bishoprick was first instituted by *John XXII.* in 1317. under the Archbishop of *Berry*; but in 1678. it was put under the Archbishop of *Alby*, from which place it stands seven Leagues to the South, and ten from *Toulouse* to the East.

Castro, a Dutchy and Town, belonging to the House of *Farnese*, the Dukes of *Parma*, but likewise challenged by the Ecclesiastical State: For in the Wars betwixt *Edward* Duke of *Parma* and Pope *Urban VIII.* this Town, amongst others, was seized for the Pope, in consideration of the Arrears of a certain Rent reserved to the Apostolick Chamber from the Dutchy, as held to be a Fief of the Church: *Innocent X.* razed it entirely to the ground; and in place thereof, erected a Pillar with this Inscription,

Here was astro; and annexed the Dutchy. to his See. But the said Annexation was conditionally revoked by the Treaty of *Pisa*, 1664.

Catalonia, is a Province and Principality in *Spain*: bounded on the West by the Kingdoms of *Aragon*, and *Valencia*; on the East and South by the *Mediterranean* Sea; and on the North it has the *Pyrenean* Hills, which separate it from *France*: heretofore it had

Earls of its own, who were under the Protection of the Crown of *France*; but in 1137. it was annexed to the Kingdom of *Aragon*: a Mountainous, but Fertile Country, and well watered with Rivers. The Inhabitants are great lovers of their Civil Liberties; and being ill us'd by some *Irish* Soldiers, which were quartered upon them, in 1640. they revolted from *Spain*, and call'd in the *French*: but during the Civil Wars of *France*, about 1652. they returned to their old Master the King of *Spain* again.

Catania, one of the Principal Cities of *Sicily*, on the Eastern shore of that Island, about forty Miles North of *Syracuse*. It has a Port made of late years, and is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Montreale*. On the South of it runs a small River call'd *Judicello*. This City was built by the *Chalcidian* Greeks, as *Eusebius* saith. *Charles V.* wall'd and fortified it against the *Turks* and *Moors*, by which Securities it grew Great and Rich; but in 1689. it suffered very much by a dreadful Irruption of Mount *Etna*, which stands about 20 Miles North from it; four Rivers with Fire, or melted Rocks and Earth, making their way through the Territories of this City, and bearing down all before them, passed a Mile into the Sea, before those Waters were able to conquer this outrageous Fire: so that it was then thought the whole Island of *Sicily* would have perished. Long. 39. 40. Lat. 37. 00. Our *English* *Sandys*, saith, That the Bay upon which it stands is shallow, and not capable of Ships.

The

The Country Fruitful; and the City being an Univerſity, and not having much Trade, is the more inhabited by Gentlemen.

Catay, or Catio, a Region of Asia, ſuppoſed by Learned Men to be China, or ſome part of it.

Caterlagh, Catherlogh, Carlough, Caterlogum; a City in the Province of Leiſter in Ireland, on the Weſt ſide of the River Barrow, 30 Miles South-Weſt of Dublin; which Lionel Duke of Clarence began to wall; and Bellingham, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, fortified with a Caſtle. This is alſo the head of a County of the ſame name.

Cathneſs, Catneſia, Cathaneſia, is the moſt Northern County in the Kingdom of Scotland: on the North and Eaſt; waſhed by the Caledonian Ocean; on the Weſt it hath the ſame Ocean, and the County of Strathnavern in part; and on the South it hath Sutherland: generally barren, little inhabited, yet it is a Biſhoprick, and an Earldom.

Cattaro, Cattara, a City in Dalmatia, which has been under the Venetians ever ſince 1420. It is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of Bari: And is a ſtrong Place, well ſeated on a Hill, having a Caſtle belonging to it, and 17 Villages. It lies 40 Miles South of Ragufa, and 35 North-Weſt of Scutari, upon a Bay of the Adriatick Sea, call'd Cattaro, which takes its name from this Place.

Cava, a great and populous City, and a Biſhop's See in the Kingdom of Naples; ſeated partly upon a Hill, and partly in a Valley: within four Miles of Salerno, and about

20 from Naples to the South. This Biſhop was heretofore a Suffragan to the Archbiſhop of Salerno; but now exempted; and is immediately under the Pope: which Honor was obtain'd from Boniface IX. in 1394. yet is the Biſhop's Jurisdiction limited with the Walls of the City.

Cavado, Cadavus, a River of Portugal, which ariſeth in Galicia, and watering the City of Braga, falls into the Ocean.

Cavaillon, Cabellio, a City in Provence in France, in an Iſle made by the River Durance, within four Leagues of Avignon to the South-Eaſt. This is a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of Avignon; and under the Dominion of the Pope.

Cavan, a Town and County in the Province of Ulſter in Ireland. The Duke of Berwick in an Action before this Town with K. William's Forces, Feb. 11. 1689. had his Horſe ſhot under him. It is not without a ſtrong Fort.

Cauda, a River of Cumberland, which running through Weſt-Ward Forest, by Daſton, on the Weſt of Carlisle, falls into the River Eden.

Caudebec, Calidobecum, a conſiderable Town in Normandy, upon the Northern ſhoar of the River Seine, in the Pays de Caux; about five Miles Weſt of Rouen, and ſeven from le Haure Eaſt: much celebrated for Weaving. This is one of the Principal Towns of the Pays de Caux, which is bounded by the Britiſh Sea to the North and Weſt; by Picardy to the Eaſt, and by the Seine to the South; and lies from Eaſt to Weſt twenty five Leagues.

Cazan,

Cazan, see *Casan*.

Cephalonia, *Cephalenia*, call'd by the *Italians* *Cefalonia*, is an Island of the *Ionian* Sea, just opposite to the Mouth of the Gulph of *Lepanto*. The Inhabitants are of the Greek Church; but with the Island, which is not above ninety Miles in compass, subject to the *Venetians*. It is fruitful in Wines, excellent Oil, and in those Grapes, whereof Currans are made. The Town wherein the Proveditor or Governor resides, is *Argostoli*; a small Place, with a tolerable good Port, on the East side of the Island. There is no other Town of any note there.

Ceilan, see *Zeilan*, an Island of the *East-Indies*.

Cenchrea, the Port over against *Corinth*, in the *Peloponnesus* or *Morea*.

Ceneda, *Ceneta*, a small but well Peopled City, and a Bishop's See in the *Marca Trivigiana*, seated at the foot of the Mountains; about 13 Miles South from *Belluno*, and 15 from *Trevigi* North-East. The Bishop is Sovereign of the City, but a Suffragan of the Patriarch of *Aquileia*.

Cepuz, *Cepusienfis Comitatus*, a small County in the most Northern part of the Upper *Hungary*, towards the *Carpathian* Hills, and the Confines of *Poland*; the greatest part of which is under the Crown of *Poland*; though the chief Town (*Leutsch*) with the Southern part of the County is subject to the Emperor, as King of *Hungary*.

Cerdanna, *Cerdagne*, *Cerretania*, is a County annexed to *Catalaunia*, and belongs to the Crown

of *Spain*, though it lies on the North side of the *Pyrenean* Hills. It has *Languedoc*, on the North; the County of *Roussillon* on the East, from which it is separated by the *Pyrenean* Hills; and on the North and South, *Catalaunia*: divided into two parts by the River *Segre* (*Sicoris*,) the Eastern part of it has been under the *French* ever since the year 1660.

Cerigo, *Cybera*, an Island in the *Morea*, belonging to the *Venetians*, between Cape *Matapani* to the West, and Cape *Anzolo* to the East.

Cerisoles, a small Town in *Piedmont*, famous for the Victory obtained by the *French*, under the Conduct of the Duke d' *Enguieu*, over the Marquess du *Guaft*, in 1544.

Ceva, *Ceba*, a Town in *Piedmont*, upon the River *Tanaro*, in the borders of the Marquisate of *Montisferat*, towards the *Apennine*, and the District call'd the *Langhe*. This had heretofore Marquesses of its own, but is now subject to the Duke of *Savoy*. It lies seven Miles from *Mondui* to the South, eighteen from *Savona* to the North, and the same distance from *Alba* to the West.

Cevennes, a Territory at the foot of the Mount of *Cevennes* in *Languedoc*.

Ceuta, a Town in *Barbary*, upon the Straights of *Gibraltar*, belonging to the King of *Portugal*.

Cheronea, is a City of *Bœotia*, upon the River *Cephissus*, on the Eastern side of Mount *Helicon*,
North-

North-West of *Athens*; memorable for the Ruin of the *Grecian* Liberty, in the Defeat of the *Athenian* Forces, by *Philip* of *Macedonia*, A. M. 3612. And also for the Birth of *Plutarch*. Now not inhabited, but the Ruins are known by the former name.

Chagra, a River between the South and North of *America*, upon which the Merchandises bound for *Panama* and *Peru*, do pass.

Chaibar, a River in *Arabia*, which ariseth 25 *German* Miles West of *Famama*, the Capital of *Arabia*; and passing by *Chaibar* and *Tajef*, falls into *Eda*.

Chalcedon, a City of the Lesser *Asia* in *Bithynia*, which was a Bishop's See, under the Patriarch of *Constantinople*, and of great Antiquity, much celebrated in ancient History; but now reduced to the meanness of a poor Village, call'd by the *Turks* *Calcitin*: it stands on the Mouth of the *Propontis*, over against *Constantinople*. Some believe that *Scutaret* is grown out of the Ruins of this City. This City is particularly regardable, on the account of the fourth General Council here celebrated in 451. Longitude 56. 15. Latitude 43. 15.

Chalons, sur Marne, Civitas Catalaunorum, a City and Bishoprick, under the Archbishop of *Rheimes*, in the middle of *Champagne*, upon the River *Marne*; seven Miles from *Rheimes* to the South-East, and twelve from *Troyes* to the North-West.

Chalons sur Sone, a City and Bishoprick upon the *Sone*, in *Bur-*

gundy in *France*, 15 Leagues from *Dijen* to the South, and the same distance from *Thoulon* to the West.

Chamb, *Chambum*, a small Town and Territory, in the Upper *Palatinate*, upon the River *Regen*, seven Miles East of *Regenspurgh*; something more than five Miles North of *Straubing*. This Town with the Territory annexed, makes an Earldom, which belonged heretofore to the Count Palatine of the *Rhine*; but by the Treaty of *Westphalia* was given to the Duke of *Bavaria*, who to this day enjoys it.

Cambery, *Civaro*, *Chamberiacum*, the Capital City of the Dukedom of *Savoy*, and Seat of the Parliament of that Dukedom; It stands upon the River *Laise*, in a Plain nine Miles from *Grenoble* to the North-East.

Chambray, see *Cambray*.

Chamnen, urbs *Chamavorum*, a City of *Westphalia*.

Champagne, *Campania*, a great rich, fruitful, populous Province in *France*; bounded by *Lorain* to the East, the *Low-Countries* to the North; *Picardy*, *la Brie*, and the *Ile of France* to the West; and *Burgundy* to the South. The Earl of this County was always one of the 12 ancient Peers of *France*. It is watered, or bounded, by six of the greater Rivers of *France*, viz. the *Seine*, the *Aulde*, the *Marne*, the *Vere*, the *Meuse*, and the *Vannes*. The Principal Cities are *Chaumont*, *Rheimes*, &c.

Champ Arrein, a small Town near *Bourdeaux*, where *Charles* the Great defeated the *Goths*.

Chanad,

Chanad, a City of *Hungary*, see *Gyngisch*.

Chanry, a fine Town and Port, on the Eastern Shoar of *Scotland*, in the County of *Ross*, on the North of *Murray Fyrth*.

Charente, *Canentelus*, *Caranthenus*, a River of *France*, which ariseth in *Limosin*; and running Westward, entereth the Province of *Poitou*; from which it passeth to *Angoleme*, and *Saintes*; and entereth the *Aquitane* Sea, right over against the Isle of *Oleron*, between the *Garonne* and the *Loire*.

Charenton, a Town in the Isle of *France*, about two Miles from *Paris* to the East, upon the River *Marne*, where it enters the *Seine*. This Place was allow'd for the Exercise of the Reformed Religion, which together with its nearness to *Paris*, made it very famous.

Charlemont, *Carolomontium*, a small but very strong Town, in the most Southern border of the County of *Namur*, upon the River *Mose*, about four Miles South of *Dinant*, and nine from *Namur*. It belonged formerly to the Bishoprick of *Liege*; but was taken into this County, and fortified by *Charles V.* in 1555. by the consent of that Bishop.

Charlemont, an old Castle in the Province of *Ulster* in *Ireland*, in the County of *Armagh*, surrendered May 14. 1690. to the D. of *Schomberg*, upon Articles, for want of Provisions; having defended it self for about six Months, in the midst of all the Garrisons belonging to the said General, to admiration.

Charleville, *Caro'opolis*, a new and strong City in *Champagne*, in *France*, upon the River *Mose*, in the Territory of *Retel*; built by *Charles Duke de Nevers* in 1609. five Miles from *Sedan*.

Charleroy, a new built strong Town in *Namur*, where the Village of *Charnoy* stood; built by the *Spaniards* in 1666. and so called from the present King of *Spain*. In 1667. it was taken by the *French*, and in 1679. restored by Treaty to the *Spaniards*. It lies five Leagues from *Mons* to the East, upon the River *Sambre*.

Charles-Town, the Principal Town in the Island of *Barbadoes*, built by the *English*, and so called from *Charles II.* of *England*, of blessed Memory.

Chars or *Chirsi*, *Chorisa*, a strong City of *Armenia Major*, mentioned by *Pliny*, as standing near the Fountains of *Euphrates*. It is a Bishop's See, and the Residence of the *Turkish Bassa*, who keeps it with a strong Garrison against the *Persians*. It is well fortified, and has a fine Castle.

Charolles, *Quadrigella*, one of the chief Towns in the County, so called, in *Burgundy*.

Chartres, *Carnutum*, a City, and Bishoprick of the County of *Blois* in *France*, upon the River *Eure*, eighteen Leagues from *Paris* to the South-West, and sixteen from *Orleans* to the North. This Bishop was heretofore subject to the Archbishop of *Sens*, but in 1621. was put under the Archbishop of *Paris*. The City is the Capital of the County of

C H

Blois; and has a noble Cathedral, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, whose ~~Emock~~ is kept here.

Chasteau Dun, *Castelodunum*, the Principal Town in *Dunois*, in *la Beausse*, in *France*; upon the River *Loire*, nine Leagues from *Blois* to the North-West.

Chasteau Regnaud, a little Sovereignty upon the *Meuse* in *Champagne*.

Chasteau Rous, a Town in *Berry*.

Chasteau Thierry, *Castrum Theoderici*, a City in the *Ile of France*, four Leagues South of *Chastres*: It stands upon the *Marne*, in the Confines of *Champagne*; and is a neat City, and a Dukedom. *Baudrand* placeth it in *Brie*, 20 Leagues from *Paris* to the South.

Castellet, *Castelletum*, a Town in *Namur*, upon the River *Sambre*, six Miles West of *Namur*. There is another Town of the same name in *Ricardý*, at the head of the *Scheld*, three Leagues from *St. Quintin* North. This latter has been fortified, being a Frontier Town: but in 1674. it was dismantled.

Castel herault, a Town upon the River *Vienne*, in the most Eastern border of *Poitou*, seven Miles from *Poitiers* to the North-East.

Chaumont, *Calvemontium*, a Town of the *Ile of France*, upon a small River, about five Miles West of *Beauvais*, which has a ruined Castle.

Chaumont sur Marne, a very fine Town in *Champagne*, five Leagues South-West of *Joinville*,

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and about the same distance from *Grand* to the West. This was first walled in 1500.

Chekiam, a Province of *China*, which has *Nankin* on the North, and the River *Kiam*; *Kiamsi* on the West, *Fekien* on the South, and the *Chinian* Ocean on the East; the principal City is *Hamcheu*: it contains eleven Cities, sixty three walled Towns, and 1242135. Families. It lies between 27. and 32. deg. of Lat.

Chelmsford, *Cesaromagus*, a Town in *Essex*, twenty five Miles North of *London*.

Chepstow, a fine Market Town on the River *Wye*, on the Eastern border of the County of *Monmouth* in *Wales*. It is fortified with a Wall, and has a spacious Castle on the other side of the River.

Cher, *Caris*, a River which riseth in *Auvergne*, near *Clermont*; and running North-West through *Berry*, and on the South side of *Tours*, a little below this last, it falls into the *Loyr*.

Cherbourg, *Caroburgus*, a Sea-Port in *Normandy* in *France*, which has a tolerable good Harbor: ten Leagues West of *Constance*.

Chesee, *Pevilleux*, a Town in *Champagne*, the Inhabitants whereof claim the privilege to assist at the Coronation of the Kings of *France*; and to convey the Holy *Ampoule* or Oil (pretended to be brought by an Angel at the Consecration of the first Christian King of that Kingdom) from *St. Rheimes* to our Ladies Church in *Rheimes*.

Chester, *Civitas Legionum*, *Cestria*, is a City and Bishoprick, on the

the River *Dee*, in the Western part of *Cheeshire*. An ancient *Roman* Town, call'd by *Ptolemy* *Devana*: made a Bishop's See by *Henry VIII.* who put it under the Archbishop of *York*. The ancient Earls of *Chester* fortified it both with Walls and a Castle. It is now at this day a fine Place, and the usual passage from *England* to *Ireland*. Its Long. 20 23. Lat. 53. 11.

Chehire, *Cestria*, hath on the South *Shropshire*, on the East *Stafford* and *Darby*, on the North *Lancashire*, and on the West *Denbigh* and *Flintshire*; towards the North-West it has a Promontory that runs a great way into the Sea. It abounds more in good Pasturage than Corn, and the *Cheese* of this County, is thought the best of *England*. The Earldom of it belongs to the Prince of *Wales*.

Chiampana, *Ciampa*, a Kingdom of the further *East-Indies*, between *Couchin-China*, *Cambuja*, and the *Mare Sinicum*.

Chiamsi, a Province towards the South of *China*.

Chiangare. See *Galatia*, a Province of the lesser *Asia*.

Chiapa, a Province of New Spain in *America*.

Chiarenza, a Town in the *Morea*, fifty five *English* Miles from *Paras* to the South. It is a Sea-Port Town.

Chiaromonti, *Claramons*, a considerable Town in the South-East part of *Sicily*, in the Valley of *Nesima* amongst the Mountains, about 40 Miles from *Pachino* to the West.

Chiavenne, *vide Cleven*, one of the Towns in *Switzerland*.

Chichester, *Cicestria*, a City and Bishoprick in *Sussex*, founded by *Cissa* King of the South *Saxons*. After the Conquest it became a Bishop's See, the Chair being removed from *Selsey* a small Village, not much above five Miles to the Southward. This City is seated on a River call'd the *Lavant*, which incompasseth it on the West and South, about six Miles from the Sea, and almost in the Western border of that County. The Honorable *Charles Fitz Roy* Duke of *Southampton*, was created Earl of *Chichester*, September 10. 1675. by *Charles II.* his Father.

Chieri, a Town in *Piedmont*, where the *French* obtained a signal Victory against the *Spaniards* in 1639. It lies three Miles to the Eastward of *Turino*, and was heretofore a Potent City, and a Commonwealth; but is now in Subjection to the Duke of *Savoy*.

Chifale, an Island in the Gulph of *Arabia*.

Chilafa, or *Chilefa*, is a Fortress on the South of the *Morea*, 38 *English* Miles North-West of *Cape Macapan*, a Place of great Importance, both as to its natural and artificial Fortifications; and surrendered to the *Venetians* in 1686.

Chili, one of the most Potent Kingdoms of the South *America*. When the *Spaniards* entered the New World, it was first discovered by them in 1535. It lies four hundred Leagues in length from North to South, but its breadth is not great: bounded on the North by *Peru*, on the West by the

Pacifick

Pacifick Ocean, or the *Mar del Zur*; on the South by *Magellani-
ca*, and on the East by the *Andes*. A part of the Inhabitants of this Country retiring into these *Andes*, have defended their Lives and Liberties against the *Spaniards* ever since; and have sometimes given them great Overthrows.

Chimariori, *Ceraunii*, are a Ridge of very high Mountains in *Albania* or *Epirus*; which run from the North-East to the South-West, and lie not above fifty Miles North of *Corfu*.

Chimay, *Chimacum*, a Town and Castle in *Hainault*, in the Confines of *Champagne*, upon the River *Alby*, which falls into the *Mase*, three German Miles from *Mariebourg* to the South West.

Chimera, a City in the Confines of *Macedonia*, between the Mountains of *Chimariori*, upon the Shoars of the Gulph of *Venice*, which has a strong Sea-Port: it lies about thirty Miles North of *Corfu*, upon a Rock which has Precipices on all sides; whither all the Country People retire when need requires; by which they have preserved themselves from the *Turks*, and will pay him no Tribute. They are stout Men, and good Soldiers; but infamous for Theft and Robbery, preying equally upon the *Turks* and *Christians*. Yet they are Christians by Profession, and subject to the Bishop of *Fanina* in *Thessaly*. Vide *Whealers Travels*.

Chimu, one of the Principal Cities in *China*, the Capital of the Province of *Suchyen*, on the borders of West *Tartary*, between the

Mountains and the River *Kiam*, in Long. 131. 40. Lat. 30. 40.

CHINA, is a vast Kingdom in the East of *Asia*, bounded on the North by the Kingdoms of *Tangut* and *Niathan*, (or *Cambalu*), from which it is separated in part by Mountains, and in part by a Wall 500 Leagues long; on the West it has *India extra Gangem*, from which it is parted by the Lake of *Cincujay*, and a long Ridge of Mountains; on the South and East, it is surrounded by the *Chinese* and *Indian* Ocean. Since the Year 1630. the *Tartars* have Conquer'd this once most Potent Kingdom. This is a vast, populous, civil, fruitful Country; and for Learning, and Mechanick Arts to be preferred before all the Pagan People in the World.

Chinon, a Town upon the *Vienne* in *Touraine* in *France*, above four Leagues from the fall of that River into the *Loyre*, and ten from *Tours* to the South-West.

Chintin, a City in the Province of *Pekin*, in the North of *China*.

Chio, an Island of the *Archipelago*, over against *Smyrna*, not above twelve Leagues from the nearest Coast of *Asia*; call'd by the *Turks* *Sakisadasi*, that is, the Isle of *Mastick*. It belonged to the Family of the *Justinian*, of *Genova* heretofore; but in 1566. Conquered by the *Turks*, under whom it now is. It is about eighty Miles in Circuit, very fruitful and populous, and inhabited for the most part by *Christians*, who live here with greater liberty, and kinder usage than in any other part of *Turkey*.

The

The Men are proud, ignorant, lazy and ugly, but the Women are beautiful. *Thevenot.*

Chioza, Clodia Fossa. Chioggia, a small City which is a Bishops See, in a small Island of the *Adriatick*, about fifteen Miles from *Venice* South; made famous by the Valor of the *Genoese*, who in 1380. took it; but it returned under the Dominion of the *Venetians* again. The Bishop is a Suffragan to the Patriarch of *Venice*.

Chiorlick, a Town in *Roman-diola*, near to which *Bajazet* defeated his Son *Selim*, who was then in Rebellion against him.

Chisary, the only Town of *Turcomania*, the ancient Seat of the Turks in *Asia*, seated upon the River *Euphrates*, near its Head, or Spring, 45 German Miles West of *Teflis*.

Christiansstad, Christianopolis, a Town of *Denmark* in the Confines of *Sweden*, adorned by *Christian IV.* King of *Denmark*. It lies in the County of *Bleckling*; taken by the *Swedes*, and burnt in 1611. which was the occasion of rebuilding it.

Cholm-Kill, Insula Sancti Columbani, an Island in the West of *Scotland*, famous for a Monastery there built by *Columbanus* the Apostle of the *Scotch* Nation; it lies opposite to *Knapdale*: thirteen Miles North of *Tla*, and about fifty from *New-Castle* in *Ireland*.

Chonad, Canadum, Genadum, a City in the Upper *Hungary*, upon the River *Merisb*; which falls into the *Tibiseus* at *Segedin*, about three German Miles East of

Segedin. This is a Bishops See; under the Archbishop of *Colocz*, and the Capital of the County of *Chonad*, which lies between the Rivers of *Merisb* and *Tem*.

Chorasán. See Corasár.

Cillei, Cilleja, Celia, a Town in *Stiria*, upon the River *Saana*, which soon after falls into the *Drave*. The Capital of a County of the same Name; about five Miles from the Borders of *Carniola* Northward.

Cinan, a great City in *China*, in the Province of *Xantum*, in the North-East of that Kingdom, in Long. 145. Lat. 36.

Ciotat, a Town and Port in *Provence*.

Cingary, a People of *Africa*.

Ciradio, a River of *Corfica*.

Circassia, is a vast space of ground extended from the *Cimmerian Bosphorus*, and the Fens of *Maotis*, on the Eastern Shoars of the *Euxine* Sea, for the space of 500 Miles; reaching 200 towards the North. A Country fitly seated for Trade, but possessed by most barbarous *Tartars*, who delight only in War, and roving; they pretend to something of Christianity, having been Converted in the VIII. Century; but then they never enter the Church till they are old, serving the Devil in their Youth, and God in their Age, when they can neither Rob nor Murder any longer. *Olearius* placeth them upon the Western Shoar of the *Caspian* Sea.

Citrencester, Corinium, Duro-cornovium, Cornovium, an old ^{P.}man

man City in *Glocestershire*, upon the River *Churne*, about 12 Miles South-East of *Glocester*. Here the four Proconsular ways made by the *Romans*, crossed each other; and vast numbers of *Roman* Coins, Inscriptions, &c. have been digged up. But this City was so ruined by the *Saxons* and *Danes*, that what is Walled in is not past a fourth part of it inhabited; the rest being Fields and Orchards: the Inhabitants subsist mostly by Cloathing. It was taken by Prince *Rupert* by storm, Feb. 2. 1643.

Cirenza, *Acherontia*. See *Acerenza*.

Citta di Castello, *Tifernum*, *Tiberinum*, a Town in the Dukedom de *Urbino*, in the Ecclesiastical State, upon the River *Tiber*, ten Miles from *S. Sepulcher*. It has a small Territory annexed to it, called *il Contado di Castello*, under the Popes Dominion, of which this City is the Capital.

Ciudad del Roy Philippo, a Colony of *Spaniards* Planted in *Magellanica*, at the mouth of the Streights of *Magellan*; but dissipated by Famine again, it being far remote from their Countrys, and seldom visited.

Clausenbourg, *Claudipolis*, called by the Inhabitants *Colofwar*, is the principal Town in *Transylvania*; great, populous, and ennobled with an ancient Castle; all the Publick affairs of that Principality are transacted, and Justice administred here. It stands upon the River *Samosch*, nine German Miles from *Alba Julia* North, and 15 from *Waradin*.

The Duke of *Lorraine* put

into it an Imperial Garrison Oct. 19. 1687. upon Articles, agreed to in a peaceable manner by the Magistrates, and Governor for the Prince *Abassii*.

Clare, *Clarence*, *Clarentia*, a Country Village in the County of *Suffolk*, upon the River *Stour*, which divideth *Essex* from *Suffolk*; about six Miles West of *Sudbury*: it had once a Castle, but now ruined; yet famous for the great Men who have born the Title of Earls or Dukes of it; the last of which was *George* Duke of *Clarence*, Brother to *Edward IV.* King of *England*, who in 1421. was drowned in a Butt of *Malmesey*. At present the Title of Earl of *Clare*, is in the Family of *Hollis*.

Clarendon, or *Clarindon*, is a noble Country House and Park, belonging heretofore to the Kings of *England*, about 2 Miles North of *Salisbury* in *Wiltshire*. Famous of old for a Parliament here held in 1164. where were made the Constitutions of *Clarindon*. *Charles II.* of blessed memory, added a new and lasting Honor to this place, when April 20. 1661. three days before his Coronation, he created the Loyal *Edward* Hyde, (late Lord Chancellor) Earl of *Clarendon*, Vicount *Cornbury*, &c. who dying at *Reuen* in *Normandy* in 1674. was succeeded by *Henry* his eldest Son, a Person of great Virtue and Goodness.

Claven, *Cleven*, *Clavenna*, a small City in the *Valtoline*, with an Earidom called by the *Germans*, the *Grafschaft von Cleven*. This City stands five Leagues from the Lake

Lake that bears its Name, to the North, upon the River *Maiera*: called by the *French Chiavenne*.

Clermont en Auvergne, *Arverne*, *Claromons*, *Claromontium*; the principal City of the Province of *Auvergne*, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bourges*. It stands upon a declining ground in a Territory called *Limaigne*, which is very fruitful, upon the River *Tiretaine*, 20 Leagues South of *Moulins*, and 25 East of *Limoges*. Here was a General Council celebrated in 1095. under Pope *Urban II*. This is thought to have arisen out of the Ruins of *Gergovia*, an old *Roman* Town.

Clermont en Beauvais, a Town in the Isle of *France*, five Leagues South of *Beauvais*, in the North-East border of that County.

Clermont de Lodeve, a Town in *Languedoc* upon the River *Lergue*, 24 Leagues from *Avignon* West.

Clermont en Argene, a Town in the Dukedom of *Bar*, upon the River *Ayr*, 4 Leagues from *Verdun* West, and 7 from *Barleduc* North-East. This belongeth to the Duke of *Lorraine*, but in 1654. was taken from him, and annexed to the Crown of *France*.

Cleves, *Clivia*, *Castra Ulpia*, *Calonis*, a City and Dukedom in *Germany*; called by the Inhabitants *Elef*, by the *French Cleves*; and seated upon a small River about 3 Miles from the *Rhine*. Heretofore much greater, as appeareth by the ruins about it; and thought to have been built by *Cæsar*. The last Duke dying in 1609. a War hapened, in which the Duke of *Brandenburg*

seized one part of this Dukedom, and the Duke of *Newburgh* another: the *Hollanders* in the mean time by *Mauritius* their General in 1628. seized the City of *Cleves*. But in 1672. the *French* having taken this and all the other Towns possessed by the *Hollanders*, and in 1673. being no longer able to keep them, he put them into the hands of the Duke of *Brandenburg*. The Dukedom of *Cleves* is bounded on the North and West with the Dukedom of *Guelderland*; on the East by the Bishoprick of *Munster*, and the Earldom of *Marck*; on the South with the Dukedom of *Berghe*, and the Bishoprick of *Cologne*. The *Rhine* divides it into two equal parts.

Climeno, a Port in the Island of *Santa Maura*, on the Coast of *Epirus*, 30 *English* Miles North of *Samo*. Here the *Venetian* Fleet Rendezvoused in the Year 1687. See *Mr. Wheeler*, pag. 36.

Clin, an important Fortrefs in *Dalmatia* not far from *Scardona*: surrendred to the *Venetian* Forces, Commanded by General *Cornaro* Sept. 12. 1688 after a fortnights Siege: whereupon 150 Christian Slaves received their liberty.

Clissa, a Fortrefs in *Dalmatia*, taken by the *Venetians* in 1648.

Clitumno, *Clitumnus*, is a small River in the State of the Church in *Italy*: it ariseth in a place called *Le Vene*, from three Springs beneath the Village *Campello*, 2 Miles from *Trevi*, and running Westward, watereth *Fuligne*; then falls into the *Topino*, which entereth the *Tiber* five Miles beneath *Perugia*.

Clogher,

Clogher, Cloceria, a small City and Bishoprick in the County of *Tyrone*, in the Province of *Ulster*, upon the River *Black-Water*; 15 Miles East of the Lake of *Earne*, and 25 West of *Armagh*.

Cloney, an old ruined City in the County of *Cork* in the Province of *Munster*, 15 Miles from *Lisnore* South, and 25 from *Cork* South-East. Heretofore a Bishoprick under the Archbishoprick of *Tuam*, but now a Village.

Clonefert, Clonefertia, a small ruined Irish City in the County of *Galloway*, in the Province of *Connaught*, upon *Shannon*; 15 Miles from *Galloway* East, and 12 from *Athlon* South. This was a Bishoprick under the same Archbishop with the former.

Clonmel, the Assize-Town for the County Palatine of *Tipperary* in the Province of *Munster* in *Ireland*, upon the River *Shoure*; considerably strong, handsome, and rich.

Cluid or *Clyd, Glota, Cluda*, is one of the principal Rivers in *Scotland*: it riseth in *Craufurdmuir*, not far from the head of *Twede*; and running North-West by *Lanrick*, passeth by *Glasquo*; 15 Miles beneath which it falls into *Dunbritain-fyreh*: it gives Name to *Cluid/dale*.

Cluid, a River in *Denbighshire*, which passeth on the West of *Ruthin*, and *S. Afaph*, through the delightful, fruitful, and healthful Valley of *Cluid*, to the *Irish* Sea; which it entereth 5 Miles beneath *S. Afaph*, carrying with it the streams of ten other small Rivers.

Coa, Cuda, a River of *Portugal*

which riseth East of *Guarda*, and falls into the *Douro* at *Almendra*, a Village about 10 Spanish Miles East of *Lamego*.

Coblentz, Cobolentz, Confluentz, a strong and populous City, seated where the *Moselle* and the *Rhine* meet, twelve Miles North-East of *Trier*, and 10 from *Cologne* to the South. Heretofore an Imperial Free Town, but in 1312. by *Henry VII.* exempt, and now subject to the Elector of *Trier*. *Arnulphus* one of these Electors in 1250. first Walled it. *Gaspar à Petra* another of later times, much improved its Fortifications, by drawing a Line from one River to the other, with Fortifications after the most regular Modern way. The situation hereof is very pleasant, having a Stone Bridge over the *Moselle*, and another of Boats over the *Rhine*; and on the opposite Shoar of the *Rhine*, a very noble Palace of the Electors, two large Wings of which, and the Front, with five Pavilions, stand towards the River. In the German Wars, the *Spaniards* put a Garrison into this Town, which was beaten out by the *Suedes*: and when the *French* had in latter times wheedled the Elector out of his strong Castle, the Emperor's Forces seized upon the Elector (*Philippus Christophorus*,) and carried him away to *Vienna*. In 860. under *Charles the Bald*, here was a Council or Diet held: and in 922. another, under *Henry II.* The *Marquis de Boufflers* came before it in Nov. 1688. with 7 or 8000 *French*; but retired with the satisfaction only of having shot into it a great many Bombs.

Coblentz,

Coblentz, a Village of *Switzerland* upon the *Rhine*, where the *Arola* [*Aar*] falls into it, in the Borders of *Schwaben*, seven Miles from *Basil* to the West.

Cobourg, *Melocatus*, a small Town in *Franconia*, upon the River *Iesch* in the County of *Henneberg*, and in the Borders of *Thuringen*, under the Dukes of *Saxony*, which has also a fine Castle; it stands eight Miles from *Smalcald* to the South-East, and five from *Bamberg* to the North.

Cocas, *Cochias*, *Caucasus*, a Mountain in *Asia*.

Cocco, *Laus*, a River of *Calabria*.

Cochin, *Cochinum*, is a City of the *East-Indies*, near the Promontory of *Malabar*; called by the Portuguese *Cochim*, by the *Italians* *Cochino*; the Capital of a Kingdom of that Name, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Goa*. It has a large Haven and Fort called *James's Fort*, built by the Portuguese in 1503. The Country is very well watered and fruitful: anciently called *Colchi* as some think; but however the Portuguese were Masters of it ever since they built that Fort, till 1663. when the *Hollanders* took it from them. The Kings of this City, have always born a great kindness for the Portuguese: and when at first the King of *Calecut* would have destroyed them, he took part with them against him, and protected them; and when the *Hollanders* had beaten them out, the present King refused to be Crowned in the usual place, till the Portuguese were restored to

it. This City stands 36 Leagues from *Calecut* to the South, and is watered by a fine River: the Country about it yields much Pepper. Long. 105. 00. Lat. 10. 00. There is another Town of the name in the Island of *Lemnia*, but now ruined.

Cochin-China, called by the Inhabitants *Cachucyna*, and by the Portuguese *Canchin-China*, or *Couchin-China*, is the most Easterly Kingdom in the *East-Indies*, on the Continent: bounded on the North by the Kingdom of *Tungking*, on the West by a people called *Kemur*, and its own Defarts; on the South by *Tjiompa*, or *Ciampa*; and on the East it has a vast Bay of the Ocean, opposite to the Isle of *Hainan*. *Alexander de Rhodes*, a French Jesuite, has lately given a large account of this Country, which is subject to a King of its own.

Coesfield, a small but strong City of *Westphalia*, upon the River *Berkel*, about 5 German Miles from *Munster* to the North. The Bishop of *Munster* doth often reside in this place.

Coevorden, *Coevorden*, *Badu-benne Lucus*, *Covordia*, is a very strong and fortified Town, in the Province of *Overijssel*, in the Low-Countries; the Principal Town of *Drenne*; standing in Marshes near the borders of the Bishoprick of *Munster*, who has formerly possessed it; but it is now in the Hands of the Dutch; it lies about a Mile from the River *Veche* (*Vidrus*), and two from *Hardenbergh* to the South-East.

Cogni, *Iconium*, a City of *Capadocia*, in the Lesser *Asia*, which is now great, and well peopled; the See of an Archbishop, the Capital of *Carmania*, and the Seat of a *Turkish Bassa*. Still made more famous in 1658. by a Victory obtained against a *Bassa* Rebel: it lies over against the Western Cape of *Cyprus*, about thirty *German Miles* from the shoars of the *Mediterranean Sea*.

Cogoreto, a small Town upon the Coast of *Genoua*, where *Christopher Columba*, the Discoverer of the New World, was born: it lies ten Miles East of *Savona*, and is under the Republick of *Genoua*.

Cohan, *Albanus*, a River of *Albania*.

Coimbra, *Conimbrica*, a City of *Portugal*, mentioned by *Antoninus*, but now destroyed. There is another called by that name, which sprung out of the ruins of the former: it is built upon a Rock, and therefore sometimes called *Aminium*; upon the River *Munda*, now *Mendego*; 32 Leagues from *Lisbon* to the North, and is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Braga*. In 1550. *John III.* King of *Portugal*, removed hither the University, which had been settled before at *Lisbon*. Seven Kings of *Portugal* were born, and three died here.

Coisnon, *Coetus*, a River of *France*.

Colachz, *Araxes*, a River of *Armenia*.

Colberg, a Town or small City in the Dukedom of *Pomerania*, upon the shoars of the *Baltick Sea*, having a strong Castle at the Mouth

of the River *Persant*, 6 *German Miles* from *Coslin* to the West, and 3 from *Treptow* to the East. This Town was taken from the *Swedes* in 1641. by the Duke of *Brandenburgh*; after a tedious Siege; and confirmed to him since by the Treaty of *Westphalia*. The making of Salt here has rendered it considerable. Long. 38. 12. Lat. 54. 20.

Colchester, *Colonia*, *Colcestria*, a considerable Town or City in *Essex*, mentioned by *Antoninus*, by the name of *Colonia*: seated on the ascent of a steep Hill, upon the Southern Bank of the River *Colne*, from whence it takes its name: it has had fifteen Churches within the Wall, and one without, which *Eudo* *Sewer* to *Henry I.* built in 1105. There is also a Castle built by *Edward*, Son of *Alfred*. The Inhabitants pretend that *Helen* the Mother of *Constantine* the Great was born and brought up here; and that she was the Daughter of an imaginary King *Coel*, who lent his name to their Town. Being fallen into great Poverty and Decay in the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth*, she settled the Bays-Trade here, which has infinitely enriched and peopled it. It was first seized by the Royal Party, *June 13.* 1648. then besieged by the Parliaments Forces till *Aug. 28.* following, and forced to surrender by Famine; when not contented to Fine the Inhabitants 14000 *l.* (to which the Factionaries contributed nothing;) they shot *Sir Charles Lucas*, and *Sir George Lisle* to death under the Castle, who were the Chief Commanders. Many of the Churches also were ruined.

ruined in the Siege, which now stand as sad Monuments of Fanatick Fury, and Rebellious Rage. The Right Honorable *Thomas Savage*, Earl of *Rivers*, is Vicount of *Colchester*. There is another Town called *Colchester* in *Northumberland*.

Coldingham, *Coldana*, a small Town in *Merch* or *Mers* in *Scotland*, in the South-East Part of that Nation; famous for the Chastity of its Nuns, in the times of the *Danish* Wars, mentioned by *Bede*: if this be the same with *Coldstreame*. And no less famous for the Encampment of the late Duke of *Albemarle* there, when with the Forces of *Scotland*, he marched for the Redemption of *England* from Anarchy and Slavery.

Collo, *Ampfaga*, *Alcol*, a great River in *Mauritania*, (now the Kingdom of *Algier*,) the Mouth of which is at *Culbu* in *Africa*.

Colmar, *Colmaria*, a City of *Alsacia Superior*, which is the Capital of that Country: it sprung out of the Ruins of an old *Roman* Town, called *Colonia Argentuaria*; and stands upon the Rivers *Lauch*, *Durus*, *Fetche* and *Illa*, two German Miles from *Brifach* to the West. Once an Imperial Free City, fine and strong: but now in the Hands of the *French*, who in 1673 dismantled it; it is situate in a fruitful Plain.

Colmars, *Colmartium*, a strong Town in *Provence*, upon the River *Verdon*, eight Leagues from *Digne* to the East, and as many from *Sens* to the North-East. This

Town suffered very much by fire in 1672.

Colme, a River of *Flanders*, which runs by *S.Vinox*.

Colochina, a Sea-Port-Town, on the South of the *Morea*; about ten Miles South of *Mistira*, or *Spargia*: which gives name to the Eastern Bay, next Cape *Matapán*.

Colocz, *Colocia*, a City and Archbishoprick in the Kingdom of *Hungary*, upon the *Danube*, about ten Miles from *Buda*, eighteen from *Segedin*. This Town has been in a ruinous condition; but being recovered by the Emperor from the *Turks* in 1686, it is hoped it may in time return into its ancient prosperity.

Cologne, *Colonia Agrippina*, called by the Inhabitants *Cöln*, is an Archbishop See in the Empire of *Germany*, whose Bishop is an Elector; yet the City an *Hanse* Town, and one of the biggest in *Germany*, sixteen Miles South of *Maestricht*. The name of *Agrippina* comes from the Mother of *Nero*, who being born here, sent a Colony to it, as a Testimony of her Greatness. It is not only a great and strong, but a rich and populous City; and lies in the form of an half Moon, upon the *Rhine*. Pope *Urban VI.* in 1388, erected here an University. It was under the *French* from the Expulsion of the *Romans*, to the Reign of *Orto I.* since when it has been under its Archbishops. Of very ancient times it was a great Favourer of the Reformation. And in the last Age two of its Archbishops imbraced that Church. The Learned

Learned Dr. Edward Brown has given it a noble Description in his *Travels*, pag. 113. and to him I must refer the Reader. Of the Election of the Cardinal of *Furstemburgh* to this See, vide *Bonne*. Long. 28. 31. Lat. 50. 55.

Columbo, a City in the Isle of *Ceylan*, in the *East-Indies*, built by the *Portuguese*, on the West Side of that Island, but taken from them some years since by the *Hollanders*.

Colomey, a City of the Black *Russia*, in the Province of *Pokutia*, upon the River *Prat*, towards the Confines of *Moldavia*, 9 Leagues from *Halitz* to the South. Having suffered very much from the *Rebellious Cossacks*, it is now become a Village remarkable for nothing but its making Salt.

Coloswar, see *Clausenburgh*.

Coma, a City in the Dutchy of *Milan*, upon a Lake of the same name, seventeen Miles North of *Milan*. This City gave birth to the late Pope *Innocent XI.* who was chosen Pope *September 21. 1676*, and died *August 12. 1689*, in his seventy eighth year.

Comachio, *Comacula*, a City of *Romandiola*, a Province of *Italy*, in the Dukedom of *Ferrara*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Ravenna*, and under the Dominion of the Pope. It is little, and not well inhabited, by reason of the badness of the Air, being seated in a Marsh: it lies twenty Miles from *Ravenna* to the North, and forty from *Bologna* to the East. The *Venetians* in 932, almost ruined it.

Comenolitari, *Thessalia*, a part of *Macedonia*.

Commercy, *Commercium*, a small City in the Dukedom of *Barrois*, in *Champagne*, six Leagues from *Clermont* to the South. It is seated on the West Side of the *Moselle* or *Meuse*.

Como, see *Coma*.

Compiègne, *Compendium*, a City in the Isle of *France*, of good esteem; in the County of *Senlis*, upon the River *Oise*, which a little lower falls into the *Aisne*; seventeen Leagues from *Paris* to the North, and five from *Soissons* to the West. *Clotharius* the First King of *France*, and *Lewis* the *Bald*, Emperor and King of *France*, died both here: the latter in 879, who built here also a Monastery, and adorned the City with so many other magnificent Edifices, that it war for some time called *Carolopolis*, or *Charles Town*, from him.

Compostella, *Brigantium*, *Janasum*, *Compostella*, a City of *Gallicia*, in *Spain*, upon the River *Sar* or *Sardela*; which in 1124, was by Pope *Calixtus II.* made an Archbishops See, instead of *Merida*, then in the Hands of the *Moors*. The Bones of *S. James* the Apostle are said to rest here, in a celebrated Church, thence called *S. Fago di Compostella*: the Steeple of which was built by *Lewis XI.* King of *France*, in 1483. But *Alphonfus* the Chast, King of *Gallicia*, had erected the Body long before upon an Hill, in 835, out of the Ruins of *Ira Flavia*, an old Roman Town. There is a small Castle, and an University here:

Alphonfus

Alphonfus I. King of Castile, was also here born: it stands thirteen Leagues from Cape *Finisterre*, the most Western Promontory of this part of *Spain*. Long. 11.00. Lat. 43.00. by the Maps 8.19.43.00.

Compostella Nueva, is a City of *America* in *New-Spain*, not far from the South Sea, an hundred Miles from *Guadlaxara* to the West.

Cona, Chona, Colossa, a City of *Phrygia*, much celebrated of old; now ruined by the *Turks*.

Conca, Crustuminum, a small River of *Umbria*, in *Italy*, which riseth in the Dukedom of *Urbino* from the *Apennine* near *Leopoli*, and falls into the *Venerian* Gulph, six Miles South-East of *Rimino*. There was heretofore a City of the same Name; now eaten up by the Sea.

Cancarneau, Concarneum, a strong Town and Port in *Britany*, in *France*, four Leagues from *Quimperley* to the East, saith *Baudrand*.

La Conception, a small City in *America*, in *Paraguaiia*, with another of the same Name in *Chili*.

Conde, Condate, an ancient Roman Town in *Hainault*, upon the River *Haisne*, where it entreth the River *Escault*, two German Miles North of *Valenciennes*. This, tho a strong Town, was taken by the *French* in 1655, and lost in 1656. But *Lewis XIV.* retaking it in 1676, is still possessed of it. The Title of it has, and is still, born by many of the Princes of the Blood Royal of *France*: there is a small Village of the Name also, seated

about a Mile West from this fortified Town.

Condom, Condomum, a small City, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bourdeaux*. It stands upon a small River two Leagues from *Nerac*, four from the *Garonne*, and six from *Aux*. The late Bishop of *Condom*, now of *Meaux*, has made this City as remarkable, and as much spoken of, by his Writings, as the greatest Town in *Europe*.

Condore, Condora, a Province in *Russia*, towards *Tartaria deserta*, in the North-East Part of that Kingdom; bordering North upon the *White* Sea, East upon *Obdora*, and *Sibiria*; South upon *Permia*, and West upon the Province of *Arch-Angel*: extremely cold, and but thinly inhabited, without Town or City of Note in it.

Condrieu, Condriacum, a pleasant Town at the foot of an Hill in *Lionnois* in *France*, upon the Western Shoar of the *Rosne*; 2 Leagues from *Vienne* to the South, and 7 from *Lion* to the same Quarter; famous for excellent Wines. *Baudrand* observes, that some write this Name *Coidrieu*,*tho improperly.

Connoz, Coneria, a small City in the Province of *Ulster*, in the County of *Down*, upon the Lake *Cone*, toward the North-West Corner of the said Lake; the Bishoprick is united to that of *Down*; some time ago possessed by the Eloquent Dr. *Jeremiah Taylor*, who died Bishop of this Diocess.

Consient, a part of the County of *Roussillon*, near the *Pyrenean Hills*,

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Condom, Condomum, a small City, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bordeaux*. It stands upon a small River two Leagues from *Nerac*, four from the *Garonne*, and six from *Aux*. The late Bishop of *Condom*, now of *Meaux*, has made this City as remarkable, and as much spoken of, by his Writings, as the greatest Town in *Europe*.

Condore, Condora, a Province in *Russia*, towards *Tartaria deserta*, in the North-East Part of that Kingdom; bordering North upon the *White* Sea, East upon *Obdora*, and *Siberia*; South upon *Permia*, and West upon the Province of *Arch-Angel*: extremely cold, and but thinly inhabited, without Town or City of Note in it.

Condrieu, Condriacum, a pleasant Town at the foot of an Hill in *Lionnois* in *France*, upon the Western Shoar of the *Rosne*; 2 Leagues from *Vienne* to the South, and 7 from *Lion* to the same Quarter; famous for excellent Wines. *Bau-drand* observes, that some write this Name *Coindrieu*, tho improperly.

Connoz, Coneria, a small City in the Province of *Uster*, in the County of *Down*, upon the Lake *Cone*, toward the North-West Corner of the said Lake; the Bishoprick is united to that of *Down*; some time ago possessed by the Eloquent Dr. *Jeremiah Taylor*, who died Bishop of this Diocesis.

Consent, a part of the County of *Roussillon*, near the *Pyrenean Hills*,

Hills, and *Cretania*; the chief Town of which is *Villa Franca*. Once a part of the Kingdom of *Spain*, but now under the Crown of *France*.

Cogedo, Cogedus, a River of the Kingdom of *Arragon*, which falls into the *Xalon* near *Baubula*.

Congo, Congum, a Kingdom on the Western Shoar of *Africa*, in the Lower *Ethiopia*; which by the *Portuguese* is comprehended in the Lower *Guinea*, and was once very great; containing *Congo, Angola, Metamba, Cunda, Lulla, Aunda*, and the Kingdom of *Loangb*; in trust; which Countries are yet in some Maps ascribed to *Congo*, tho it is above 150 years since they revolted from it. *Congo* properly so called, is a small, but fruitful, well cultivated spot of Ground: on the West it has the *Atlantick* Ocean, on the South the Kingdom of *Angola* and *Bengala*; on the North the Kingdom of *Loangb*, and on the East the Kingdoms of *Cangela* and *Metamba*; watered with many Rivers. The principal City is *S. Salvador*, where the King resides. He and the greatest part of his Subjects are Christians, under one Bishop. They have suffered very much from the *Portuguese*, and by Wars; as *Baudrand* acquaints us from *Jacinthi à Vetralla*, a *Capuchin*, who lived many years amongst them.

Coningsberg, Regiomons, called by the Poles *Kyolowice*, is a great City, the Capital of *Prusia Ducalis*, and a *Hanse* Town, at the Mouth of the River *Pregel*, twenty Miles East of *Elbing*. It has a Castle

and a fine Haven, and came into the hands of the Duke of *Brandenburg* in 1525, having before that time belonged to the *Teutonic* Order, who built it in 1260. Here was also an University opened in 1544, by *Albert* Duke of *Prusia*.

Coni, Cuneum, a City in *Piedmont*, called by the Inhabitants *Cuno*. It is seated at the conjunction of the Rivers *Stura* and *Grez*, thirty six Miles from the Port of *Vintimilia* upon the *Mediterranean* Sea Northward, and the same distance from *Turino* to the South: built in 1150. And in 1641, taken by the *French* under the Duke de *Harcourt*. But since in the Possession of the Duke of *Savoy*.

Connaught, Connacia, is one of the four great Provinces of *Ireland*: bounded on the North by *Ulster*, on the East by *Leinster*, on the South by *Mounster*, and on the West by the great Western Ocean. It contains seven Counties; *Slego, Mayo, Roscomon, Lettrim, Longford, Gallway* and *Clare*, or *Tomond*. When the *Parliamentarians* had fully subdued the *Irish*, about 1655, they took up a resolution to transport all the Heritors of the *Romish* Religion into this Province; which is separated from the rest of *Ireland* by the River *Shannon*, and the Mountain of *Curlew*; reserving to the *English* the Forts, Cities and fortified Towns, the Passes, and the Sea Shoars for Garrisons; to secure them from any further Attempts of that Nation: a Design which had been proposed before by *Spencer*, and thought easie; but it proved otherwise.

therwise. *Elench. Motuum.* Part 2.
Conquet, Conquestus, a fine Port
 in *Britany* in *France*, 14 Leagues
 South of *Brest*. The Town tho
 small is neat, rich, and well built :
 taken by the *English* in 1416.

Conserans, Conforans, a Terri-
 tory in the Upper *Gascogny*, on the
 Borders of *Languedoc*, which
 bounds it to the East, as *Cominnes*,
 and *de Foix* doth to the West : ha-
 ving *Catalonia* on the South, which
 is divided from it by the *Pyrenean*
 Hills ; and on the North, the Bi-
 shoprick of *Pamiers*. Its greatest
 extent is from North to South a-
 long the River *Salatum*.

Conserans, the principal City lies
 upon the said River, about twelve
 Miles from *Tholouse* to the South.
 This City (tho small) is a Bishops
 See, under the Archbishop of *Aux* :
 called by late Writers *S. Licer* ;
 but the People maintain the old
 Name of *Conserans*.

Constances, Constantia, a City of
Normandy. See *Coutance*.

Constance, Constantia, Constantz,
Constanza, is a famous City of
Germany, upon the *Boden* Sea, or
 Lake of *Constance*, where the
Rhine falls out of that Lake : se-
 venteen Miles from *Ulm* to the
 South-West. A free Imperial City,
 tho under the Protection of the
 House of *Austria*. It has its Name
 from *Constantius Clorus*, the Fa-
 ther of *Constantine the Great*, and
 is a strong and populous City.
 There was a Council held here in
 1094. But that which has made it
 so very well known, and often spo-
 ken of, is the great Council in 1414,
 procured by *Sigismund* the Empe-

ror, which deposed three Popes at
 once,, and elected a fourth, Pope
Martin V. who owned the Papacy
 to be subject to a Council. The
 House of *Austria* got a footing
 in this City in 1558 : and when the
Swedes, in 1634, attempted to
 drive them out by force of Arms,
 they miscarried. It is a Bishops
 See, under the Archbishop of *Mentz*.
 Long. 31.30. Lat 47.30.

Constantia Tomi, a City of *My-
 sia Inferior*, which lies upon the
 Sea. Now *Bulgaria*.

Constantinople, Constantinopolis,
Byzantium, a City of *Thrace*, now
 called by the *Turks* *Stamboul*, by
 the *Georgians* *Jithambouls*, is the
 Capital of *Romania*, (or *Thrace*,)
 and of the *Turkish* Empire. Of
 old called *Byzantium* : built by
Pausanias King of *Sparta*, in
 the year of the World 3489.
 Tho in truth, he was rather the Re-
 pairer of it, than the Founder. Be-
 sieged by *Philip* the *Macedonian* ;
 but Relieved by the *Persians* and
Athenians, in 3610. *Severus* the
 Emperor having ruined it in 197,
Constantine the Great rebuilt it
 about 331, and called it by his own
 Name ; making it the Eastern Seat
 of the Empire, the Key or Bridge
 of *Europe* and *Asia* ; and giving it
 the same Honors with *Rome* it self ;
 upon which it grew quickly to an
 equality for Extent, Wealth, and
 People, with *Rome*. It continued
 the Seat of the *Greek* Empire to
 1453 : when being subdued by
Mahomet II. the *Turks* left *Hadria-
 nople*, to settle here, and built the
*Dardanel*s for its Defence, on the
Hellepont. Vid *Dardanelles*. This
 City

City is of a Triangular form, walled with Brick and Stone, intermixed orderly; about 19 Miles in Circumference; full of lofty Cypress Trees, so intermix'd with the Buildings, that they contribute much to its beauty, if seen from the Sea, or adjoining Mountains. Heretofore it abounded with the noblest Buildings in the World; but since it came into the hands of the *Turks*, all the private ones are sunk beneath their ancient Splendor; whilst the publick retain something of it, after the violence this Pile has suffered from Fire, Time, War, and Tyrants. *The Haven is (saith Mr. Sandys) the fairest, safest, and most profitable throughout the World; so conveniently deep, that the greatest Ships may lay their sides to the sides thereof, for the more easie receipt or discharge of their Burthen; so seated that no wind can blow which brings not in some Ships or other to the furnishing of the City. The Bishop is a Patriarch, and by two General Councils, (the second of Constantinople, and that of Chalcedon,) Decreed to be Second in Order, but equal in Power and Honour to the Bishop of Rome; and acknowledged for such by the three other Patriarchs, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem. It lies in Long. 36.00. Lat. 40. 36.*

Constantinow, Constantinova, a small Town in Volhinia in Poland, upon the River Horin, 25 Polish Miles from Caminieck to the North-East. Near this place the Poles were beaten by the Revolted Cossacks in 1648. who Possessed themselves of it, and committed

great disorders. But in 1651. the Tide of Fortune turned; and the Poles beat the Cossacks in the same place.

Contessa, a considerable Sea-Port Town on the Archipelago, in Macedonia, sixty five English Miles from Thessalonica to the East.

Conty, Contejum, seu Contiacum, a Borough in Picardy in France, upon the River Alce, which falls in the Somme: 4 Leagues from Amiens to the North-East, and 5 from Baupalme to the South-West. This place is honored with the Title of a Principality, and worn by a Branch of the House of Conde.

Conversano, Cupersanum, vel Conversanum, a City in Bari, a Province in the East of the Kingdom of Naples, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of Bari; distant 15 Miles to the South from thence; as it is 30 from Taranto to the North. This City stands amongst the Mountains, and is of no great Circuit.

Conza, Consa, Compsaconsa, a small City in the Principatus Ulterior, in the Kingdom of Naples, which is an Archbishops See: it stands at the foot of the Apennine upon the River Ofanto; very small; 26 Miles from Salerno East, and 25 from Benevento to the South-East. The Archbishop resides not in it (it consisting not of above 220 Souls,) but at S. Menna.

Copenhagen, Codania, Hafnia, Haphnia, called by the Inhabitants Kiobenhaven, by the Germans Copenhagen, by the Hollanders Kopenhagen, is the principal City of Denmark, the Capital of the Island

Island of *Zeland*, great and well fortified. It stands on a Plain, with a new strong Castle, and a large Haven, upon the North-East Shoar of the Island, over against the County of *Schonen*. This City was of old called *Stagelbourg*, and afterwards *Axelhus*; and by the People had its present Name given it, which signifies the *Merchants-Haven*: in 1161. here was an University Erected. In 1535. it received the Reformed Religion: in 1659. the *Swedes* besieged it in vain: in 1660. it was made an Archbishops See. It lies 4 *Danish* Leagues from *Rotsoile* to the East, and 4 from *Elsenore* to the South, in Long. 35. 20. Lat. 56. 28.

Corasan, *Bactria*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Persia*, near upon the *Caspian* Sea, which is one of the greatest in that vast Kingdom, the most fertile, and best for Trading. This Province has also several of the greatest Cities of *Persia* in it; as *Mesched* or *Thus*, encompassed with a Wall of 300 Towers, at Musket shot distance each from other, famed for the Sepulture of *Iman Risa*, one of the twelve Saints of *Persia*. Also *Herat* a famous Mart, the Pals into the *East-Indies* is in this Province.

Corbach, *Corbachium*, a Town in *Hessen* in *Germany*, called by the Inhabitants *Cuirbach*; 6 Miles from *Cassel* to the East, and 3 from *Waldec* to the South-East, in the County of *Waldeck*. This was once a Free Imperial City; but in 1396. the Count *Waldeck* seized it, and has it still in his possession, in Long. 30. 31. Lat. 51. 20.

Corbeie, *Corbia*, a little City in *Picardy*, upon the River *Somme*, which was heretofore well fortified, being then a Frontier Town. This has a Monastery founded by *Bathilda* Queen to *Clovis II.* King of *France*, in 660. In 1637. it was taken by the *Spaniards*, but soon after recovered by the *French*; it stands 4 Leagues from *Amiens* to the East. There is another place in *Westphalia* called *Corbie* by the *French*, but *Corwey* by the *Germans*.

Corbeil, *Corbelium*, a small Town upon the *Seine*, in the Government of the Isle of *France*, 7 Miles from *Paris* to the South; and only observable on the account of the Bridge over the *Seine*.

Cork, a County, City, and Haven in *Mounster* in *Ireland*. The City is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Cashell*, from which it lies 35 Miles South, and about 10 from *Kingsale* to the North. There are two other Bishopricks united to it for ever. The Wall and Castle of this City are considerably strong. Yet a Garrison of 5000 *Irish* surrendered it to the *English* Forces under the Earl of *Marleborough*, Sept. 28. 1690. after two or three days Siege, and were all made Prisoners of War.

Corcu, *Eleusia*, an Island near *Cyprus*.

La Tour de Cordovan, a famous and celebrated *Light-House* in *Aquitain* in *France*, at the Mouth of the *Guaronne*; built upon a small Rock, and encompassed with the Ocean: Which was rebuilt with great Magnificence by the present

present King of France, in 1665.

Corduba, an ancient Roman Town in *Andalusia* in Spain, upon the River *Quadalquivir* (*Batis*) 20 Leagues from *Sevil* to the East. This City being then the Capital of one of the Kingdoms of the *Moors*, was recovered by the *Spaniards* from them in 1236. It is now a great walled City, seated in a fruitful Plain, with a delicate Stone Bridge over the River. This was the Country of *Seneca*, *Lucan*, and *Auerroes*, three of the greatest Men for Learning the World has known; yet more famous for *Hofius* the President of the first *Nicene Council*, and Bishop of *Corduba*. The Cathedral was a *Mosch*, built by the *Moors*; it has 365 Columns or Pillars of Black Marble, and 24 Doors. This City suffered very much by an Earthquake in the Year 1589. The Bishop is a Suffragan to the Archbishop of *Sevil*. Long. 15. 40. Lat. 38. 00.

Corene, *Cyrene*, one a noble City of *Africa*, now possessed by the *Turks*, and quite ruined. It lies exactly South of Cape *Matapan*, the most Southern Point of the *Morea*, from which it is distant sixty German miles, commonly called *Cairoan*. This is in the Country of *Barca*, next *Aegypt* in *Barbary*.

Corfu, *Coreyra*, *Phæacia*, an Island in the *Ionian Sea*, or Gulph of *Venice*, upon the Coast of *Epirus*; 70 Italian Miles from Cape *S. Mary*, the most South-Eastern Point of *Italy*, to the South-East. It is under the Dominion of the States

of *Venice*, and has one City seated on the Eastern Shoar called by the same Name: which about 100 years since (saith Mr. *Wheeler*) was nothing but an old Castle, and the present Suburbs of the *Castati*. But now it is a good large City; well fortified with Walls on the South, and two Castles at the East and West Ends; the side towards the Harbour is not so well fortified, nor needs it. This Town would be almost impregnable, were it not for a Rock that stands towards the West, and Commands the adjoining Fort, with a great part of the Town. Here resides the chief Governor of the *Venetian Islands* both in Civil and Military concerns. The Inhabitants are of the *Greek Church*, but much Latinized. The Soil not so fruitful of Corn, as to supply the Inhabitants; but then it produceth Wine, Oil, and all sorts of good Fruit.

Cory, one of the chief Towns in *Georgia*, called *Hermastis* by the *Latins*. There is another of the same Name in *Dalmatia*, and a third in the Ecclesiastical State in *Italy*.

Corinth, a City of the *Morea*, which is an Archbishoprick, built in the Year of the World 3066. near the *Isthmus*, between the *Ionian* and *Aegean Seas*. At first subject to Kings, but growing powerful and rich by Commerce, it became a Commonwealth. Its situation affording it two noble Havens to the East and West: it was the first City of *Greece* that let out *Triremes*, or great Gallies to Sea;

Sea; by which it became the richest, and one of the most powerful Cities in all Greece: it treated the Roman Ambassadors with that insolence, that they Decreed the total ruin of it; which was effected by *L. Mummius* 146 years before the birth of our Saviour. *Julius Cæsar* rebuilt it: *S. Paul* Converted it to Christianity, and honored it with two Epistles: And *Clemens Romanus* with a Third, of the next immediate Antiquity and value. Thus it became the Metropolis of *Achaia*: in after-times it had *Despotes*, or Princes of its own, from whom it passed to the *Venetians* by their Grant. But in 1458. *Mahomet II.* dispossessed that Republick of this Noble City; and they have since treated it with so much *Turkish* cruelty, that there it not many Houses in it, inhabited by poor Men, rather out of necessity than choice. It is hoped the *Venetians* may give it another resurrection out of its desolation and ruins, they having recovered it in Aug. 1687. without opposition. Long. 49. 15. Lat. 38. 11.

Corlin, *Corlinum*, a City in *Pomerania*, subject to the Duke of *Brandenburg* ever since 1648. upon the River *Persant*, 3 German Miles from the *Baltick* Sea, and 5 from *Treptow* to the East. It has a Castle, and was before subject to the Bishop of *Camin*.

Corneto, *Cornuetum*, a Bishops See, subject only to the Pope, in the State of the Church; upon the River *Marta*, 4 Miles from the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, and 46 from *Rome*

to the West: very little inhabited, being unhealthfully seated.]

Cornovaille, a Territory in *Britany* in France, called *Corisopitum* by the Latin Writers, the Capital of which is *Quimper-Corantine*.

Cornwall, *Cornubia*, *Cornavii*, *Damnonii*, is the most Western County of England. It has *Devonshire* on the East, and on all the other sides is surrounded with the Sea: For a long time the Store-House of *Tin* to the whole World, till in 1240. there were other Mines of this found in *Misnia*, and *Bohemia*, by a *Cornish-man*. The Soil of this County is tolerably fruitful; but Mountainous. The Inhabitants are the Reliques of the old *Britains*, and still retain their Language. It was by *Edward II.* in 1336. made a Dukedom, and given to his Son *Edward*; and has ever since belonged to the Eldest Son of the King of England, who is born Duke of *Cornwall*.

Coro, a City of South America.

Coromandel, a Kingdom on the East side of the Promontory of *Malabar*, in the *East-Indies*: divided from the *Malabars* by the Mountains of *Balagatta*, which run from North to South to the Cape of *Comori*: it lies along the Eastern Shoar an hundred Leagues in length. *St. Thomas*, a Town in 32. deg. of Latitude, is in this Kingdom; in which the *Portuguese* found Christians of the Greek Church when they came first hither, who put the City into their Hands, and they enjoy it still: it hath many good Harbours, much frequented

by the *Europeans*, especially in Winter. The Natives are yet for the most part stupid Pagan Idolaters, as Mr. *Herbert* saith, and of a Dusky Complexion. This Country was divided amongst many Princes; but at present is subject to one, (saith *Mandeflo*,) who resides some times at *Bisnagar*, and some times at *Narsinga*.

Coron, *Corona*, a Maritime City in the *Morea*, on the Southern Shoar, opposite to the Coast of *Barbary*: it is situate in the richest and most fruitful Province of this Country, called *Belvedera*, 10 Miles by Land, and 20 by Sea from *Modon*. The *Venetians* built here in 1463. a great Tower for a Magazine; but they enjoyed it not long; for *Bajazet II.* took it after a Siege in 1498. It was attempted in 1533. by the famous *John Doria*, Admiral of *Spain*, and taken; but could not be long kept. It was taken again by the *Venetians*, after a sharp Siege, in 1685. and may they long enjoy it. It is a very strong City, with a safe, and a large Haven; and in former times was a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Patras*.

Coropa, a Province in *Guiana*, in South America, between the River of *Amazons*, and the Lake of *Parymaea*, near the River of *Coropatuba*; but not Inhabited by any of our *European* Colonies.

Coronna, a famous Sea-Port-Town, on the North-West Shoar of *Spain*, in *Gallicia*; strong, rich, and full of people; 10 Miles from *Compostella* to the North, and 6 from the Isle of *Sisarga*, in Long.

8. 40. Lat. 44. 20. The Town stands upon a Peninsula, and is almost surrounded by the Sea. The Country affords excellent Iron, Steel, and several other Metals, which cause the Port to be the more frequented.

Corregio, *Corregium*, a great and populous Town, in the Dukedom of *Modena*, which had heretofore Princes of its own; but in 1635. it came into the Hands of the Duke of *Modena*: it stands 13 Miles from *Regio* to the North-East, and twelve from *Modena* to the North. between the Rivers of *Navila* West, and *Fossa Rossa* East.

Corfica, called *la Crose* by the *French*, and *Corsega* by the *Spaniards*; is a considerable Island in the *Mediterranean* Sea: in length from North to South 110 Miles, in breadth 50, and its Circuit 280; 100 Miles South from *Genoua*, and 8 from *Sardinia*. This Island has ever been ill Inhabited, by reason of the Asperity of a great part of it, and the great difficulty of approaching it. The *Tusci*, or old *Italians*, were the first Inhabiters of this Island; who were Conquered by the *Carthaginians*: the *Carthaginians* yielded to the *Romans*: the *Saracens* followed these, who finally in 1144. were subdued by the *Genouese*. The *Pisans*, and the Kings of *Arragon*, have since contended with the *Genouese*; but however that Republick has defended the place against all pretenders to this day.

Cortheſtan, *Taurus*, a great Mountain in *Aſia*.

Cortona, a ſmall but very ancient City, in the Dukedom of *Florence* in *Italy*: it lies on the borders of the Eſtate of the Church, and is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Florence*: four Miles from the Lake *di Perugia* to the North, and fourteen from *Arezzo* to the South.

Corwey, *Corbeja*, called by the French *Corbie*, is a ſmall City in *Weſtphalia*, which has an Abbey Founded by St. *Lewis*, King of *France*, in 815. It lies upon the *Weſer*; 9 Miles from *Paderborne* to the Weſt.

Cofa, *Cofas*, a ſmall River in the State of the Church, which falleth into *Garigliano*, *Liris*, by *Ferentino* and *Veroli*.

Cofano, *Coffano*, *Cofa*, *Cofanum*, a City of *Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*: 6 Miles from the Gulph of *Taranto*, and 21 from *Rofano* to the North. It is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Cofenza*.

Cofenza, *Conſentia*, the principal City of *Calabria*, and one of the greateſt in the Kingdom of *Naples*; an Archbiſhops See, ſeated in a fruitful Plain upon the River *Crate*; which has belonging to it a ſtrong Caſtle upon a Hill. *Alaricus* the twelfth King of the *Goths* died in this City. In 1638. it ſuffered much by an Earthquake: Fourteen Miles from the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, and 30 from *Roffano* to the Weſt, in Long. 40. 20. Lat. 39. 11.

Cofir, a City of *Egypt* upon the Red Sea: written alſo *Coffir*.

Coflin, *Coflinum*, a Town in the Dukedom of *Pomerania*, under the Dominion of the Duke of *Brandenburgh*; upon a ſmall River; 3 German Miles from the *Baltick* Sea, and 6 from *Treptow* to the Eaſt. Heretofore the Seat of the Archbiſhop of *Cafmires*, but given from him by the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*, to the preſent Poſſeſſor.

Cofmopolis, a Town in the Iſle of *Elbe*, in the *Mediterranean* Sea, belonging to the Duke of *Florence*, which has a convenient and ſafe Port: it lies over againſt *Piombino*, twenty five Miles to the Weſt.

Caffa, a ruined City on the Coaſt of the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, fix Miles from *Orbitello* to the Eaſt, and 70 from *Rome* to the North. Deſtroyed by *Charles* the Great, *Anſidonia* ſprung out of its ruins; which laſt is now in the Poſſeſſion of the Duke of *Florence*.

Coffova, *Campus Merula*, a Plain in *Bulgaria*, not very much exceeding *Lincoln* Heath, yet the Stage of great Actions. Here the greateſt Chriſtian Army that was ever brought into the Field in *Europe*, conſiſting of 500000 Men, under *Lazarus* Deſpote of *Servia*, fought with the Forces of *Amurath* I. and loſt the day; in which Battel *Lazarus* was ſlain: and *Amurath*, viewing the dead bodies, was ſtabbed by *Michael* *Cobilovitz*, a Chriſtian Soldier, left for dead in the field: *Amurath* hath here a Funeral Monument to this day. This happened in 1390. In the ſame Field was alſo fought

that remarkable Battel between *Huniades* and *Mahomet*, for three days together; in which *Huniades* his Forces were beaten, being very unequal in number. This Plain is bounded by the Mountains of *Negri* to the South, by the River *Nesaus* to the East, by *Nissa* to the North, and by *Ibar* to the West; 130 *English* Miles from *Theſſalonica* to the North-West, upon the borders of *Macedonia*, and *Albania*. See *Dr. Browns Travels*.

Coffir. See *Cofir*.

Coſtegnazo, *Hemus*, a Mountain in *Thrace*.

Coſtaniz, *Conſtantia* *Ganodurum*, *Conſtance*.

Cotaïs, the principal City of *Imiretta*, (a Kingdom or Province of *Georgia*,) built at the Foot of an Hill, by the River *Phaſis*, conſiſting of about 200 Houſes: thoſe of the *Graudees*, and the Kings Palace, ſtand at a diſtance. The Town has neither Fortifications nor Walls, nor any defence, except where it is encloded by the River, and the Mountains. On the other ſide of the River, upon the top of an Hill, higher than that under which the City is built, ſtands the Fortreſs of *Cotaïs*; which appears very ſtrong. As *Sir John Chardin*, deſcribes this City in his Travels.

Corbus, *Corbutium*, a Town in *Luſatia* in *Germany*, upon the River *Havel*, which alſo paſſeth by *Berlin*; from which it lies 13 Miles to the South, and 10 from *Franckford* to the South-West. This Town came into the Hands of the Duke of *Brandenburgh*, in 1645. and is ſometimes called *Corwitz*.

Cotrone, *Croton*, a City of the further *Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which of old was 12 Miles in Compaſs, as *Livy* ſaith, and built eighty years after *Rome*: but now very ſmall and thinly inhabited: yet it is a Bishops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Regio*, and has a Caſtle built by *Charles V.* It ſtands on the South-Eaſt ſide of *Italy*, 15 Miles South-Eaſt of *Severina*.

Cotzchin, or *Chotozin*, or *Kotym*, a Caſtle in *Moldavia*, upon the *Nieſter*; 4 *Polish*, or 20 *English* Miles from *Caminieck* to the South-West: Where in 1673. an Army of the *Turks*, conſiſting of 32000 Men, under the Command of *Solyman Aga*, deſigned for the ruin of *Lemburgh*, were Encamped, having the *Nieſter* behind them, a Range of Rocks and Precipices on one ſide, the Caſtle of *Cotzchin* on the other, a Trench before them, defended by Half-Moons, a Bridge over the *Nieper*, and another to the Caſtle: yet *Zobietſky*, then Marſhal, but now King of *Poland*, with much leſſer Forces, coming up *October 9.* Battered down their Breſt-Work with his Cannon; and the next day diſmounting his Cavalry to ſecond the *Lithuanian* Foot, (which had been beaten off,) in Perſon at the head of his Men, Stormed their Camp; took it, ſlew or took Priſoners thirty one thouſand five hundred *Turks*, (and the reſt hardly eſcaped,) *Solyman* their General being ſlain. In 1621. *Ulaſiſlaus* Prince of *Poland*, Son of *Sigſmund*, King of *Poland*, in the ſame

same Field, Defeated the Forces of *Osman I.* and slew the greatest part of them; amongst the rest *Ussain le Borgne*, who was esteemed the best Commander the Turks had in those times.

Couco, Coucum, a Kingdom in *Africa*, in *Barbary*, with a City of the same name; 60 Miles from the Shoars of the *African Sea*, between the Kingdoms of *Algiers* and *Bugia*.

Coventry, Conventria, a City in the County of *Warwick*, upon the West side of the River *Sherburne*, which is of no very great antiquity; but neat, strong, rich, and populous; by reason of the Cloathing-Trade: also a Bishops See in conjunction with *Litchfield*, under the Archbishop of *Canterbury*. It has three Churches; the Priory was the most ancient Foundation of the City, being built by *Canutus the Dane*: and the Cross of *Coventry* may be reckoned amongst the finest in *England*. The Noble *George Villiers*, late Duke of *Buckingham*, was Created Earl of *Coventry*, in the twenty first of *James I.* Long. 25.52. Lat. 52.25.

Coulan, is a City and Kingdom of the *East-Indies*, in the great Promontory of *Malabar*, on the Western Shoar; 35 Leagues North of the Cape of *Comory*, and about 17 South of *Cochin*. The Country is well watered, and consequently fruitful; the City has a Castle, and a safe Port or Haven. The *Portuguese* were driven out of it by the *Hollanders* in 1663.

Courreze, Curretia, a River in *Limosin* in *France*, which riseth

two Miles above *Tulle*; and having watered both it and *Brive*, falls into the *Vesere*, two Miles above *Condat*.

Courtenai, Cortenæum, Corteniacum, Curtiniacum, a small Town in the Isle of *France*, six Miles distance from *Sens* West. The Princes who have born the Title of this small place, are frequently mentioned in the *French* Historians; and some of the Emperors of *Greece* are derived from their Family.

Courtray, a Town in *Flanders*, upon the River *Lys*, five Leagues from *Tournay* to the North, and four from *Lille* to the West. Made famous by the Defeat of the *French* in 1302. This Town was taken by the *French* in 1646. and fortified; and again in 1667. but in the Treaty of 1679. it returned under the obedience of the King of *Spain*, who is still possessed of it.

Coutances, Constantia Castra, a City and Bishoprick in *Normandy* in *France*, under the Archbishop of *Rouen*: it stands upon the River *Barde*, 2 Leagues from the *British* Sea, five from *Auranches* to the North, and twelve from *Caen* to the West. This City has a large County belonging to it, called by the same name, *le Coutantin*; which lies extended from North to South, in the form of a Peninsula: on the North and West it has the *British* Sea, on the East the River *Viere*, which parts it from *Bessin*; and on the South *le Auranchin*, divided from it by another small River. The Isles of *Fersey* and *Guernsey*, heretofore belonged to this County; which

which being in the hands of the *Englishs*, are not now esteemed a part of it, but annexed to *England*.

Courras, *Cutracum*, a Town in *Guienne* in *Perigort*, seated on the Confluence of *Lille* and *Droma*, twelve Miles from *Bourdeaux* to the North-West: made famous by a Battel here fought, in the Civil Wars of *France*, in 1587.

Cracow, *Cracovia*, called by the Inhabitants *Krakow*, by the *Germans* *Cracaw*, by the *Italians*, *French*, and *Spaniards*, *Cracovia*, is the Capital of the Kingdom of *Poland*, and stands on the Banks of the River *Weya*, (*Vistula*) about fifty *Polish* Miles from *Presburgh* to the North-East, 85 Miles from *Dantzick* South: it is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Gnezna*; there belongs to it a strong Castle built upon a Rock, with vast Suburbs: and an University opened in 1401. by *Uladislaus K.* of *Poland*. The Palatinate of *Cracovia*, which belongs to this City (and is one of the three, which make up the lesser *Poland*,) has *Silesia* on the West, *Hungary* on the South, *Sandomiria* on the East, and the Palatinate of *Siradia* on the North. This Bishoprick was founded by *Mieczyslaw*, who received the Christian Faith in 965. The City was burnt by the *Tartars* in 1241. The custody of it was after this committed to the *Germans*, in 1428. A Disputation being had here with the *Hussites*, in 1431, the King sent for some Preachers out of *Bohemia*, who Preached many years in the *Sclavonian* Tongue: *Helzigis* the Queen

caused the Bible to be Translated into the *Polish* Tongue: and when the Pope in 1448. sent a Legate to this Nation, the University of *Cracovia* shewed him no respect, but stuck to the Council of *Basil*. In 1591. they burnt the Protestants Church there, as they did in 1635. by the procurement of the *Jesuits*; who the next year were banished for it out of that University. This City was also taken by the *Suedes* in the Wars under *Charles II.* King of *Sweden*, in 1655.

Cragno, see *Carniola*.

Cranganoor, *Cranganora*, a Kingdom, and a City in the Promontory of *Malabar*, in the *East-Indies*; the City lies upon the River *Aicor*, two Leagues from the Ocean, and seven from *Cochin* to the North: being a Bishop's See, whilst it was in the Hands of the *Portuguese*; but in 1663. the *Dutch* took it from them, and put it into the Hands of the King of *Calecut*, together with the small Kingdom belonging to it.

Cranostaw, *Krasnostaw*, *Cranostovia*, a small but well fortified Town, in *Black Russia*, in *Poland*, upon the River *Wieprez*, and a Lake made by the said River; five Leagues from *Chehm* to the South-West, and as many from *Lublin* to the South-East: now the usual Residence of the Bishop of *Chehm*.

Crapack, the *Carpathian* Mountains, which divide *Hungary*, *Moravia*, and *Transilvania*, from *Poland*. This ridge of Mountains, call'd by the Ancients *Carpates*, and *Mons Carpathus*, runs from East to West, under various names given by the Nations which border upon it.

Creci,

Creci, Cressy, Creciasensis, Crespiacum, a Town in *Picardy*, upon the River *Serre*, in the most Eastern borders of that Province; three Miles from *la Fere* to the East, and the same distance from *Guise* to the South. This small Place by the *English* Valor, under *Edward III.* and his Son the *Black Prince*, in 1346. received a Name that will last for ever: *Philip de Valois*, being here beaten in a set Battel, in which the Kings of *Bohemia*, and *Majorca*, *Charles* Duke of *Alençone*, Brother to the King of *France*, the Duke of *Lorrain*, *Lewis* Earl of *Flanders*, and in all 11 Princes, 80 Barons, 1200 Knights, and 30000 common Soldiers were slain: and King *Philip* himself escaped with great difficulty, being scarcely admitted into one of his own Castles, upon his reply to the Question, *Who is here?* *The Fortune of France.*

Creil, Creolium, a small City or great Town in the Isle of *France*, upon the River *Oesia*, (*Oise*,) over which it has a Bridge; between *Clermont* to the North three Miles, and *Senlis* to the South two.

Crema, [*Crema*,] *Forum Diuruntorum*, a City in the State of *Venice*; called by the *French* *Cremona*; which is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Bononia*; seated upon the River *Serium*, *Serie*, sixty Miles from *Verona* to the West, and twenty from *Milan* to the East. This City was once a part of the Dukedom of *Milan*, and is very strongly fortified: made a Bishoprick in 1579.

Cremona, Colonia, & Urbs Cemoniorum, a City of the Duke-

dom of *Milan*, which is a Bishop's See, under that Archbishop; and stands upon the *Po*, in the borders of the Dukedom of *Parma*, forty Miles from *Mantua* to the East, and the same distance from *Mulan* to the South-East. This City was built 445 years after *Rome*, and made afterwards a *Roman* Colony: it has been often ruined, and rebuilt; at present, a strong, great, rich, populous, City; and has a strong Castle to the East, with an University granted by *Sigismund* the Emperor. The Territory belonging to it is a fruitful delicious Plain, having on the North and East the River *Ollio*, on the South the *Po*, (where there are several districts beyond that River belonging to it,) and on the West the River *Abdua*.

Crempen, Crempa, a small but fortified City, in the Dukedom of *Holsatia*, in the County of *Stormaren*, upon the River of that name; not above one Mile from the River *Elb* to the North, about ten *Danish* Miles from *Lubec* to the West, and 15 from *Embsen* to the East. This belongs to the K. of *Denmark*.

Cressy, see *Creci*.

Cressy, Crespiacum, the chief Town of the Dukedom de *Valois*, in the Isle of *France*; built in a fine Plain; seven Miles from *Meaux* to the North, and 3 from *la Ferte*.

Crest, Crestidum, & Crista Arnaldi, a City in the *Dauphinate* in *France*, upon a River of the same name, two Miles from the *Some* to the East, and 12 from *Avignon* to the North.

Crevant, Crevantium, a Town in *Burgundy* in *France*, upon the North

North side of the River *Sure*, in the North-West border of that Dutchy, two Miles from *Auxerre* to the North, and 23 from *Dijon* to the North-West. *Baudrand* saith, that in 1423. there was a sharp fight here, between the *English* and the *French*; but what the Event was, his true *French* Heart would not let him speak, because the *English* beat his Country-men. He tells us there is a Stone Bridge over the *Sure* here, and that was much better, for it was easie to guess at the other.

Creuse, *Croisa*, a River in *France*, which riseth in *la Marche*; and running to the North-West, entereth *Berry*; and passeth through the Town of *Black*, in the South borders of *Berry*; then entering *Touraine*, it falls into the *Loire*, at *Candes* above *Saumur*.

Crincoe, *Crientio*, a River of *Artois*, near *Arras*.

Crismato, *Phenus*, a Mountain of *Normandy*.

Crim Tartary, or the *Precopen-sian Tartars*, is a vast Tract of Land, bounded on the North by *Russia*, (from which it is parted by the River *Donetz* in great part, and also by *Ockraina* and *Dikoiia*;) on the East by *Pervolock*; on the South by the Kingdom of *Astarcian*, the *Petigori*, *Cabardia*, the *Palus Meotis*, and the *Euxine* Sea; and on the West by the *Boristhenes*, which parts it from *Wolynia*. Extended vastly from East to West, but not so broad; the chief force of it lies in the *Peninsula* in the *Black* Sea. These *Tartars* have been heretofore Christians, but now *Mahometans*, and the inseparable Allies of the

Turks, in hopes to succeed upon the failure of the *Ottoman* House; otherwise they live under a Prince of their own. See *Krim*.

Croatia, *Liburnia*, a Dukedom belonging to the Emperor of *Germany*, called by the *Germans* *Cra-baten*, and is a part of the Kingdom of *Hungary*. Bounded on the North by *Sclavonia*, on the East by *Bosnia*, on the South by *Dalmatia*, and the *Adriatick* Sea; and on the West by *Carniola*, a Province of *Germany*. The *Turks* were heretofore possessed of all the Southern parts of it: But the Emperor has lately recovered them. The Inhabitants are excellent Horsemen, and have of late done great Service against the *Turks*.

Croia, the principal City of *Albania*; a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Durazzo*, *Dyrrhachium*, upon the River *Lisana*; within ten *English* Miles of the *Adriatick*, thirty from *Durazzo* to the North, about 110 South of *Ragusa*. It was heretofore very strong. *George Castriot*, commonly called *Scanderbeg*, often broke the fury of the *Ottoman* Forces here; but after his death it fell into their hands.

Croncarty, a Sea-Port Town in *Ross*, in *Scotland*, upon the Eastern Sea, at the North Point of *Murray-Fyrth*.

Cronenburg, *Coronæburgum*, a strong Castle in *Zealand*, belonging to the King of *Denmark*: taken by the *Swedes* in 1658. but since restored again. At this place (which was built by *Frederick II.* King of *Denmark* for the purpose, in 1577.) all Ships are forced to

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pay their Toll, which pass the *Sound*.

Cronstat, *Corona*, a City of *Transylvania*, often called *Brassovia*, by the Inhabitants *Brassaw*; in the middle of the Eastern borders of that Dutchy, towards *Walachia*; at the foot of the *Carpathian* Mountains, upon the River *Burzazgh*. It is a strong Place, and has three great Suburbs, inhabited by three several Nations: forced to receive an Imperial Garrison, in May 1688. General *Heusler* with 4000 Germans, and 6000 *Transylvanians*, in a fight near this place, Aug. 21. 1690. suffered a great Defeat; wherein himself was taken Prisoner by the *Tartars*; who not knowing him, sold him to Count *Teckelej*; (that commanded the Action with 16000 *Turks*, *Tartars*, and *Walachians*,) for 70 *Rix* dollars.

Crosno, *Crosna*, a small City in *Poland*, in the Palatinate of *Primyslie*, near the *Carpathian* Hills.

Crossen, *Crossa*, a City in the Province of *Silesia*, and Kingdom of *Bobemia*, upon the River *Oder*; where it entertains the River *Borber* from the South; about ten Miles above *Franckfort*. This is the Capital of a small Dukedom, which being many Ages ago mortgaged to the Duke of *Brandenburg*, and not redeemed in due time, has ever since been in his Possession.

Croty, a Sea-Port on the North side of the *Somme* in *Picardy*, two French Miles from *Affelane* to the South, and the Same distance from *Caen* in *Normandy* to the North.

Crow, *Crodoldus*, sometimes called *Gonneffe*, is a River in the Isle of *France*; which arising above a

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Village called *Louvre*, five Miles East of *St. Dennis*, falls into the *Seine*, at *St. Dennis*.

Croydon, or *Croyden*, *Neomagus*. A Village in *Surrey*, nine Miles from *London*, where the Archbishop of *Canterbury* has a Country House: it has an Hospital for the Poor, and a Free-School for Children, founded by Archbishop *Whitgift*.

Cuba, an Island in the Bay of *Mexico* in *America*, to the South of *Florida*; which is one of the greatest that belongs to that part of the World. It has on the East *Hispaniola*, (divided from it by a Bay of the breadth of fourteen Spanish Leagues;) on the West the firm Land of *America*, on the South *Jamaica*, at the distance of nineteen Leagues. In length 200 Spanish Leagues, in breadth not above 35. The greatest part of it is Mountainous, but well watered. Infinitely peopled when the *Spaniards* discovered it; but they destroy'd all the Inhabitants, and have not been able yet to people it themselves, so that the greatest part is desolate. This and *Jamaica* were the first Places of *America* which *Columbus* discovered in 1492. There are six Cities in this Island; the principal of which is *St. Jago*, on the South side, and *Havana*, a noble and well fortified Sea-Port, on the North side, under the Tropick of Cancer.

Cuenca, *Concha*, a City of new *Castile* in *Spain*, which is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Toledo*; the Capital of *La Sierra*. It stands in a Rocky and Mountainous Country, upon the River *Xucar*, 25 Leagues E. from *Toledo*, and 34 West

West from *Valencia*. Built by the *Goths* out of the ruins of a *Roman* City called *Valeria*, not far distant. The *Moors* became next Masters of it, and kept it till 1177. when the *Spaniards* recovered it again.

Cufa, a City of *Chaldea*, or *Terah* in *Asia*, upon the West side of *Euphrates*; 60 Miles South from *Bagdet*, or *Babylon*, on the borders of *Arabia deserta*; and heretofore the Residence of the *Califfs*; after that it was under the *Persians*; and at present under the *Turks*, being much declined from its ancient Splendor, Wealth and Greatness. Long. 79. 10. and Lat. 32. 00. forty five *German* Miles above *Balsera* North.

Cujavie, *Cujavia*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Poland*, bounded on all sides by the greater *Poland*; but the North, where it has *Prussia*. The chief Town is *Brestia*, *Brezenstie*, ten Miles from *Thorn* to the South, and thirty from *Dantzick*.

Culm, a City of *Poland*, upon the *Vistula* in *Prussia*, built upon a Hill. This is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Gnesa*, though heretofore under the Archbishop of *Riga*: built in 1223. by the Knights of the *Teutonic* Order; but having suffered much in the *Swedish* Wars, it is now almost desolate, and the Bishop has removed his Palace to *Colme*, 3 Miles more to the East. *Culm* stands 20 Miles South of *Dantzick*, and ten N. from *Waldislaw*.

Culembach, *Culembachium*, a small Town in *Franconia*, upon the River *Mayn*, near the Rise of it; six Miles from *Bamberg* East, and as many from *Coberg* South-East;

the Capital of a Marquisate belonging to the Duke of *Brandenburg*; and part of the *Burgravate* of *Norimburg*; between the Territory of *Bamberg* to the West, *Misnia* to the North; *Bohemia*, and *Bavaria* to the East, and *Norimburg* to the South; belonging also to the Duke of *Brandenburg*.

Culembourg, *Culemburgum*, a Town and Castle in *Guelderland*, belonging to the *United Provinces*; Yet as to the Revenue possessed by its own Count: it stands on the River *Rhine*, above two *German* Miles from *Utrecht* to the South-East, and six from *Nimeguen* to the West. Taken by the *French* in 1672. and dismantled in 1674.

Culiacan, a Province in New Spain in *America*, within the Jurisdiction of the Governor of *Guadalaxara*; between New Mexico to the North, New *Biscay* to the East, and the *Purple Sea* to the South and West. It has a City of the same name.

Cuma, once a Colony and famous City of *Italy*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which in 1207. was utterly ruined by the *Saracens*. The ruins of it are yet visible, upon an Hill, on the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, twelve Miles from *Naples* to the North-West. In the latter times of the *Roman* Empire, this City was wonderfully fortified; so that *Narces* the General of *Justinian* could not take it without a tedious Siege: and at this day the ruins of it are wonderful: many noble Antiquities are to be seen amongst them.

Cumberland, is the most North-Western County of *England*;

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on the North bounded by *Scotland*; on the South and West it has the *Irish Sea*; and on the East *Lancaster*, *Westmorland*, the Bishoprick of *Durham*, and *Northumberland*. It took its name from the Inhabitants, who being of the old *British* Race, called themselves *Kumbri*, or *Kambri*. The Country though cold and uneven, is yet not unpleasant to the Traveller. And it affordeth great plenty of Corn, Cattle, Fish, Fowl and Metals: nor is it destitute of many *Roman* Antiquities, the Reliques of the *Roman* Garrisons, who lay here to defend *Britain* from the devouring *Picts*. The principal City is *Carlisle*, of which I have spoken. Prince *Rupert* whilst he lived was D. of *Cumberland*, and that Honor ended with him.

Cuneo, *Cunew*, a City of *Piedmont*, called by the *French* *Coni*; seated at the Confluence of the River *Stura*, and *Grež*; 34 Miles South of *Turin*. This City was taken by the Duke of *Harcourt* in 1641. but is now in the Possession of the Duke of *Savoy*. It is well fortified, and has a strong Castle. And was built in 1150.

Cuninghame, a County of *Scotland*, on the Western Shoar over against the Isle of *Arran*; on the West it has the *Irish Sea*, on the North *Dunbritoun Fyrth*, (which parts it from *Lenteith*) on the East *Thydsdale*, and on the South *Kyle*. The chief Town is *Largis* on the *Irish Sea*, seventeen *Scotch* Miles from *Glasgo* to the West.

Cumfar, one of the names of the *Byrcanian Sea*.

Curdistan, *Chaldea*, a vast Pro-

vince in *Asia*, under the Dominion of the *Turks*, but upon the borders of the Kingdom of *Persia*; containing *Chaldea*, part of *Assyria*, towards *Media*, and a great part of *Armenia Major*. The Western Bounds are closed by the River *Euphrates*, and the Eastern by the *Tigris*; having *Turcomania* to the North, and *Alidulia* to the South.

La Cure, *Cora*, *Chora*, a River of *France*, arising in the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, and flowing through *Nivernois*, *Vezelay* or *Verzelet*, and *Clameffy*, at *Vermonton*, just opposite to *Crevant* in the Dutchy of *Burgoine*, falls into the *Sure*.

Curiale, *Diane Oraculum*, a small Town on the Coast of *Arabia Felix*, towards the *Persian* Gulph; about 27 *German* Miles to the North West of *Cap: Raz*, the most Eastern Point of that Country, and eight from *Mascate* a City.

Curland, *Curlandia*, a Province of *Livonia*, called by the *Germans* *Kureland*, by the *Dutch* *Coerlandt*, by the *French* *Courlande*, is bounded on the East by *Semigalen*, on the South by *Samogithia*, and on the North and West by the *Baltick* Sea. This Country belonged anciently to the *Teutonic* Order; but *Sigismund Augustus* King of *Poland*, in 1587. forced *Gothardus Ketler* Master of that Order, to renounce their Right; and hold it together with *Semigalen*, as a Fee of the Crown of *Poland*. So that ever since it has been separated from *Livonia*, and annexed to that Crown; and is still in the Possession of the Family of *Ketlers* as Dukes of *Curland*, and Subjects

Subjects to the Crown of Poland.

Currefi, Avens, a River of Italy, in the State of the Church, in the Diocess of *Sabina*; between *Campania* to the South, and *Umbria* to the North. It watereth *S. Lorenzo* and the Abby *di Farfa*; and then falls into the *Tiber*, fifteen Miles North of *Rome*.

Curta, a Village of Hungary upon the *Danube*, between *Comora*, and *Gran*. It is a Roman Town, ruined.

Curzola, Corcyra Nigra, an Island of the *Adriatick* Sea, on the Coast of *Dalmatia*, under the Dominion of the State of *Venice*; which is 25 Miles in length from North to South, and five in breadth. It has a small City or Town of the same name, which is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Ragusa*: and there are five other small Villages in it. It lies only five Miles from Cape *Cabiccello*, a Promontory of *Dalmatia*.

Cusco, a great City of *Peru* in the South *America*, 120 Miles East from *Lima*. It was the Royal City of the Kings of *Peru*, when the *Spaniards* Conquered it; but now dispeopled and ruined. Yet it is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Lima*.

Cusii, a Province in *Ethiopia*.

Custrin, Custrinum, a City in the Marquissate of *Brandenburg*, on the East side of the River *Oder*, where it receives the *Warte*; four Miles North from *Franckfort*: which is a very strong Place.

Cuzagne, a small Territory or District in *Aquitaine* in France.

Cylley, Celia, a City of *Stiria* in

Germany, upon the River *Saana*, which a little lower falls into the *Save*; it stands ten Miles from *Lambach* to the East, and as many from *Draburg* to the South-East. The Capital of a County of the same name, and belongs to the Emperor of *Germany*; there is in it two very strong Castles, and many Roman Antiquities are thereabouts discovered.

Cyprus, an Island of the *Mediterranean* Sea, called by the *Turks* and *Arabians*, *Kubros*: about 60 Miles North from the Shoars of *Syria*, and *Anatolia*; and extended in length from East to West 220; its Circuit about 550. This Island is so very fruitful, the Air so pleasant, and the Hills abounding with Metals, that it was by all the ancients call'd the *Happy Island*. *Amianus Marcellinus* saith, it could build a Ship, and freight her out to Sea, out of what grew here, without the help of any other place; the first Inhabitants were the *Cilicians*, who yielded to the *Phenicians*, as these did to the *Greeks*; *Ptolomy*, the last King of this Island, knowing that *Cato* was sent against him by the *Romans*, put an end to his own Life. It continued in the hands of the *Greek* Emperors till 656. when it was Conquered by the *Sarasens*. In 807. the Emperors recovered it; but *Richard I.* King of *England*, going to the Holy War, in 1191. and being ill used by the Inhabitants, made a Conquest of it for *England*; and gave it to *Guy de Lusignan*, whose Successors were dispossessed by the *Templars* in 1306. In 1472. the *Ve-*

netians possessed themselves of it; in 1560. *Selsm* the *Grand Seigneur* gained it from them, whose Successor at this day enjoys it, not without some Confusion, and as occasion serves, Insurrection of the Inhabitants against the *Turks*. There are three considerable places in it; *Merovige* at the West end, *Colosso* on the South side, and *Famagusta* on the same side more to the East; and about 850 Villages.

Czaslav, *Czaslavia*, a very small City in *Bohemia*, upon the River *Crudimka*, nine Miles from *Prague* to the East, *John Zisca*, the famous Captain of the *Hussites*, who so sharply revenged the deaths of *John Hus*, and *Jerome* of *Prague*, was here buried.

Czeben, *Cibinum*, a City of *Transylvania*, the principal of all that Dukedom; called more frequently *Hermstat*; eight German Miles from *Alba Julia* to the East upon the River *Cibin*.

Czestokow, *Chestocovia*, a Town in *Poland*, upon the River *Warta*; 15 Miles East of *Breslaw*, teri North-West of *Cracovia*.

Czeremissi, a Province of *Muscovy*.

Czeremicz, *Sulonia*, a Town in *Dalmatia*.

Czernikow, *Czernihovia*, a City and Dutchy in *Poland*, upon the River *Deszna*, which falls into the *Niper* at *Kjovia*, 28 Miles South-West of *Czernikow*, or *Czernihow*. This City is now in the hands of the *Russ*, as also the Dukedom hereunto belonging, called by the same name. They belonged originally to the *Russ*; and together

with *Novogrod*, were Conquered by *Uladislaus IV.* King of *Poland*; so that the *Russ* has only recovered what was his own.

Czersk, a Palatinate; and *Czersko*, a City upon the *Vistula*, seven Polish Miles above *Warzovia*, or *Warsaw*.

Czyrkassi, *Czyrcassia*, a strong Town in the *Ukraine* upon the *Niper*, 27 Polish Miles beneath *Kjovia*, towards the *Euxine Sea*: it has suffered great Extremities of late years from the *Cossacks*, and *Tartars*, being a Frontier to both those People.

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D *Abul*, *Dabulum*, *Dunga*, a strong Maritim City, with a large Port at the Mouth of the River *Halevache*, in the Confines of the Kingdom of *Guzarat*, but under the King of *Decan*; between *Damaon* to the North, and *Goa* to the South, in 20. deg. of Lat.

Dacha, *Paropanissus*, a Province in the greater *Asia*.

Daghestan, a Province between the Kingdom of *Astracan* to the North, and *Schirwan* to the South; Inhabited by *Tartars*, under a Prince of their own. The principal City here is *Tarku*.

Dagho, *Daghoa*, a small Island in the *Baltick Sea*, at the mouth of the Bay of *Riga*, which has two Castles; and is under the King of *Sweden*.

Dagno, *Thermidava*, a City of *Dalmatia*,

Dalmatia, or *Albania*, upon the River *Drino*.

Dalanguer Imaus, one of the greatest Mountains in *Asia*.

Dalecarle, *Dalecarlia*, or *Dalarn*, a great Province in the Kingdom of *Sweden*, towards the Mountains of *Savona*, and *Norway*, which bounds it on the West; on the North it hath *Helsinga*; *Gestrícia* on the East, and *Vermelandia* on the South: a vast Country, but it has never a City or good Town in it.

Dallendorf, a Village and Castle in *Eysel*, in the Dutchy of *Fuliers*, which was the Seat of the ancient *Talicates*: sometimes called *Tallendorf*.

Dalmatia, the Eastern part of *Illyricus*, called by the Ancients *Delmio*, or *Dalmatia*, from a City of *Illyricus*: The Inhabitants of which, revolting with about twenty Towns from the Kingdom of *Epirus*, called this small District by the name of *Dalmatia*. Afterwards it was Conquered by the *Romans*, and after this by the *Sclavonians*: called by the *Turks* *Bosnaeli*, by the *Poles* *Slowienska*, by the *Italians* *Schia-vonia*, by the *French* *Dalmatie*. That Country which now goes by the name, is but a small part of the ancient *Dalmatia*; lying upon the *Adriatick* Sea, and bounded on the North by *Croatia* and *Bosnia*; on the East by *Servia*, on the South by *Albania*, and on the West by the *Adriatick*; in which bounds *Morlachia* is included: the greatest part is under the *Turks*, but the Sea Coasts and Islands are in the hands of the *Venetians*, who have taken

several Forts from the *Turks* too in this present War. The Commonwealth of *Ragusa*, lies in *Dalmatia* also; which is not subject either to the *Turks* or *Venetians*, though it payeth a voluntary Tribute to the former; but in 1686. they were very earnest with the Emperor of *Germany*, by their Embassador, to undertake their Protection against the *Turks*.

Dam, a strong Town in *Flanders*, built of late years to secure *Bruges* against the *Hollanders*, from which it stands but one League towards the North. This is still in the hands of the *Spaniard*.

Dam, a Town in *Gronningen*, three Mies from the chief City of that Province to the East, and one from *Delfziil* to the West, seated upon *Damsterdiep*.

Dam, a strong Town in the Dukedom of *Pomerania*, upon the River *Oder*, right over against *Stetin*, which is in the Possession of the King of *Sweden*.

Damut, a Kingdom of the higher *Ethiopia*, heretofore under the *Abissins*, but now torn from them by the *Gala's*.

Damala, 'Troezen, once a City, now a small Town or Village on the Eastern Shoar of the *Morea*; 27 Miles from *Napoli* to the North-East, and 14 from *Corinth* to the South-East.

Daman, a celebrated Port on the West of *Malabar*, in 20. deg. of Northern Latitude, in the hands of the *Portuguese*.

Damascus, is the principal, and the most ancient Town in *Syria*: seated in a Plain, surrounded with

Mountains

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Mountains, 140 Miles from *Jerusalem* to the South, and *Antioch* to the North. This City is so ancient, that it is not known when, or by whom it was built; but it is mentioned by *Abraham*. In the succeeding Ages of the World, it followed the fate of *Syria*, successively subject to all the four great Empires, and famous under all; but then the Conversion of *St. Paul*, which happened in part near, and in part within this City, is one of the greatest things that has in the course of so many Ages befallen it. This was also one of the first great Cities the *Saracens* took from the *Romans*, after a Siege of six Months, in 636. by *Omar*, the Successor of *Abubeker*. In 813. it was made the Seat of one of their *Califs*. *Babylon* being the second, and *Grand Cairo* the third. *Conradus III.* Emperor of *Germany* attempted in 1147. to reduce it; without any good success, by reason of the Divisions amongst the Christians in the Holy Land. In 1298. it was taken by *Cassan* the Turk, and 30000 *Saracens* slain; but the *Saracens* soon after recovered it. About 1395. it became a Prey to that *Flagellum Dei*, *Tamerlane*, the great *Scythian* Conqueror: after this it was subject to the Sultans of *Egypt*; till *Selim I.* about 1514. subjected it to the *Ottoman* Empire, under which it still is. This City is an Archbishops See, under the Patriarch of *Antioch*; the Seat of one of the *Turkish* *Visiers*; in a fruitful Valley, yet not mightily inhabited of latter times; being more visited by Pilgrims of

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the Turkish, and Christian Religion, than by Merchants. The Current of the Trade running by *Aleppo*, fifty Miles more North. Long. 69. 00. Lat. 33. 00.

Dambea, a Kingdom in *Ethiopia* in *Africa*, near the Fountains of the *Nile*, which has a Lake in it of the same name, twenty five French Leagues in length, and sixteen in breadth; encompassed on all sides by Mountains, out of which arise a vast number of Rivers, to form this Lake, called *Bar-Dambea*, the Sea of *Dambea* in the *Ethiopic* Language: and out of these Waters, thus united, the *Nile* springeth, at some distance from the Mountains. Vide *Nile*.

Damiata, a City of *Egypt*, upon one of the more Eastern mouths of the *Nile*: anciently called *Tamiata*, and now by the *Arabians* *Damiat*. This City stands on the opposite shoar to *Pelusium*, and grew out of the Ruins of it. Taken by the Christians in 1218. but in 1221. they were forced to restore it, being involved in such Miseries by the Waters that were let loose upon them, that they must otherwise have perished: after this it was retaken by *Lewis IX.* in 1249. who being afterwards taken Prisoner by the *Sultan*, was forced to restore it as his Ransom: after which the *Saracens* burnt it. This is an Archbishops See, under the Patriarch of *Alexandria*. Long. 63. 20. Lat. 31. 10.

Damor, *Leon*, a River in *Phœnicia*, which ariseth from Mount *Lebanon*, and falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea, between *Sydon* and *Bayrut*.

Damvillers, *Damvillerum*, a strong Town in *Luxemburgh*, upon the River *Maes*, seated upon a Hill, five Leagues from *Verdun* to the North, and about eight German Miles from *Thionville* to the West. Taken by the French in 1637. and annexed to the Dutchy of *Lorraine*; but in 1673. dismantled.

Danambre Boristhenes, see the *Nieper*, a River of Poland.

Dangala, a City of the Upper *Aethiopia*, upon the Nile, in the Kingdom of *Gorbani*, towards the North, in Long. 55. Lat. 19.

Danneberg, a Town and County, in the Dukedom of *Lunenburg*, upon the River *Tetza*, four Miles from the *Elb*, and seven from *Lunenburg* to the South-East. The Town has a Castle belonging to it. The County belongs to the Duke of *Zell*, and is extended from East to West upon the *Elb*, between the Dukedom of *Mecklenburgh* to the North, the Marquisate of *Brandenburg* to the South and East, and the Dukedom of *Lunenburg* to the West: it had heretofore Earls of its own, but *Nicolas*, the last of them, in 1303. sold it to *Otto* Duke of *Brunswick*: of latter times it was under the Duke of *Wolfenbuttel*, and by him was granted in 1671. to the D. of *Zell*.

Dantick, *Dantzik*, *Dantiscum*, *Gedamum*, called by the Inhabitants, and *Poles Danske*, and *Danzig* by the Germans, is a vast, well fortified City of Poland; the Capital of *Prussia*, in the little *Pomerania*; with a noble Haven upon the *Vistula*, which a League below dischargeth it self into the Bay

of *Dantzick*, a part of the *Baltick* Sea. So watered by two other Rivers, the *Rodaun*, and the *Moslau*; towards the South and West it has some Hills, which in 1656. were first fortified against the Swedes. This City is Imperial and Free, belonging originally to the Empire. *Przemislaus* King of Poland, in 1295. first walled it against the Knights of the *Teutonic* Order, as *Cromerus* saith, l. 11. after this it was betray'd to the Marquess of *Brandenburg*, by one *Peter Chancellor* of *Pomerania*, who being in wrath with *Uladislaus Lochicus* his Master, King of Poland; and the Castle thereupon surpris'd by the *Teutonic* Order, (who pretended to assist *Uladislaus*,) they demanded a vast Sum of Money, which the Citizens refusing to pay, they proceeded to take the City, to plunder and slay great numbers of the Inhabitants. In 1310. *Sigismundus Augustus* took away half the Customs, upon their disrespect to his Ambassador, who was sent to quiet them, then in Tumult and Disorder: he reserved also the greater Causes to the Determination of the Diet of Poland, contrary to the Privilege granted by *Casimirus*, his Predecessor. In 1569. *Steephanus* King of Poland, Proscribed them, for taking part with the House of *Austria* against him; which Quarrel was ended by the Mediation of the Neighbor Princes. In 1597. *Uladislaus IV.* had also some Controversies with this City, about their Imposts. The Protestant Religion is imbraced here: no Man is admitted into the Senate,

except

except he be a *Lutheran*. In 1596. the Senate granted the Jesuits the Monastery of *St. Bridges*, and *St. Maries Church*; but the City opposed it so vigorously that three days after they were forced to recall their Edict. In 1657. this City was forced to burn her own Suburbs, to prevent their being taken by the *Swedes*. It lies in Long. 41. 30. Lat. 54. 20.

Danube, *Danubius*, *Ister*, is one of the greatest Rivers in *Europe*, and no less celebrated both in Ancient and Modern Story: called *Danubius* and *Ister*, whence *Ovid*. lib. 1. de Pont.

Stat vetus Urbs ripa vicina Binominis Istri.

The upper part next the Fountains, was for the most part called the *Danube*; and the lower from *Illyricus*, or *Sclavonia*, the *Ister*, as *Pliny* saith: by the *Germans*, *Donaue*, by the *French* *Danube*, by the *Italians* *Danubio*, by the *Poles* *Dunay*, by the *Turks* *Tuna*. It riseth in the County of *Bar*, in *Suabia*, four German Miles from *Freiburg* to the East, and 9 from *Basil* to the North-East: running North-East, it passeth by *Ulm*, having received a great many smaller Rivers on both sides, which for brevity I must omit. At *Leucy* it entereth *Bavaria*, and a little further from the South receiveth the *Leck*, which passeth by *Ausprug*; and still continuing its Course as far as *Regensburg*, it then turns and runs more Easterly to the Confines of *Austria*, where at *Passau* it entertains the vast River *Inn*, which comes from *Inspruck*, and brings

many other with it: from hence it goeth to *Vienna*, where it makes an Island; then washeth the Walls of *Presburgh*, the Capital of the Upper *Hungary*; where it divides and makes the Island of *Schut*: at *Comora* it unites again, and goes on to *Gran*, bending its course more Southerly; from whence it passeth to *Buda*, the Capital of all *Hungary*, where it makes two other Islands, one above *Buda*, and another a little beneath *Colocza*: the *Sarawitz*, which comes from *Alba-Regalis*, falls into it from the West; then the *Drave* at *Esseek*, then the *Tibiscus*, a vast River of Upper *Hungary*, from the East; and the *Save* again on the West by *Belgrade*, which is the first Town of *Servia*: from hence its course is more East, having *Moldavia*, *Walachia*, and *Bialogrod* on the North; *Servia*, and *Bulgaria* on the South; where it makes many Isles, and then entereth the *Euxine*, or Black Sea, by three great outlets; the two more Northerly, being as it were reunited in the very entry of them into the Sea. Dr. *Edward Browne*, in his Travels, saith, That at *Crainburgh*, not far distant from the Head, it appeared a considerable Stream: a little after from the City *Ulm*, in *Suevia*, where it beginneth to be Navigable, it continues a long course; passing by *Ingolstadt*, *Ratisbone*, *Seraubing*, *Passau*, *Linex*, and *Vienna*, unto *Presburgh*; from whence through *Hungary* it makes a Course of above three hundred Miles, before it passes by *Belgrade*: it drinketh

in above sixty considerable Rivers: and in a sober Account performs a Course of above 1500 Miles from its rise to its fall. This River has had many Naval Fights upon it, between the *Turks* and *Christians*: at one time there was twenty Gallies, eighty small Pinnaces, and little less than an hundred Ships of Burthen, employed upon it, in a Siege of *Buda*: at the Siege of *Belgrade*, *Mahomet* the Great brought two hundred Ships and Gallies up the Stream; the *Hungarians* sent so many from *Buda* down the Stream, that after a sharp Encounter, the *Hungarians* took twenty, and forced the rest on shoar near the Camp; so that *Mahomet* was forced to burn them to prevent their being taken by the *Christians*. This perhaps is more than can be said of any other River in the World: it abounds in good Fish, as Trouts, Perches, large and delicious Carps, exceeding (saith *Dr. Broune*) any I have seen, &c. some of which is every year salted, and sent into other parts. This River, to conclude, was for many Ages the boundary on this side of the *Roman* Empire, against the barbarous Nations; accordingly the *Roman* Legions had their Itations upon its Banks; they were the Founders of many of the Cities; and many memorable Actions in those early days happened near it, sometimes between the *Romans* themselves, and sometimes between them and the *Barbarians*.

Darby, *Darbia*, is both a City and a County in *England*. The County has *Nottinghamshire* on the East, *Leicestershire* on the

South, *Staffordshire* on the West, and *Yorkshire* on the North. The River *Derwent* divides it into two parts, running North and South, and at last falls into *Trent*, which is its Southern boundary. That part which lies East of *Derwent* is Plain and Fruitful, the Western parts are more Mountainous and Barren; but abound in Mines of Lead, Iron, Coals; and afford good Pasture for Sheep. In the South-East part of this County upon the River *Derwent*, lieth the City of *Derby*, which first takes its name from the River, and then lends it to the County; a fine, rich, well-traded City: on the East side it has *Derwent*, covered by a Stone-Bridge; on the South it hath a clear Rivolet called *Mertenbrook*; and within it, five Parish Churches. *Thomas* Lord *Stanley*, was created Earl of *Darby* in 1486. by *Hen. VII.* in the first year of his Reign. The present *William* *Stanley*, who is the ninth Earl of this Family (and the fourth of *England*) succeeded *Charles* his Father in 1672.

Darbon, *Alpheus*, a River in the middle of the *Morea*, which falls into the *Ladon*, which falls into the *Orsea*, which divides at *Pilus*: one branch called *Illiac*, runs West, and entereth the Ocean over against *Zant*; the other (*Alpheo*), runs South, and entereth the Gulph of *Arcadia*, over against the Isle of *Stroffad*, 20 Miles N.W. of *Arcadia*.

Darda, a strong Fort at the North end of the Bridge of *Esseck*, built by the *Turks* in 1686. and taken by the *Germans* when they burnt the Bridge: retaken by the *D.*

of *Lorrain* in 1687. and design'd to be fortified, but soon after deserted rather, that the *Turks* might have a free Passage to their ruin, as came to pass *Aug. 12. 1687.* when they received the greatest overthrow near this Place, which has befallen them in this last Century. See *Mohatz*.

The *Dardanelles*, *Dardanium*, *Dardania*, are two Castles built by *Mahomet II.* the one in *Europe*, where anciently stood *Cestos*; the other in *Asia*, in the place of *Abidos*, upon the straightest part of the *Hellepont*. They stand 200 Miles South of *Constantinople*, as being the Keys of that City; the famous *Monsieur Thevenot*, who saw them in 1655. thus describes them (as he is translated.) That which is in *Romania*, on the side of *Europe*, is built in a Triangular Form, at the foot of an Hill, which commands and covers it, where there is a little Town. This Castle hath 3 Towers covered with *Lead*, whereof two are towards the Land, and the third which is the biggest, upon the Harbor. It hath (saith he) as I could discern with a *Perspective Glass*, about 20 Port-holes level with the Water; in which besides what I could observe by my Glasses, I was assured, that a Man might easily creep into some of the Guns, they were of such a prodigious Bore. The other on the *Asia* side, is in a Plain, and seemed to me to be almost square. It hath 3 Towers on each side, and a Dungeon or Platform in the middle; but not so many Gun-holes as the other. These Castles are of no strength to Landward, being only design'd against Ships, as *Mr. Sandys*, and all observe; but they were kept

by strong Garrisons. This Place is famous for the Loves of *Hero* and *Leander*, the Passage of *Xerxes* by a Bridge of Boats, the Passage of the *Turks*, a little above these Castles; and of later times, for 3 Naval Victories obtain'd here by the *Venetians*, in 1655. 56. and 57: since that, the *Turks* have built two other Castles, which bear just upon the Entrance of the *Hellepont*, about three Miles more South than the old *Dardanelles*. That on *Asia* side, lieth not above two Miles from *Troas* upon a flat Ground. That on *Europe*, on the side of an Hill, with round Towers, and several Ascents after the old fashion, as *Mr. Wheeler* observes; which he saith were built since *Mr. Sandy's* time, and in all probability since 1655. upon the occasion of those *Venetian* Victories. The *Turks* call *Lepanto* and *Patras*, at the entrance of the Bay or Gulph of *Lepanto*, or *Corinth*, the *Dardanelles*, by way of allusion. There are two other such Castles call'd the *Dardanelles* of the Gulph of *Larta* in *Epirus*, 80 English Miles N. W. from *Lepanto*.

Darmstad, *Darmstadium*, a Town in the County of *Gerawer* in *Francia*, upon the River *Darmstad*, which has a fine Castle, where the *Landgrave* of *Gerawer*, or *Darmstad* resides. It stands two Miles from the *Rhine*, and three from *Frankfort* on the *Mayn* towards the South.

Darwent, a River of *Darbyshire*, another in *Cumberland*, and a third in *Yorkshire*; *Sir Francis Ratcliff* of *Dilston*, in the County of *Cumberland*, was, made Earl of *Darwent-Water*, by King *James II.* *August 24. 1687.* Baron of *Tindale*,

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and Vicount *Ratcliff*, and *Langley*. See *Derwent*.

Dauphine, Allobroges, Delphinatus, a great Province in the South-East part of *France*; bounded on the East by *Piedmont*; on the North by *Savoy*, and *La Bresse*, from which it is separated by the River *Rhone*; on the West by *Lion*, and *Vivaraïs*, from which the same River divides it; and on the South by *Provence*. It had heretofore Princes of its own, called the *Daulphines*; but *Humbartus II.* their last Prince in 1343. gave this Principality to *Philip de Valois* King of *France*, upon Condition that the Eldest Son of the King of *France* should bear this Title, which has been ever since observed. The principal City is *Grenoble*, upon the River *Isere*, which falls into the *Rhone*, at *Valence*, 20 Miles beneath *Lion*.

Dax, Aqua Augusta vel Tarbellica, Tasta. See *Aqqs*.

Dead Sea, the Lake where *Sodom* stood in *Judea*.

Dean, a Forest in *Glostershire*, on the North-West Shoar of the River *Severn*; once a vast and wonderful thick Forest, so that it was a Harbor for Thieves; but since the discovery of some rich Mines of *Iron* here, much thinned.

Decan, or *Decam*, is a very great Kingdom in the Promontory of *Malabar* in the *East-Indies*; bounded on the West by the *Indian*, or *Arabian Ocean*; on the North by the Kingdom of *Guzarat*; on the East by that of *Golconda*; and on the South by the Kingdom of *Bisnagar*. The Capital of it is *Visapar*; and the greatest part

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has been subdued by the *Moguls*, or divided into petty Kingdoms; of which see Mr. *Thevenor's Travels*.

Dee, Deva, a River called by the *Welsh* *fridwy*, ariseth in *Merinothshire*, from the Lake of *Llynsegid*; and running North-West, takes in the River of *Alwen* in the same County; then passeth into *Denbighshire*, and becomes a boundary between that and *Shropshire*, admitting (another of its boundaries,) the River *Kerriog*; and passing by *Bangor* the famous old *Welsh* Monastery, it entereth *Cheshire* at *Shocklidge*: at *Alford* it takes in another small River, and in *Flintshire* the River *Allen*; so having divided *Cheshire* from *Flintshire* at *West-Chester*; it falls into the *Irish Sea*, making a great Haven, called by the *Welsh* *Eee, Ecu*, by the *English* *Dee Mouth*.

Dee, Dea, a River in *Scotland*, in *Galloway*, which riseth in the borders of *Coila*; and running South, takes in many other small Rivers, and at last buries it self in *Solway Fyrth*; which parts *Scotland* from the North-West of *England* at *Kirkubrig*, a famous Town of *Galloway*, 11 Miles East of *Wichern*.

Deistan, Oxus, a River of *Bactria*.

Deizer, Dordomana, a City of *Persia*.

Delft, Delphi, a City of the Province of *Holland*, which gives name to a District; one of the principal Cities of that State, very populous, and well built. Here is the Monument of *William of Nassam*, the

the Founder of the *Low-Country* Liberty, who was here Assassinated by the *Spaniards*. It is not above one League from the *Hague*, three from *Rotterdam*, and as many from *Leiden*.

Delly, a great City and Kingdom under the *Mogul*, in the *East-Indies*, upon the River *Gemina*, one hundred Miles from *Agria* to the North towards *Labor*: length of time had much wasted it; whereupon *Chah Jehan*, the Father of *Aurangzeb*, Emperor of that Country, in the Year 1625. built up another vast one by it, called *Chah Jehan-Abad*, or shorter *Jehan-Abad*, that it might be the Capital of his Empire: since which it has flourished, and increased above any City in the *Indies*, as *Bernerius* (cited by *Baudrand*) saith, who had often seen it. This City was the Seat of *Porus* the *Indian* King, who made himself famous by his Wars with *Alexander* the Great. Near it stands a Pyramid or Obelisk of Stone, which by its unknown Characters seems to be of great Antiquity; thought in the *Indies* to have been erected by *Alexander* the Great, after the Defeat of *Porus*. The River *Gemina* on which this City stands, runs East, and falls into the *Ganges*. The Fortrefs of it is half a League in compass, with round Towers, at the distance of every ten Battlements: the Ditches are full of Water, Wharf-

ed with Stone; and it has lovely Gardens round about it. In this Citadel is the Royal Palace. The Town has no Ditches, but Walls filled up with Earth behind, and Towers.

Delphos, a City of *Phocis* in *Achaia*, at the foot of Mount *Parnassus*, which in ancient times was very great, though not walled otherwise than by the steep Rocks that encompassed it; it had a Castle which stood on the top of a Rock, now called *La Castri*. This Place once so famous for the Temple of *Apollo Pythius*, and the Oracle which the *Gauls* under *Brennus* attempted in vain to spoil, in Christian times became a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Athens*: but since it fell into the hands of the devouring *Turks*, it is become a poor small Village: Twenty Miles West from *Leucadia*, forty from *Lepanto* to the East, and about seven, saith *Baudrand*, from the Bay of *Corinth*.

Demer, *Tabuda*, a River in *Brabant*.

Denbigh, *Denbigha*, one of the twelve Shires in *Wales*, has the *Irish* Sea on the North; *Flintshire* on the East; *Merioneth* on the South, and *Carnarvan* on the West. The principal Rivers are *Clwyd*, *Elwy*, and *Conwey*, which last separates this Shire from *Carnarvan*. The West part is barren; the middle, where the *Clwyd* runneth, is plain and very fruitful; the last part (except what lies upon the *Dee*) is less fertile.

fertil. *Denbigh*, the principal Town, stands upon a declining Rock, *H. Lacy* Earl of *Lincoln*, obtaining a Grant of this Place from *Edward I.* walled it, and set up a Castle on the South side; but wanting Water, and being of difficult Access, the Inhabitants have by degrees removed their Dwellings nearer the River; and in Mr. *Cambdens* times were building a second Church, the former not being able to contain the Inhabitants. This Town has the River *Aled* or *Elwy* on the West, and the *Clwyd* on the East, which meet beneath it to the North: it has a Bridge over both of them; the later Maps, place the *Elwy* on the South of the Town. It stands 15 Miles from *Chester* to the West, and four from *S. Asaph* to the South. The Right Honorable *William Fielding* is Earl of *Denbigh*, and the fourth Earl of his Family.

Dendermonde, *Teneramunda*, is a strong Town in *Flanders*, upon the River *Schelde*, where the *Tenera* from *Alost* falls into it; lying in the middle between *Gant* and *Antwerp*, about 5 Leagues from either.

Denmark, *Denemarck*, *Dania*, *Cimbricus Chersonesus*, called by the *Italians* and *Spaniards* *Danimarca*, by the *Poles* *Dnnska*. Is one of the most ancient Kingdoms of *Europe*, yet of no great Extent. Part of a vast *Peninsula*, called of old *Cimbricus Chersonesus*, in middle time *Futland*, and some Islands in the Eastern and *Baltick* Sea, make the body of this Kingdom; except that the Kingdom of *Nor-*

way is now annexed to it: It was once a part of the Kingdom of the *Goths*; but now a separate Kingdom, consisting of two parts, *Futland* and the *Isles*. The North of *Futland* only is under the King of *Denmark*, viz. *Nort Futland*, the Northern parts of *Suder Futland*. Of the Islands; *Zeeland*, *Fuynen*, and *Bornholm* in the *Baltick* Sea, and *Island* in the *Virgiovian* Ocean are the chief: *Coppenbague* in the Isle of *Zeeland*, is the Capital of the whole. There were also 3 Counties on the *Norway* side; *Blecklen*, *Schania*, and *Haland*, which belonged originally to *Denmark*: but in 1645. by the Treaty of *Broom-Boa*, these and some other Islands were surrendered by *Christian IV.* to the *Swedes* for ever; and again in 1658. and 1660. confirmed to the *Swedes*. This Kingdom had heretofore the Isles of *Sbetland* on the North of *Scorland*, which were granted to *James VI.* as a part of his *Queens Dowry*. The King of *Denmark* possesseth also in *Germany*, 1. Half the Dukedom of *Holfatia*. 2. The Counties of *Oldenburgh*, and that of *Delmenhorst*; which two fell to him by Inheritance from the last Count of *Oldenburgh*. Till 1660. it was Elective, but then made Hereditary by *Frederick III.* The *Danes* have also enlarged their Princes Bounds, by planting a New *Denmark* in the N. of *America*. This Kingdom once was one of the most Powerful in *Europe*; but by the fate of time, War, and other human Calamities, reduced to the state in which it now is.

Denia, a Sea-Port in the Kingdom of *Valentia*, in *Spain*, over against the Isle of *Tyrica*, on the *Mediterranean Sea*, eleven Miles from *Valentia* to the South.

St. Dennis en Vaux, ad *Sanctum Dionysium in Vallibus*. A Town in the Dukedom of *Orleans* in *France*.

St. Dennis Carriere, a Town and a famous Monastery in the Isle of *France*, 2 Leagues from *Paris* to the South; one of the richest Monasteries in that Kingdom, upon the River *Crou*, which a little lower falls into the *Seine*. The Abbey was founded in 636. by *Dagobert King of France*, in honor of *S. Dennis*, whose Bones sleep here. But the Church was rebuilt since by *Suggerus*, one of their Abbats, in three Years and three Months, ending in 1144. Here are the Tombs of the Kings of *France*. Some of which have died here too.

St. Dennis, a Town in *Normandy*, in the Forest of *Lions*, on the Borders of *Beauvois*, in which *Henry I.* King of *England* died.

Derbent, *Caucasie Portæ*, *Porta ferrea*, *Alexandria*, a City of *Persia*, upon the *Caspian Sea*, between the Foot of Mount *Caucasus*, and that Sea; on the Borders of *Georgia*, near the River *Korr*: called by the *Turks* *Demir*, or *Temir Capi*; that is, the *Iron Gate*; not that there is any *Iron Gate*, but by reason of the strength and Fortifications of this City; which are such as may resist the fury of almost any Enemy, the Passage being but three hundred Paces. It has a fine Haven, and a strong Ca-

stle, in the hands of the King of *Persia*: but it is declining, the lower part next the Sea, being little or nothing inhabited. It is said *Alexander the Great* built this City, to shut up that Passage against the *Scythians*, who were always the Terror of the civilized World, and have been often the Scourges of it. Long. 80. 00. Lat. 49. 00.

Derby. See *Darby*.

Derote, *Latone*, a famous City in the *Egyptian Delta*, which is still extant, and of some consideration; but without any Walls, as *Zeiglerus* saith.

Derpt, *Torpatum*, a City of *Livonia*, called *Juriogrod* by the *Russ*. A small City belonging to the *Poles*, in the Province of *Odenpoo*, upon the River *Embeck*, near the Lake of *Peibas* on the West side, 21 Miles from *Reuel* to the South-East, and 14 from *Pleskow* to the West. Anciently a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Riga*, from 1230. but the Bishoprick is now extinct. Taken by the *Swedes* in 1625: under the Command of *James de la Gardie*. And in 1632. there was an University opened in it by *Gustavus Adolphus King of Sweden*.

Derry, *Roboretum*, *Derra*, *Deria*, commonly called *London-Derry*, is both a City and a County in the Province of *Ulster* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*. The County is bounded on the North by the Ocean, on the East by *Antrim*, on the South by *Tyrone*, and on the W. by *Dunglass*; and was heretofore called *Colrane*. The City is a Colony from *London*, sent about 100 Years since into these parts;

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parts; and in 1664. the Bishops See was removed from *Rapoe* hither. In the great Massacre it preserved it self, and afforded shelter to as many as fled to it; the *Irish* being neither able to surprize nor Master it: seated on the Western Shoar of the Lake of *L. Foyle*, 12 Miles from the Sea. Several thousands of this place perished through Sicknefs and Famine in the time they held it out for *K. William*. At last they were Relieved by Major General *Kirke*, July 29. 1689. whereupon King *James II.* His Men immediately decamped, leaving but little appearance of a Siege behind them by the damage done to the Houses or Walls; being proposed rather to reduce it by Famine, after King *James's* own presence, and all the inviting means that could be used by him, had proved ineffectual to alter the resolutions of the people there.

Dertmouth, a fine Town and Haven in the South-West part of *Devonshire*, upon the River *Dert*, from whence it is so called; 24 Miles South of *Exceter*. The Haven is much frequented by Merchants, and for that cause secured by two Castles or Forts. The Town has also a Mayor by the Grant of *Edward III.* And has often defended it self stoutly against the *French*; but especially in 1404. when *de Castell* a *French* Man, (who by his Men of War and Pyracies had stopped all Commerce in these parts, and burnt *Plymouth*.) upon his attempting this Place, was by the Women and Country people intercepted, and slain with all his

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Company. The Loyal Collonel *George Legge*, was by *Charles II.* created Baron of *Dertmouth*, November 2. 1682. and by *James II.* Earl of *Dertmouth*. The River *Dert* riseth in the same County West of *Chegsforde*; and running South, takes in a small Rivolet which comes from *Ashburton*, giving its Name on the West to a place called *Dertmore*; at *Dean Prior* on the West, it takes in another; and a little further, one called *Harborne* on the same side; from whence it passeth to its Outlet or Mouth, having performed a course of about twenty Miles.

Derwent, a River of *Derbshire*, which riseth in the Confines of the County of *York*; and running South, divides that whole County into two parts; at *Bromford* it takes in *New River*; about 5 Miles further to the South, the *Wye*; then on the East side the *Amber* at *Danfield*, another from the West; and at *Derby*, one called *Merton-Brook*; then having reached the other extremity of this County, the *Trent*, there and in that noble River it ends.

Desize, or *Decize*, *Decetia*, a small City on the *Loire*, in the County of *Nivergne*; ten Miles from *Nevers* to the North-East, and eight from *Moulins*, where the River *Airon* falls into the *Loire*.

Desmond, *Desmonia*, by the *Irish* *Deswown*, is a County of the Province of *Mounster*, in the South-West part of *Ireland*, upon the Rivers *Mare* and *Bantry*; having *Kery* on the North, the Ocean on the West, and *Cork* on the South

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South and East. It has two small Towns, *Doneyne* on the North, and *Ardey* on the South of *Mare*. *William Fielding* Earl of *Denbigh*, is Earl of *Desmond* also.

Dessau, Desavia, a strong Town in the Upper Saxony upon the River *Elb*, 6 Miles from *Mecydburg* to the East, and 5 from *Wittenberg* to the West: the usual Residence of the Prince of *Anbault*: at this Town the River *Multa* enters the *Elb* from the South: also famous for a Victory obtained by *Albert Wallenstein* over Count *Mansfield*, in 1625.

Dethgle, Tigris, a River of *Mesopotamia*.

Deva, a Town of *Guipuscoa* in *Spain*, upon the Bay of *Biscay*, upon a River of the same Name; 10 Miles from *Valenzia* to the East, and the same distance from *S. Sebastian* to the West; having a very convenient Haven. The River riseth in the Mountains of *Segura*; and running North, falls here into the Bay of *Biscay*, after a course of about 20 Miles, in the middle of which it salutes the City of *Placentia*.

Develtus, Develto, called by the *Bulgarians Zagoria*, or *Zagora*, is a City of *Bulgaria*, at the Foot of the Mountains, upon the River *Panize*; 10 German Miles from the *Euxine* Sea, 18 from *Adrinople* to the North-East; in the very Confines of *Romania* and *Bulgaria*: heretofore a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Adrinople*, but now raised to an Archbishoprick it self.

Deventer, Deventria, a City in the Province of *Over-Iffel*, which is

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the Capital of that Province. It stands upon the *Iffel*, 4 Miles from *Zwol* to the West, and 7 from *Nimeguen* to the North-West. Made a Bishops See, by Pope *Paul IV.* in 1559. Betrayed to the *Spaniards* in 1587. Subdued and brought under the *United Provinces* again in 1591. Taken by the *French* in 1672. and deserted in 1674. It is surrounded on all sides with Water, and very strongly fortified.

Devonshire, Devonja, is one of the Southern Counties of *England*, which takes its Name from the *Danmonii*, the ancient *British* Inhabitants. On the North it is bounded by the *Irish* Sea, on the West by *Cornwall*, (from which it is divided by the River *Tamar*;) on the South by the *British* Sea, and on the East by *Somersetshire* and *Dorsetshire*. It hath on both these Seas many good Harbours; and is rich in Mines, especially the Western parts. It abounds in pleasant Meadows, fine Woods, rich Towns; in other places where the Soil is more barren, it is yet improvable, and rewards the Tillers industry. The chief City is *Exeter*, next to which is *Plymouth*. The Honorable *William Cavendish*, is Earl of this County, whose Grandfather *William* obtained this Honor from *James I.* August 20. 1618. and has enjoyed it ever since 1628.

Deux-Ponts, Bipontium, a small Dukedom and City in the Palatinate of the *Rhine*. See *Zuveybrucken*.

Dewsberg, a Mountain in *Austria*. See *Henstberg*.

Diarbech, Mesopotamia, a Country in *Asia*, between the *Euphrates*

tos, and the *Tygris*, which is now in the hands of the *Turks*.

Diargument, *Hyrcania*, a Province in the North-East part of the Kingdom of *Persia*.

Die, Dia, Dea, a City in the *Dauphinate* in *France*; heretofore a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Vienne*, but in 1275. by Pope Gregory IX. united to that of *Valence*. This City stands on the North side of the River *Drome*, which falls into the *Rhose*, 8 Miles from *Valence* to the East, and 11 from *Grenoble* to the South-West. It is a *Roman Town*, called by *Anoninus Dea Augusta*, and in the Councils *Dia*.

Dieppe, Deppa, a strong Sea-Port Town, which has a noble Haven, in *Normandy* in *France*, upon the River *Arques*, 14 Miles from *Roan* to the North, right overagainst *Lewin* in *Suffex*. This Town is remarkable for its Loyalty to *Henry the Great* of *France*; who retiring hither, and not long after receiving a supply from Queen *Elizabeth* of 22000 *l.* in Gold, and 4000 Men, under the Lord *Willoughby*, beat the Duke of *Main*, the General of the Leaguers, after all his confidence, that he should either take this distressed Prince Prisoner, or drive him out of *France*. Which great Victory was unexpectedly gained in 1589.

Dictmarsh, a part of *Futland* in the Dukedom of *Holfatia*, at the Mouth of the *Elbe*; having the Ocean on the West, *Holfatia* on the East, the *Elbe* on the South, and the Dukedom of *Sleswick* on the North. The Inhabitants Rebel-

ling against the Kings of *Holfatia* in 1500. obtained a great Victory; but in 1559. *Adolph*, Duke of *Holfatia*, being employed by *Frederick II.* King of *Denmark*, Conquered them, and deprived them of a barbarous Liberty, which they had maintained 400 years. The South part of the Territory is under the King of *Denmark*, whose Eldest Son is to Reside here; and the North part, under the Duke of *Holfatia*, which is separated from the Dukedom of *Sleswick*, by the River *Eyder*.

Digne, Dinia, a City in *Provence*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Embrun*; it stands upon the River *Bleonne*, 10 Miles from *Embrun* to the South, and 32 from *Avignon* to the North-East. It is a very fine City.

Dijon, Divionum, the Capital City of the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, and the Seat of the Parliament, upon the River *Ouche*; sixteen Leagues from *Langres* to the South, thirty six from *Lyon* to the North. It is a great and well built City, and has an old Castle, and a small Territory belonging to it. Long. 26. 02. Lat. 46. 50. *Aurelian* the Emperor walled it. The Children of *Hugh Capet*, who made this the Capital of the Kingdom of *Burgundy*, much enlarged and beautified it. Under the Dukes of *Burgundy* it had Counts; and *Lewis XI.* who got the Possession of it, after the death of the last Duke of *Burgundy*, by the means of the then Prince of *Orange*, built the Castle to keep the Inhabitants in subjection.

The Reformed Religion, in 1562, beginning to spread here, was extinguished by an Edict; those that imbraced it being disarmed, and some of them banished. Near this City *S. Bernard* was born. There was a *French* Council held here in 1075, and another in 1196. By a Stone with an old *Roman* Inscription here found, it appears that this City was in those times called *Dibione*.

Dillingen, Dilinga, a City upon the *Danube*, in the Diocess of *Auspurg*, 7 Miles East of *Ulm*, and the same distance North-West from *Auspurg*. An University here was Founded by Cardinal *Otto Trucio*, Bishop of *Auspurg*, under Pope *Julius III.* in 1549. This City and the County belonging to it, were united for ever to the Bishoprick of *Auspurg*, by *Hermanus* the last Count, Bishop of this Diocess, who died about the year 1260. The Jesuits of *Dillingen*, gave great provocations to the *Swedish* War in *Germany*; by persuading *Ferdinand II.* that the Protestants of his times, were not the same with those of 1530, tolerated by *Charles V.* and therefore the Emperor who was then Victorious, was not obliged to keep the Peace with them: by which insinuations, in 1629, they put that Prince on those Actions, which brought on a War that had like to have ended in the ruin of the House of *Austria*, the *German* Liberty, the Empire, and the *Roman* Catholic Religion there.

Dillemburgh, a Town and County in the Circle of the *Rhine* in *Westermale*. The Town stands on the River *Dilla*, five *German* Miles

from *Marpurgh* to the West, and 11 from *Franckfort* upon a Hill; and has a strong Castle, in which the Counts Reside: the County is called by the *Germans*, *Wass Grafschaft von Dillenburgh*; bounded on the East by *Hassia*, on the North by *Westphalia*, on the West by the *Rhine*, and on the South by *Solmis*. This is under the Dominion of its own Prince, who is of the Family of *Nassau*. There is in it, besides *Dillemburgh*, a Town called *Herborn*, which is an University.

Dimel, Dimola, Dilla, a River of *Germany*, which divides *Hassia* from *Westphalia*; and falls into the *Weser* at *Helmerstrusen*, seven Miles East of *Paterborn*.

Dimitrado, Demetrias, a small Town in *Theffalia*, which was heretofore a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Larissa*, from which it stands twenty Miles to the East.

Dimotuc, Didymotyches, a City of *Thrace*, upon the River *Hebrus*, which almost surrounds it, about seven Miles from *Adrianople* to the South: formerly a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Adrianople*, but now an Archbishop's. *Bajazer*, one of the *Turkish* Emperors, was born here, who resigned the Empire, and retired hither again.

Dinant, Dinantium, a Town in the Bishoprick of *Leige*, upon the River *Maes*, over which it has a Stone Bridge that has been ruined often, but now repaired; ten *German* Miles from *Brussels* to the North-East. There is another Town of the same name in the Duchy of *Britain* in *France*, upon the River *Rance*, five Miles South of

S. Malo, which was heretofore a strong place:

Dingle, *Dingle*, a small Town, and a convenient Port, in the County of *Kerry*, in the Province of *Mounster*, in the South-West part of *Ireland*; which stands upon a large Bay of the same Name, seventy *Englisch* Miles West of *Cork*. There is a Marsh in the County of *Suffolk* of the same Name; which signifies *Salt water washes*, as Mr. *Cambden* seems to intimate.

Dinkespiel, a small Imperial City, in the Borders of *Franconia*, upon the River *Warnaw*, twelve Miles from *Ulm* to the North-East, and ten from *Nuremberg* to the South West. It belongs to the Circle of *Schwaben*.

Difne Axona, see *Aifne*.

Diu, a small Island, with a Fort upon it, in the Mouth of the River *Indus*, belonging to the *Portuguese*. It has also a small, but very strong City belonging to it, which the *Turks* once besieged in vain: this Island is a part of the Kingdom of *Guzarut*, and lies fifty Leagues from *Sutata* to the West, at the entrance of the Bay of *Cambaya*: it hath been in the Hands of the *Portuguese* ever since 1535.

Diue, a River in *Normandy*, which riseth near the Town of *Diue*: and running North-West, takes in the *Ante* at *Morteaux*, the *Leison*, and *Vie*, at *Hervetot*; the *Mauch*, the *Beveronne*, and some others, and falls into the *British* Sea below *Cabour*, five Miles and a half West of *Honfleure*.

Divertigi, *Selucia ad Belum*, a City of *Asia*, which was a Bishops

See, under the Archbishop of *Apamea*, lying in *Syria*, thirty Miles from *Antioch* to the East: it may be supposed to be now ruined, being hardly to be found in the later Maps.

Divice, a famous Fountain at *Burdeaux*.

Diul, *Indus*, the great River in the *East-Indies*.

Dixmuyde, or *Dixmude*, *Dixmuda*, a very strong Town in *Flanders*, in the Possession of the *Spaniards*, tho it has been often taken by the *French*. This Town stands upon the River *Ipre*, three Miles from *New-Port* to the South; and is now a Frontier Town against the *French*.

Doblin, *Dublinum*, a City in *Curland*, upon the River *Terwe*, in the Confines of *Samogitia*, six German Miles from *Mittaw* to the West, and fourteen from *Womis*, or *Mednici*, to the East. Under the Duke of *Curland*.

Dobroncha, *Epidaurus*, a Maritime City of *Dalmatia*.

Dobrzin, a Town in *Poland*, which is the Capital of a Palatinate, upon the *Vistula*, between *Ploczko* to the South, and *Wladislaw* to the North, a few Leagues above *Culm*. The Palatinate is usually taken for a part of that of *Ploczko*, on which it borders to the North, as it does on the *Vistula* to the West, and *Prussia* to the North.

Docastelli, *Lycastum*, a Town of *Cappadocia*, in the Borders of *Paphlagonia*, upon the Shoars of the *Euxine* Sea, near the Bay of *Amisenum*, between *Halis* and *Iris*, (*Iris*.) distant from *Amiso* to the East 36 Miles.

Docum,

Docum, Doccumum, Doccomium, one of the principal Towns in *Friesland*, four Leagues from *Leeuwarden* towards the North-West, and five from *Groningen*.

Doffrini, the Mountains of *Scandinavia*.

Doria, and *Doira*, a double River of *Piedmont*. The Greater, which is called *Doria Balta*, springeth from the *Greecian Alpes*, in the Borders of *Le Vallais*; and leaving *Aosta*, *Pont de S. Martino*, and *Inurea* to the East, at the latter it divides; sends one branch to *Vercelli*, called the *Naulio*; then continuing its Course, it receiveth from the West the *Cusfella*, and ends in the *Po* at *Verolengo*, or *S. Giovan*, thirty two Miles from *Alexandria* to the North-West. The Lesser *Doria* riseth in the *Cortian Alpes*, from the Mountains called the *Genebre*, in the *Dauphinate*; and running East, it washeth *Susa*, *Bogolengo*, and *Avigliana*; and falls into the *Po* not above half a Mile beneath *Turino*.

Dol, Dola, Neodunum Tollium, a City in the Lesser *Britainy* in *France*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tours*; call'd by the Ancients *NEODUNUM*; it stands in a Marshy Ground, and of no great Circumference; not above two Leagues from the *British Sea*.

Dolcigno, a Town in *Albania*, in the Confines of *Dalmatia*, near the Gulph of *Venice*; between the *Golfo di Cattaro* and *di lo Drin*; twelve German Miles North of *Durazzo*, and six West from *Sourary*.

Dole, a City in the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, strongly fortified, being the Capital of that Dukedom, the Seat of the Parliament, and an University. It stands upon the River *Dou*, nine Miles from *Dyon* to the East, and from *Verdun* to the North. This Town was taken from the *Spaniards* in 1668, retaken in 1674, and by the Treaty of *Nimeguen* annexed to the Crown of *France* for ever. The Country about, is called the *Bailage de Dole*, which together with the Town, was resigned to the French King.

Dollert, a vast Lake or Bay, at the Mouth of the River *Amasus*, between *Groningen* and *Emden*; which in 1277, was made by an Inundation of the Sea; in which 33 Villages were swallowed up, and irrecoverably lost; the South part of *Groningen* suffered not much less, by such another raging Overflow from *Groninger diep* in the year 1686.

Dombes, Tractus Dombensis, a small Territory of *France*, encompassed on all sides by *le Bresse*, except on the West, where it is bounded by the River *Saone*, which parts it from *Baufolois*. It lies between *Mascon* to the North, and *Lion* to the South; and tho small, is yet very fruitful; honored with the Title of a Principality under its own Princes of the House of *Bourbon*. The Capital of it is *Trevoux*, four Miles above *Lion* to the North. This Principality was given to *Lewis II. Duke of Bourbon*, by *Edward* the last Duke of the Race of *Baufolois*, in 1400.

Domexopolis Domitiopolis, once a famous City of *Isauria*, in the Lesser *Asia*; and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Seleucia*; now a poor Village.

Dominico, one of the *Caribby* Islands in North *America*, twenty Leagues in compass, discovered by the *Spaniards*, on a *Sunday*, and thence so called: Long. 322. 00. Lat. 14. 35. North-West of *Barbadoes*.

St. Domingo, the principal City in the Island of *Hispaniola*, built by *Bartholomew Columbus*, in 1494. on the East Bank of the River *Ozama*; and after in 1502. removed by *Nicholas de Obando*, then Governour of the Island, to the opposite Shoar. It is situate in a pleasant Country amongst rich Pastures, and has near it a safe and a large Haven; enriched with the Residence of the Governour, the Courts of Justice, an Archbishops See, many Religious Houses, and an Hospital to which belongs a Revenue of twenty thousand Ducats by the year. The Houses are neatly built, most of stone; the Town is walled, and has a Castle at the West-end of the Peer to defend the Haven. It was much greater before *Mexico* was taken; but has now not above six hundred Families of *Spaniards*; the rest, *Negroes*. Sir *Fran. Drake* in 1586. took it by force, and kept it a month, burning a great part of the Houses, and forcing the *Spaniards* to redeem the rest with money. Long. 305. 40. Lat. 14. 00.

Domitz, a strong Town, well fortified, in the Dukedom of *Mecklenburgh*, on the North side of the

Elbe, where it receives the *Elde*, in the Jurisdiction of the Duke of *Swerine*; 8 Miles above *Lavenburgh* to the West, and 10 from *Lunenburgh* to the East.

Dommele, a River of *Brabant*, which riseth near *Peer*; and running North, passeth by *Eyndhoven*, or *Eindoven*; then turning to the West, it falls into the River *Runne*, about half a Mile above *Sbertogenbosch*, through which they both pass into the *Maes*. I find it by the Maps called *De Dormale*, but corruptly, as appeareth by *L. Guicciardin*; and a Town a Mile above *Eindoven*, on this River, called *Domelen*.

Domochi, *Domonichus*, a small Village in *Theffalia*; once a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Larissa*. It lies South-West of *Larissa* and *Volo*, and is mentioned in *Mr. Mordens* Map.

Don, *Tanais*, the River that parts *Europe* from *Asia*.

Donato Isaurus, a River of *Calabria Ulterior*; it falls by *Cerenza* and *Neto*, into the *Mediterranean* Sea, between *Corrone* and *Strongoli*, one Mile beneath *St. Severina*.

Donaw, *Danubius*, the great River of *Germany*. V. *Danube*.

Donawert, *Donaverda*, a City in *Schwaben*, in *Germany*, upon the *Danube*, over which it has a Bridge; it lies in the Confines of the Dukedoms of *Newburgh* and *Bavaria*, 7 German Miles from *Auspurgh* to the North, and from *Ingolstad* to the West. This City was in 1420. made a Free Imperial City by *Sigmund* the Emperor; but in 1607. it lost this privilege, and is now subject

subject to the Duke of *Bavaria*.

Doncaster, a Town in the West Riding of *Yorkshire*, on the River *Done*, or *Dune*, called by *Antoninus DANUM*: in 759. burnt with Lightning; but being by degrees rebuilt, it has had the Honor of giving the Title of an Earl to *James*, late Duke of *Monmouth*, and some others. The River *Done* riseth near *Denbye*; and running South-East, watereth *Sheafeld*; then turning North-East, goeth by *Rotheram*, where it takes in from the North another considerable River, called (as I suppose) *Dar* or *Dare*: then passing by *Doncaster*, a little more East, it takes in the River *Went*; and soon after ends in the River *Aire*, at *Tunbridge*; and both the *Aire*, and *Done*, enter the *Ouse* about 3 Miles further, 13 Miles beneath *York*, from which great City, *Doncaster* stands 22 Miles to the South.

Done, a River of *Yorkshire*. See *Doncaster*.

Donetz, a vast River, which riseth in *Dikoa*, near *Borissa gorda*; and running Eastward, turns and falls into the *Tanais*, now called *Donon* *Donitz* too, of which I shall give a further account in *Tanais*. There is another River *Donitz*, which ariseth more East; and falls into the *Tanais*, more to the North, at *Gilocha*.

Dongo, a Town in *Japan*.

Donostein, *Menlascus*, a River of *Guipiscoa*, in *Spain*, commonly called *Rio Orio*.

Donoy, *Dinia*, a City in *France*. See *Digne*.

Donussa, *Donysa*, a small Island in

the *Archipelago*, remarkable for nothing, but the green Marble brought from thence.

Donzy, a Town of the Duchy of *Nevers* in *France*.

La Dorat, *oratorium*, a City of *France*, in *La-Marche*, 14 Miles from *Poitiers* to the South-East, and *Limoges* to the North.

Dorvie, a River which falls into the *Taen*, a River of *Languedoc* in *France*, which last falls into the *Garonne*, 5 Leagues above *Agen*.

Dorchester, *Duronovaria*, a City of *England*, in the County of *Dorset*, upon the River *Frome*, or *Fraw*; the Capital of that Shire, yet saith Mr. *Cambden*, neither great nor beautiful; but certainly a *Roman* Town, of great antiquity, which was ruined both by the *Danes* and *Normans*. It still sends two Burgesses to Parliament. There is another old *Roman* Town called *Dorchester* in *Oxfordshire*, at the meeting of *Thame* and *Isis*; where the Bishoprick of *Lincoln* was at first settled for 460 years before it was removed to *Lincoln*. This last is called by *Bede*, *Civitas Dorcina*; by *Leland*, *Hydropolis*, as the word signifieth, i. e. the Water-Town: yielded to the Earl of *Carnarvan*, Aug. 2. 1643.

Dordogne, *Duranius*, *Dordonia*, one of the principal Rivers of *France*. It ariseth in the Province of *Auvergne* from two Fountains (saith *Baudrand*) one of which is called *Dor*, the other *Done*: running Westward, between *Limosin* to the North, and *Auvergne* to the South, it takes in *Chavanoy*, *Rue*, *Auze*, and *Serre*; then entering

Limofin, Quercy, and *Périgort* successively, it meets *Vezere* and *Côzere*; watereth *Scarlat*, *Limiel*, and *Bergerac*; and so passeth to *Libourne*, where it receiveth from the North the *Lille*, which comes from *Montignac*; and not far from *Bordeaux*, it unites with the *Garonne*; and they send their united Streams to the Bay of *Biscay*, or Sea of *Gascogne*, called by the Romans *Mare Aquitanicum*, at the *Tour de Cordovan*.

Dordrecht. See *Dort*.

Dergwyn, Darventio. See *Derwent*.

Dornick, Tornacum. See *Tournay*, a Town in *Flanders*.

Doornock, Dunrodunum, a Town in *Sutherland*, on the East of *Scotland*, North of the *Fyrth* of *Murray*, and *Terbat-Nefs*. The head City of this County, and the common residence of the Bishop of *Cathness*, who is under the Archbishop of *S. Andrews*: it has also a large and a safe Haven. Long. 15. 10. Lat. 58. 10.

Dozo, Oboca, a River in *Ireland*.

Dorsetshire, Durotriges, is bounded on the North with *Somersetshire* and *Wiltshire*; on the West with *Devonshire*, and some part of *Somersetshire*; on the East with *Hampshire*; and on the South which is the longest side, by the *British Sea*: generally fruitful; the North parts full of Woods; from whence it descends by fruitfull Hills and pleasant Meadows, intermixed one with another, to the very Shoars of the Ocean. The principal City is it is *Winchester*, of which I shall

give an account in its proper place. The Honourable *Charles Sackvill* is the Sixth of this Family, that has born the Title of Earl of *Dorset*: he succeeded his Father in 1667.

Dorsten, Dorsta, a City of *Westphalia* in *Germany*, upon the River *Lype*, which falls into the *Wesel* at *Ducat*: this City is under the Elector of *Cologne*, well fortified, but yet it has of late been often taken, and retaken. It stands 10 Miles from *Cologne* to the North, and a little less from *Munster* to the South-West.

Dort, Dordracum, sometime called *Dordrecht*, is the principal Town in the County or Earldom of *Holland*; seated at the Mouth of the *Maes* in South *Holland*, seven Leagues from *Leyden* to the South, 5 from *Breda* to the North, and 3 from *Rotterdam* to the South-East. This was the Seat of the Counts of *Holland* in ancient times, and then of great consideration. In 1421. by a violent inundation of the Sea, the *Vabal* and the *Maet*, in which sixty two good Towns were irrecoverably lost, this City, which was before a Continent, was turned into an Island. There perished then 100000 persons, *Con tutti li loro beni*, with all their Wealth and Goods: and only some little part of the Land, has been since recovered. The City is great, beautiful, rich, potent, and has many gentile Buildings, both publick and private; but the great Church which is dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*, is exceedingly magnificent. In ancient times it was the Staple of the *Rhinish Wines*; and

and of the Corn that came from *Guelderland*, *Cleves* and *Fuliers*, which contributed very much to the Wealth and Populousness of it; thus far *Guicciardin*. Also famous for the Synod here holden against the Remonstrants in 1618, and 1619. When *Philip II.* King of *Spain*, made his Royal Entry in 1549, they thus expressed the site and glory of this Place,

*Me Mosæ & Uvalis cum Linga
Meruague cingunt.*

*Eternam Batavæ Virginis ecce
Fidem.*

by which is shewn that she stands upon four Rivers, and was never taken by any Enemy.

Dortmund, *Termonia*, *Dormania*, a City in the Circle of *Westphalia*, in the County of *Mark*, or *Markischlandt*, upon the River *Emser*; 5 German Miles from *Dorsten* to the South-East, and 7 from *Munster* to the South-West. This City is small, but rich and populous, a Free and Imperial City, one of the *Hanse* Towns, notwithstanding the Pretences of the Duke of *Brandenburgh*, who is Master of the *Mark*, in which it stands.

Dou, *Dubis*, or *Doux*, a River of *France*: it ariseth in *Switzerland*, from the Mountain of *Fura*, near *Mortay* in the *Franche* County; and running North-East, it watereth *Franchimon*, and *Montbeliard*; where it turns and runs South-West by *Lisle*, *Clerval*, *Besançon* and *Dole*; beneath which it receiveth the *Louve*, a considerable River from the South; and at *Verdun* it ends in the *Saone*, *Aravis*. It is called in the Maps *Le Doule*.

Douay, *Duacum*, a City of *Flanders*, upon the River *Scarpe*, which falls into the *Schelde*, about one Mile lower; in the Borders of *Artois* and *Flanders*, 5 Leagues from *Cambrai* to the South-West, 4 from *Arras* to the North. At first only a Castle; which being almost ruined, *Amatus* a Bishop, repaired it in 665. But now a great and a fortified City, and has a fine Magazin well furnished. In 1572. *Philip II.* King of *Spain*, made it an University; and opened those Colleges for the *English Roman Catholicks*, which have rendered it more known to this Nation than any other thing. Taken by the King of *France* in 1667. and by the Treaty of *Aquisgrane* Confirmed to him, so that it is still in his Possession.

Dove, *Dovæum*, a Town in the Dukedom of *Anjou* in *France*, beyond the *Loire*, upon the River *Layon*, 4 Leagues from *Saumur* to the South-West, and 7 from *Angers* to the South-East. Though this is now a small Village, yet it deserves to be taken notice of for an *Amphitheatre* built here in the times of the *Roman Empire*, which is still standing and almost perfect: it contains only 1600 Foot in Compass, and yet is so contrived that above 15000 persons might see their Exercises without incommoding each other: there are here also Vaults and Sewers built under the Earth, and Arched with wonderful Art and Expence.

Döber, *Dorovernum*, *Darvernum*, *DUBRIS*, is a very ancient strong Town, seated in the middle of the Eastern part or Shore of

Kent, upon high Cliffs; 12 Miles from *Canterbury* to the South-East, and 55 from *London*. That part of the Town next the Sea, had anciently a Wall, some of which is still standing. On the top of a rugged high Cliff or Rock is a stately and very strong Castle, which may be supposed to have been built by the *Romans*: however this place was certainly a Station of theirs, and ever since been reputed one of the Keys of *England*, at all times carefully guarded; besides it is one of the *Cinque-Ports*, and in times past was to set out to the Wars 21 Ships. It is now (as heretofore) most frequented upon the account of its being the shortest passage into *France*. The Honorable *Henry Lord Farmin* was created Baron of *Dover*, in the first year of King *James II.*

Doulens, *Doulendium*, a Town in *Picardy* in *France*, very strongly fortified; on the Borders of *Artois*, upon the River *Affelane*, which falls into the *British* Sea between *Crotoy* and *Eftaple*; six Leagues from *Amiens* to the North, and seven from *Arras* to the South.

Dour, or *Adour*, *Aturus*, a River of *Aquitaine*, the Southern part of *France*, or rather 3 Rivers called by the same Name: the principal of these riseth in *Bigorre*, out of the *Pyrenean* Hills near *Barege*; and running North, watereth *Tarbe*; then turning Westward, it passeth on the North of *Aire*, *St. Sever*, and *Dax*, or *Aqs*; so falleth into the Bay of *Biscay* at *Bayonne*, having entertained *Gaue de Oleron*, *Gaue de Pau*; and several other Rivers.

The Outlet was anciently at *le Bocau*, 6 Leagues beneath *Bayonne*; but by the industry of *Lewis de Foix*, an excellent Ingeneer and Architect of *France*, in 1579. its course was altered, as *Thuanus* saith. The same Gentleman was the contriver of the Palace in *Spain*, and the Light House at the Mouth of the *Garronne*, called *Tour de Cordovan*.

Doustre, *Doftra*, a River of *France*, in the *Vicomte de Turenne* in *Limosin*.

Dowglass, a Castle in *Cuydsdale*, in the middle of the Southern part of *Scotland*, which takes its Name from the River *Dowglass*, as doth also the Dale or Valley in which it stands. This Castle is seated about six Scotch Miles West of *Lanrick*, where *Dowglass* River unites with the *Cluyd*; 15 from *Glasgow* to the South, and 35 from *Edinburgh* to the South-West. It is only memorable for its Earls, sometimes so very powerful, they were a terror to the Kings of *Scotland* themselves; there being at one time 6 Earls of this Family, that is, *Dowglas*, *Angus*, *Ormond*, *Wigton*, *Murray* and *Morton*, as Mr. *Cambden* reckons them.

Down, *Dunum*, a City and Bishoprick in the Province of *Ulster* in *Ireland*, the Bishop of which is under the Archbishop of *Armagh*. The Bishoprick of *Connor*, has been united to it ever since 1442. The City stands upon the *Irish* Sea, upon a Peninsula made by the Sea and the Lake of *Cone*, which affords it an excellent Haven; 10 Miles from *Dromore* to the East, 32 from

Carrick

Carrickfergus to the South. The County of **Down** is bounded on the East by the *Irish* Sea; on the North by the County of *Antrim*, and the Lake of *Neaugh*; on the West by *Armagh*; and on the South by the County of *Louth* from which it is severed by the River *Newry*. This County, saith *Mr. Camden*, is generally very fruitful, where it is not overspread with Woods, and has several safe Harbours upon the Seas. *Down* is one of the most ancient Towns in *Ireland*; made more famous by keeping the Bones of *S. Patrick*, *S. Bridget*, and *S. Columbus*, than by the mention which *Ptolemy* has made of it, by the Name of *Dunum*, though not in its right place.

Dra. See *Dravus*.

Drac, *Dracus*, a River in the *Dauphinate* in *France*, which riseth about 4 Leagues North of *Embrun*; and running Northward, falls into the *Isere* at *Grenoble*; bringing with it another small River, which comes from *La Grace*, and falls into the *Drac* at *Viville*, four Miles South of *Grenoble*.

Draco or *Drago*, *Acragas* or *Agragas*, a River of *Sicily*; called *Biagio*, *di Gergenti*, *di Naro* also; and falls into the *African* Sea, 3 Miles beneath *Gergentum* to the East, 35 West of *Terra Nova*.

Dragone, *Draco*, a small River in *Campagna* in *Italy*, which riseth in Mount *Vesuvius*; and washing the City of *Nocera*, falleth into *Sarno*, a River which divideth the *Principatus Citerior*, from the *Terra di Lavoro*; and endeth in the Bay of *Naples*, 11 Miles South of *Naples*.

Drogonara, once a Bishops See, now a small Village 7 Miles from *S. Severina* to the West.

Dracone, a River of *Syria*, which watereth *Antioch*, called anciently *Orontes*.

Dragonera, *Colubraria*, or *Mon-colibre*, a small desert Rock, or Island between *Majorca* and *Valentia*, which has its Names from the Snakes and Serpents that only inhabit it.

Dravaniza, the *Vistula*, a River of *Poland*.

The *Drave*, or *Dravus*, called by the Germans *Draw*, and *Trave*, by the Hungarians *Trab*, has its Rise from the *Alps* in *Tyrol*; and running Eastwards through *Carinthia*, and *Stiria*, entereth *Hungaria* at *Serinwar*; where it receiveth the *Muer* out of *Stiria*, and another from the Lake of *Balatan* in *Hungary*; so dividing the Lower *Hungary* from *Sclavonia*, it passeth to the Bridge of *Esseck*; where a little lower it falleth into the *Danube* by two Mouths. *Dr. Brown* saith, it ariseth in *Saltzburglant*, and falls into the *Danube*, near *Erdoed*, the old *Teutobrigum*, after it hath passed from its Head, about three hundred Miles. About its entrance into *Hungary*, it receiveth the *Mur*, and far above this I found it a considerable River, having passed it between *Clagenfort* and Mount *Leubell* in *Carinthia*, by two long Wooden Bridges, and an Island in the middle between them.

Dravenma Chalutius, *Treva*, a River of *Holsatia*. See *Trave* which passeth by *Lubeck*.

Draun, Drachonis, Duras, a River and Town of *Austria*; the River falls into the *Danube* from the S. a little beneath *Lintz*, 26 Miles West of *Vienna*, and brings with it several other smaller Rivers.

Draunsee, a Lake out of which this River riseth.

Drausen, a Lake in *Prussia* in *Poland*, near *Elbing* and *Dantzick*, made by the *Vistula*.

Drazzi. See *Durazzo*.

Drent, Drentia, one of the parts of *Over-Iffel*, a Province of the *United States of Holland*, lying Northward, and almost all covered with Marshes: the chief Town of which is *Coevorden*, or *Coeworden*.

Dresden, or Dresen, Dresda, the principal Town of *Misnia*, seated on both sides of the *Elbe*, 5 Miles from the Borders of *Bohemia*, and 3 above *Meissen*. This City being in a pleasant and delightful place, was in 800. fortified with Walls and Dikes against the *Bohemians*, by *Charles the Great*. The succeeding Princes have not been less careful of it. So that it is for the strength and magnificence of the Buildings, the best Town in *Misnia*. The *Elbe* is here covered with a wonderful Bridge of Stone. The Electors of *Saxony* have also made this City the place of their Residence, and built here a strong Castle and a noble Magazin.

Dreux, Drocum, Durocasses, Druidensis Pagus, a Town in *Normandy*, upon the River *Blaise*, 16 Miles from *Paris* to the West. It is seated at the foot of an Hill, a very ancient City, having an old decaying Castle. Here in 1562. was a sharp

fight between the *Hugonots* and the *Roman Catholics*, in which the Prince of *Condee* was taken, and 9000 men of both sides slain.

Drillo, Achates, a River of *Sicily*: it falls into the *African Sea*, six Miles East of *Terra Nova*; and has a Town upon it, called by the same Name.

Drino, a River of *Servia*, which riseth from the Mountains, that part *Servia* from *Albania*; and running Northward from *Novomont* by *Prisen*, a little above *Wyt-nawahz*, (a Town seated in an Island made by this River;) it receiveth the *Lim*, and passeth into the *Save*, five German Miles above *Alt*, the old *Sirmium*.

Drino Bianco, the White *Drin*, is a River of *Albania*, which ariseth from the same Mountains with the former, but more East, near *Scopia*, or *Ushup* in *Servia*; and running Westward, takes in *Drino Neero*, the Black *Drin*, which ariseth from two Lakes in *Albania*; being thus united with the former, and two others from the North, they pass *Alessio*, and fall into the Bay of *Drin* over against *Manfredona* in *Italy*.

Drifta. See *Silistria* the principal City in *Bulgaria*.

Droan, or Dron, Drachonas, a River in the Bishoprick of *Treves*.

Drobafaf, Chromium, the *Scythian* or *Frozen Sea*, North-East of *Russia*, and *Nova Zemla*.

Dzogheda, a City in the County of *Louth*, in the Province of *Leinster* in *Ireland*, called by the *Irish* *Drogdagh* and *Treda*, upon the River *Boyne*, 22 Miles North of *Dublin*.

lin. It has an excellent and safe Haven: in Mr. *Cambdens* time well peopled, and much frequented. This Town falling into the hands of the Duke of *Ormond* in 1649. and stormed soon after by *O. Cromwell*, September 11. of the same Year; he put all the Garrison (which was about 4000) to the Sword; and as to the Inhabitants, spared neither Sex, Age, poor, or rich, but intirely ruined all before him, not regarding the good Service this City had done in the beginning of the War, by preserving the Reliques of the *English* Nation from the cruelty and rage of the *Rebellious Irish*. Sir *Arthur Aston* the Governour perished with the Garrison. Being the first place the Tyrant took in *Ireland*, this cruelty was intended to strike a terror into the others that he might with the greater facility reduce the Kingdom under his Dominion, and accordingly he had indeed incredible success in all his future attempts. Which surrendered to *K. William*, in two days after the fight at the *Boyne*.

La Drome, Druna, Druma, a River which ariseth in the Confines of *Gapençois* in *France* and having watered *Die* and *Crest*, falls into the *Rhone*.

Drontheim, or *Druntheim*, *Nidrosia*, called also *Trondhem*, was heretofore the Capital of the Kingdom of *Norway*; made an Archbishop's See, and a Metropolis by Pope *Eugenius III.* It stands on the Western Shoars of *Norway*, 75 German Miles from *Bergen* to the North and 110 from *Stock-Holm* to the North-West, in Long. 28. 02. Lat.

64. 10. Its *Latin* Name comes from the River *Rider*, upon which it stands. This City is now a very great Mart, and has a large and a safe Harbour, yet lies open without any Fortifications, being in this, more like a great Village than a City: Heretofore much greater; the many fires which have happened in it have lessened it; and besides the Church of *S. Olao*, which was once the most beautiful Church in all the North, is now buried in its Ashes: it has also a Castle, taken by the *Swedes* and granted them by a Treaty in 1658. but in 1660. the *Danes* again recovered it. The Country about, is called the Government or Prefecture of *Drontheim*; granted to the *Swedes* with the City, but since recovered with it too. This is the largest Prefecture in *Norway*, reaching from North to South 500 Miles, and from West to East 100.

Droes, Fenus, a River of *Conaught*, in the County of *Clare*, which falls into the Bay of *Shannon* at *Dinghanbeg*, *Dinga*, East of *Clare* two Miles.

Le Drot, Drotius, a River in *Aquitaine* in *France*, which ariseth at *Montpasier*, 10 Miles North-West of *Cabors*; and running W. falls into the *Garonne*, over against *Bazas*, 9 Miles East of *Bordeaux*.

Drut, Dara, a River of *Carmania* in *Persia*. It falls into the *Persian* Gulph over against the City of *Ormus*, having passed between *Fafa* and *Chabon*.

Dublin, Dublinum, in *Irish* *Balacleigh*, the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Leinster*, in a County of the same

same Name, upon the River *Leffy* which is the noblest River in all this Kingdom, and maketh a Capacious Haven here, at about twenty Leagues distance from *Holyhead* in *Wales*. This City is called *EBLANA* by *Ptolemy*. When or by whom it was first built, is not known; but old it must needs be by its being mentioned by him; *Saxo Grammaticus* acquaints us, how much it suffered by the *Danes*; it was afterwards under *Edgar* King of *England*, and *Harald Harfager* King of *Norway*. *Henry II.* having Conquered *Ireland*, sent hither from *Bristol* a Colony, whereby it began to Flourish more and more, and became the Capital of the Kingdom, the Seat of the Lieutenant, the Courts of Justice, and their Parliaments: strengthened with a Castle on the East side, built by *Henry Loundres* a Bishop in 1220. and near it there was a Royal Palace built by *Henry II.* King of *England*. It has a College for Students, which is an University of it self, Founded by *Q. Elizabeth* in 1591. This was attempted before by *Alexander Bicknor* Archbishop of *Dublin*, who in 1320. obtained from the Pope a Bull for it; but the troublesome times that followed, defeated that good design then; at the North Gate is a Bridge of hewn Stone, built by King *John*. It has a Cathedral of great antiquity, Dedicated to *S. Patrick*, Apostle of the *Irish* Nation, and built at several times; in which are a Dean, &c. two Archdeacons, and twenty two Prebendaries; there is another fair Colle-

giate Church in the City, called *Christs Church*, built in 1012. and about 13 Parochial ones. In more ancient times this City was Governed by a Provost, but in 1409. *Henry IV.* granted them Licence to choose every year a Mayor, and two Bailiffs, changed into Sheriffs by *Edward IV.* thus far *Cambden*. King *Charles II.* honored them with a Lord Mayor. This City escaping the fury of the Massacre, was Besieged by the Parliament Forces; and by the Duke of *Ormond*, by the Kings Order, delivered to the *Englisk*, rather than the *Irish* Rebels; for they were now united against their King: and when afterwards *June 21.* 1649. he endeavored to recover it, his Army was broken by a Sally, and totally defeated; and this City continued in their Hands till 1660. It has been extraordinarily enlarged in its Buildings in this 20 years last past.

The County of *Dublin* is bounded on the East by the *Irish* Sea; on the West with the County of *Kildare*; on the South by the little Territories of *O-Tooles*, and *O-Brians*; on the North by the County of *Meath*, and a small River called *Nanny*. The Soil is fruitful, as to every thing but Wood; so that they use Sea-Coal, and Turf for their Fewel. It is well Inhabited, Rich, full of excellent Sea-Port Towns.

Duderstadt, a Town in the Dukedom of *Brunswick*, upon the River *Wipper*, 8 Miles from *Cassel* to the North-East. This Town though in the Duchy of *Thuringia*, has belonged to the Elector of *Mentz* ever since 1365.

Duero,

Duero, Durius, Doria, a River of Spain, called *Douro* by the Portuguese: one of the gréatest Rivers in that Kingdom, most frequently mentioned by ancient Greek, and Latin Writers. The Head of it is in Old *Castile*, from Mount *Idubeda*, about 5 Miles South of *Tarragona*; running South, it watereth *Soria*, and *Almasin*; there bending West, it passeth by *Osina*, *Aranda de Duero*, and *Rosa*; beneath which last it takes in *Duratonio*, or *Sranda de Duero*, and *Piznerga* from the North; which with several others fall into the *Duero*, two Miles beneath *Valladolid*; then passing by *Toro* and *Camora*, and taking in, from the North, *Esla*, which brings the *Orbego*, so to *Miranda de Duero*, it entertains *Tormes* from *Salamanca*; soon after which it entereth *Portugal*, a little above *Olivencia* to the South, and *Eluas* to the North; where the Rivers that fall into it on both sides, are so small, and many, that it is not worth the mentioning them: turning Westward, this great River passeth by *Lemege* on the South, to *Porta* on the North, where he pays his last Tribute to the *Atlantick Ocean*; and after a Course of 90 Leagues from his rise, as his last benefit he forms a large, deep, and safe Harbour at *Porta*.

Duerstede, Batavodurum, Duorastadium, a Town in *Guelderland*, upon the *Rhine*, commonly called *Wyck*, three German Miles from *Utrecht* to the South-East. It belongs now to the Province of *Utrecht*, and is a part of the Dominions of the United Provinces.

Duisbourgh, Duisburgum, or *Duysburgh*, is a small City in the Dukedom of *Cleves*, upon the River *Roer*, which a little lower falls into the *Rhine*; 8 Miles from *Collogne* North, and 3 from *Wesel* South. Heretofore an Imperial Free City, but now under the Dominion of the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, who October 14. 1655. opened here an University. *Gerardus Mercator*, the great Geographer of his time, died here in 1594.

Duvina. See *Dwina*.

Dulcigno, Dolcigno, Olchinum, Olcinum, Ulcinum, a City of *Albania*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Antivari*; with a safe Port on the *Venetian Gulph*, between *Budoa* to the North, and *Lodrin* to the South; 24 French Miles from *Scutari* to the West. This City is under the Dominion of the *Turks*, and reduced to a mean condition.

Dulcinda, a part of *Carmania Deserta*, upon the entrance of the *Persian Gulph*, 125 German Miles South of *Ormuz*; there is a City, River, and Province of this name.

Dummer-Zee, Dummeria, a great Lake in *Germany*, between *Mounster* to the West, *Osnaburgh* to the South, and *Diepholt* to the North: the River *Hunt* runs through it, which falls into the *Wesel* a little below *Bremen*.

Dun, Danus, a River of *Yorkshire*, which falleth by *Doncaster* into *Tunbridge-Dike*, at *Thorne*; and by the *Aire*, and *Trent*, into the *Humber*. It is in the most Southern part of *Yorkshire*.

Dun le Roy, a Town in *Berry*, in *France*, upon the River *Auronne*, 5 Miles from *Bourges* to the South, and 9 from *la Charite* to the South-
West.

Duna, Duina. See *Dwina*, a River of *Poland* and *Russia*.

Dunawert, Verda, Donaverda, Donavertia, a City of *Schwaben*, in *Germany*, which has a Bridge on the *Danube*, where it receiveth the River *Wert*, in the Confines of *Bavaria*, and of the Dukedom of *Newburgh*: in 1420. it was made an Imperial and Free City, by *Sigismund* the Emperor; but in 1607. it lost this Privilege, and was reduced under the Duke of *Bavaria*: 7 Miles from *Auspurg* to the N. and from *Ingoldstad* to the West.

Dunbar, Dumbarum, or the Castle of *Bar*, is a Town in the County of *Lothaine* in *Scotland*, upon the Eastern Shoars, 20 Scotch Miles North of *Berwick*, and the same distance East of *Edinburgh*: heretofore it had a Castle on a Hill, as it has still a Haven on the Sea. But this Town is chiefly memorable for a Defeat given to the Covenanters of *Scotland*, by *Oliver Cromwell*, September 23. 1650. when an end was put to that Perjurious, Rebellious, Bloody Faction, who here began the payment of that Debt they owed to the Divine Justice, for having sold the best and most Holy of all Princes, (*Charles the Martyr*.) to the *English* Rebels. For from that day, *Presbytery* has been in Bondage, and truckled under the Weight of that Horrid Crime; and may she never more lift up her Head to

embroil Kingdoms, and Persecute the Church.

Dunblane, Dumblanum, a City of *Scotland*, in the County of *Menteith*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *S. Andrews*. It stands on the River *Teith*, which a little beneath this and *Sterling*; falls into the *Fyrth* of *Edinburgh*; 6 Miles North of *Sterling*, 36 North-West of *Edinburgh*.

Dunbraitoun, Britannodunum, Castrum Britonum, a Town in the County of *Lenox*, in *Scotland*, upon a Fyrth or Bay of the same name, with a strong Castle; where the River *Levin* falls into the *Fyrth*; 8 Miles from *Glasco* to the North-West: also called *Dunbarton*, because the *Britans* held it the longest of any Town in *Scotland*, against the *Picts* and *Scots*. The strongest of all the Castles in *Scotland* by nature; being built on a high, craggy, double-headed Rock, both fortified; and between these two it hath only one passage on the North, hardly passable without labour and difficulty by a single person: on the West of it lies the *Levin*, on the South the *Cluyd*, on the East a boggy Marsh, which at every Tide is covered with water. The *Britans* made this good against the *Scots*, till in the year 756. *Eadbert*, King of *Northumberland*, and *Oeng*, King of the *Picts*, forced it to surrender on a Composition. But it was taken on easier terms Jan. 5. 1651. by the *English* Rebels; Sir *Charles Erskin*, surrendering it to them.

Dunbr-

Dunbartoun Fyrth, a great Bay in the South-West part of *Scotland*, upon the *Irish Seas*, so called from this Castle: it begins at *Dunskey*, and on the South has *Galloway*, *Carrick*, *Kile*, and *Cuningham*; on the North, *Menteith*, *Lenox*, *Argile*, *Kilmore*, and *Cantyr*: (besides several smaller,) it has in it the Island of *Arran*: many of the biggest Rivers of *Scotland* fall into it; just against it to the West, it has the North-East parts of *Ireland*, at a small distance; which are extream fruitful, and peopled by *Scots* for the most part: there are many safe Havens, and populous Towns upon it; and lastly it lies convenient for Trade with the Western Plantations, and all the Southern World.

Dundalk, Dunkeraum, a small City in the Province of *Ulster*, in *Ireland*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Armagh*; 26 Miles from *Armagh* to the East, in the County of *Louth*, and 16 North from *Drogheda*; surpris'd by the Rebels in 1641. retaken the same year by Sir *Henry Tichburn* by Storm, after their Forces had been beaten off from the Siege of *Drogheda*, upon Sir *Simon Harcourt's* Arrival with supplies of Men and Money, but in 1649. they got it again. The Duke of *Schomberg* continued with his Army here from *Sept. 12. 1689. to Novemb. 8.* that he retired into Winter Quarters. There was a Battel in the mean time presented by King *James II.* but his Grace thought not fit to accept it: for he strengthened himself in his Trenches, the more his Army was

weakened by the Mortality; which in many Circumstances appeared so strange, as not to find in History its parallel; since an Angel destroyed so many thousand in the Camp of *Sennacherib*.

Dundee, or Dundy, Alectum, Deidonsum Allectum, a City in the North of *Scotland*, in the County of *Angus*, upon the North side of the Fyrth of *Tay*, which is a frequented Harbour, and of great safety, 10 Miles North of *S. Andrews*. This is a very strong Town; and in 1651. when almost all *Scotland* had yielded after the defeat of *Dunbar*, presumed still to hold out: General *Monk*, afterwards Duke of *Albemarle*, coming up and summoning it, upon their refusal to yield, took it by storm *September 1.* of that year, though there were in it 800 Soldiers, besides Inhabitants: He put all in Arms to the Sword; and Plundered the Town of its Wealth; which amounted in Silver, Gold, and rich Goods, to a vast sum of money; being then the richest Town in *Scotland*, and made yet richer by the Neighbourhood, who sent what ever they had that was valuable thither, as to a place of security. Sixty Sail of Ships, which lay then in the Harbour, yielded too: after which *Aberdeen*, and *S. Andrews*, which only remained to the *Covenanters*, yielded upon the first Summons.

Dunfermelting, Dunfirmeling, is a Town on the North Shoar of the Fyrth of *Edenborow*, 17 Miles from it to the North-West. Once a famous Monastery, the building, and the burial place of *Malcolm*, King

King of the *Scots*; afterwards advanced to an Earldom in the behalf of Sir *Alexander Seton*, who being a wife and a great Statesman, was raised by *James I.* from Baron of *Troy*, to be Earl of *Dunfermeling*, and Lord Chancellor of *Scotland*. But much more famous for the birth of *Charles I.* (the blessed Martyr for the *English* Church and Nation) who was born here November 19. 1600.

Dungall, a Sea-Port Town, and a County in the North-West part of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Ulster*, on the South side of the River *Esk*. The County of *Dungall* has the Ocean on the West; *Lagh Gormely*, on the South; and *Tome Lagh* on the North; a Barbarous and Wild place, as Mr. *Cambden* describes it; but how it is since improved or civilized, I know not.

Dungarban, a strong well fortified Town, with a Castle, and Haven, situate on the Southern Shoar of *Ireland*, in the County of *Waterford*, in the Province of *Mounster*, 13 Miles from *Waterford* to the West. First granted by *Henry VI.* to *Talbot*, Earl of *Sbrensbury*, and afterwards, for the convenience, annexed to the Crown of *England* by Act of Parliament.

Dungesby Head, *Veruvium Promontorium*, the most Northern Cape of all *Scotland*, which lies in 59. deg. of Latitude; whereas *Novantium*, the Mule of *Galloway*, the most Southern, lies in 55. 10.

Dunkeld, or *Dunkeldes*, *Castrum Caledonum*, a City on the *Tau*, in the County of *Perth*, 10 Miles North of *Perth*, which was

adorned by King *David* of *Scotland*, with a Bishops See: supposed to have been the City of the ancient *Caledonians*.

Dunkirk, *Dunquerque*, *Dunquerca*, called by the *Flemmings*, *Dupnsterke*, and by the *Italians*, and *Spaniards*, *Doncherca*, is a large, strong, well fortified Town, and Sea-Port in *Flanders*, which has a very noble and strong Castle, lately built. This Town was first fortified by *Charles V.* It stands on the River *Colme*, upon the Shoars of the *German Ocean*. Taken by the *French* in 1646. but during their Civil Wars, the *Spaniards* recovered it again. In 1658. it was retaken by the *English* and *French* united; chiefly by the valor of the *English*. *Don John* of *Austria*, and all the *Spanish* Forces, who came to relieve it, being totally routed and defeated, the Town was surrendered to the *French*; but by them according to Articles put into the Hands of the *English*: and so it continued till 1662. when it was sold to the *French*. The present King of *France*, *Levis XIV.* has bestowed incredible cost in fortifying it, in enlarging and securing the Haven by Mounds and Forts.

Dunstaburge, *Bebba*, a Castle in *Northumberland*, on the Sea Shoar, 18 Miles South of *Berwick*; and 25 North of *Newcastle*; which belongs to the Duchy of *Lancaster*. *Bede* reports that this Castle was taken, and burnt by *Penda*, King of the *Mercians*: *Roger Hoveden* thus describes it; *Bebba* is a strong City, not very great, but containing two or three fields; having

having one hollow entrance into it, and that raised on high by Stairs after a wonderful manner; on the pitch of an Hill is a very fair Church; and Westward on the top, a pleasant clear Fountain, adorned with excellent Workmanship. In our times (saith Mr. *Cambden*) it is rather a Castle, than a Town, yet so big as that it might contain a small City; nor was it esteemed otherwise, when King *William Rufus* besieged the rebellious *Moubay*, who lurked in it. In the Wars between the House of *Lancaster* and *York*, it was ruined again. And last of all, the Winds, and Seas have exercised their rage upon it, endeavouring to level it, by driving up the Sea Sand into the hollow parts, and fetching down its once haughty Battlements.

Dunstafag, *Evonium*, a small ruined City in the West of *Scotland*, in the County of *Lorne*; which has an Haven over against the Island of *Mah*, 55 Miles from *Dunblane* to the West. This was the Seat of the ancient Kings of the *Picts*, but now a Village, and yet perhaps in a better state, than when it was a Royal City.

Dunwich, an ancient Corporation, once a potent City, on the Coast of *Suffolk*. *Felix* the *Burgundian*, who established the East *Angles* (then wavering) in the Christian Faith, in 630. placed here a Bishops See; which continued till *Bisus* the fourth Bishop after him removed to North *Elmham*; leaving a suffragan Bishop only at *Dunwich*; in which times it was very populous, and so strong, that

it curbed *Robert* Earl of *Leicester*, in his Rebellion against his Prince. In the Reign of *Henry II.* it had a Mint: *William* of *Newberry* calls it *Vicus insignis, variis opibus refertus, a Town of good note, well stored with all sorts of Riches*. But it is now a poor small Corporation, which bating the honor of sending two Burgesses to the Parliament, has nothing to Consolate it self withal. Time, the Sea, and Men as bad as either, have by degrees, ruined not only the Town, but the greatest part of the ground it stood upon; and instead of its ancient variety of Riches, there is now an uniform Poverty, and desolation.

Durance, *Druentius*, *Duranti*, a very rapid River in *Provence* in *France*, which infecteth the Country with frequent Inundations. It ariseth from Mount *Genebra*, one of the *Cottian Alpes*, not far from *Pignerol* in *Piedmont*; or as others, in the *Dauphinate* near *Brianzon*; and passing on, watereth *Embrun*, and *Gap*; and entring *Provence*, takes in the *Hubaye*, the *Buech*, the *Suse*; then passing *Sisteron*, and *Manosque*, it entertains the *Verdon*; and a little beneath *Cavailon* and *Avignon*, unites with the *Rhosne*. It will neither indure Boats nor Bridges, by reason of its great rapidity and swiftness, especially beneath *Sisteron*.

Durango, *Durangum*, a City of North *America*, in the Province of *New Biscay*; but near the Confines of *New Spain*, towards the *Zacateas*; built at the foot of an Hill; which was made a Bishoprick by

by the Archbishop of Mexico, in 1620.

Durazzo, Durracium, Dyrrachium, Epidamnus, called by the *Turks, Drazzi*, by the *French, Duras*; is a very ancient and much celebrated City of Macedonia, in the Kingdom of Albania. It has now a strong Castle, and a large Haven; seated on the Eastern Shoar of the *Adriatick Sea*, upon the River *Argentaro* or *Arzento*, North-East of *Brindisi*, or *Brundisium* in the Kingdom of Naples, from which it is distant 120 Miles. Built by the *Corcyreans* (now called *Corfu*) in the Year of the World 3327. One hundred and thirty years after *Rome*, and 621 before the Birth of our Saviour. In the Year of the World 3512. being much streightened by its Fugitives, it had recourse to the Assistance of the *Corinthians*; but the *Corcyreans* taking part with those Exiles, the *Corinthians* were beaten; which drew on an *Athenian War*, and that the *Peloponnesian*. This City fell first with the rest of Greece under the Power of the Kings of Macedonia; and together with Macedonia was subject to the Romans, who made it a Roman Colony. In the times of the Civil War between *Cæsar* and *Pompey*, it was the Seat of great Actions: for *Pompey* chose it, and it was the only prosperous Scene of that Party; and had proved the ruin of *Cæsar* if *Pompey* had pursued his first successes with vigor. Not long before, it had given entertainment to *Cicero* in his Exile; and appears every where favourable to the Republicans. It was also a

Roman Colony, but when settled I cannot now find. In the times of Christianity it became an Archbishops See, as it is still; in the later times of the Greek Empire it had Princes of the *Caroline Line of France*, from whom it passed to the *Venetians*; and from them it was taken by *Mahomet III.* but the *Venetians* Sacked it in 1554. by their Fleet. Long. 44. 20. Lat. 41. 42.

Duren, Dura, Duræ, Marcodurum, a City in the Dukedom of *Fuliers* in Germany, upon the River *Roer*, not 2 Miles from *Gulick* to the South, and 5 from *Cologne* to the West. This was the ancient *Marcodurum*, in the opinion of *Cluverius*, and all the other Geographers; made a Free Imperial City by *Charles IV.* Emperor of Germany. *Charles V.* being incensed against *John Duke of Cleves*, (who had Married *Mary*, the Daughter of *William* the last Duke of *Fuliers*; and Leagued with the French King *Francis I.* against him,) in 1545. entered the Dukedom of *Fuliers*, and after a sharp Siege took this City and burnt it: it has been reduced into subjection again, and is now under the Duke of *Neubourg*, by the Treaty of *Faisans* in 1659.

Durgat, Phrygia, a part of *Anatolia*, or *Asia* the Less.

Durham, Dunelmum, a City and County Palatine in the North of England. The City is seated upon the River *Were*, in a Peninsula made by this River, which washeth three sides of it, and gives passage into it by three Bridges.

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The ground of it is a natural Hill, which contributes no less than the River to the strength and pleasantness of its situation: also secured by a Wall, and a Castle in the midst of it; the Cathedral (being a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of York) is towards the South side of the City, and of great beauty. This City is yet of no great Antiquity, being built or rather begun by the Monks of Dindisfarn, in 995. before which it was a Wood, and then not cleared without difficulty. In the times of William the Conqueror it was employed by the Saxons, as a place of Refuge against him; but they were soon forced to betake themselves to Scotland for their greater security. William the Conqueror being possessed of it, built the Castle for a Curb to these Northern parts, and a security against the Scots. The present Cathedral was began about the same time by William de Careleph then Bishop of Durham, and finished by his Successor. This City gave great Protection to the English in 1346. When David Bruce King of Scotland, harrassed the Northern parts, whilst Edward III. besieged Calais: but the said Bruce was soon after overthrown in Battel, and taken Prisoner at Nevills Cross. In the times of Edward VI. the Bishoprick was dissolved by Act of Parliament, and given to that Prince; but Q. Mary dissolved that Statute, and restored the Bishoprick with all its Franchises. In 1646. in the beginning of the Rebellion, it fell after Newbury Fight into the hands of the

Scots; and being left by them the year following, it followed the fate of the War, as the Parties prevailed upon each other. Long. 22. 00. Lat. 54. 57.

The County or Bishoprick of Durham, is bounded on the North and West by the River Derwent, which separates it from Northumberland; on the South by the River Tees, which part it from Westmorland West, and York to the South; and on the East it has the Sea. The West is full of Mines of Iron; the Valleys are fruitful here also, and on the Eastern side the Country is generally very fruitful of Grass, Corn, and Sea-Coal. Though all the English Kings were liberal to this Church upon the account of S. Cuthbert; yet Guthrum the Dane was the first who granted this Bishoprick or County to the Church of Durham; which was after confirmed by Canutus, another Danish Prince, and by William the Conqueror; ever since which time it has been accounted a County Palatine. Dr. Nathaniel Crew, the present Bishop of this Diocess, (being the LXX. in number from S. Aidanus,) was Translated from Oxford hither in the Year 1674.

Duringer, Chasuaris, Turingi, Teutiochraemæ. See Thuringia.

Durlach, Durlachum, Budoris, is a City in the Marquisate of Baden, in Schwaben in Germany, scarce 2 Miles from the Rhine to the East, and 4 from Baden. This is the Capital of the Marquisate of Durlach, and the lower part of the Marquisate of Baden, which

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bounds it on the South; the *Rhine* lies on the West; the Dukedom of *Wirttemberg* on the East; and the Palatinate of the *Rhine* on the North. It is subject to its Marquess of the House of *Baden*, who has some other Territories and Honours in these Parts.

Durn. See *Dyrne*.

Dusseldorp, *Dusseldorpium*, the chief Town of the Duchy of *Bergh*, upon the *Rhine*, five Miles beneath *Coigne*. This Town was fortified against the Duke of *Brandenburg*, by the Duke of *Newburg*, in 1613. who has since had his Residence here.

Duysburg. See *Duisburg*.

Dwina, a vast River in *Muscovy*, or *Russia*, which riseth in the Province of *Megrina*, from two several Heads that unite at *Wologda*, one of the principal Cities of *Russia*; and running North-East, passeth by the Lake of *Soechma*; beneath which it receiveth from the East the River *Juga*; and a little lower the River *Wyuma*; then turning North-East, it falls into the *White Sea* by three Mouths; upon the most Eastern of which stands *Arch-Angel*, the only frequented Port of *Russia*. The Heads of this River called before their union, *Fagel* and *Sashana*; and after it *Dwina*.

There is another River of the same Name, which riseth out of a Lake of the same Name, ten Leagues from the Lake of *Fronowo*, and the Sources of the *Nieper*; and falls into the *Baltick Sea* below *Riga*, saith *Olearius*; I sup-

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pose this is it which the latter Maps call *Duma*. This River riseth in a Province of *Russia* called *Novogard*, near the Lake *Volga*, and the Fountains of the River of that Name; and turning Westward, being augmented by some smaller Rivers, it entereth *Lithuania* at *Witepsk*; then passing *Poloczeko*, *Drima*, *Duneberg*, *Kakenbeusen*, and separating *Livonia* from *Semigallia*, it falls into the Gulph or Bay of *Livonia* (a part of the *Baltick Sea*) on the South of *Riga*, by *Dunemund*, a Castle seated on the Mouth of it. The *Muscovites* call it *Dzwina*, saith *Baudrand*.

The Province of *Dwina*, is the greatest and most Northern of all *Russia*; heretofore Subject to the Duke of *Novogard*; one hundred *Russian Miles* in length. It had formerly but one City called by the same Name, which stands in the middle of it; but since the Passage to *Arch-Angel* has been discovered, it is become one of the most considerable Provinces in *Russia*; *Arch-Angel* being seated in this Province, and the greatest Trade driven on the *Dwina*.

Dyff, *Deva*, *Divus*, *Devous*. See *Dee*, a River in *Wales*.

Dyrne, *Tirnavia*. See *Tyrnaw*, a City of the Upper *Hungary*.

E A.

Eerne, or *Lough-Earne*, *Erno*, a Lake in *Ulster*; which passing into the Lake of *Devenish*, a little more West, they both together fall into the *Virgivan* or Western Ocean, by the Bay of *Walley*; between *Dungal* to the North, and *Slego* to the South.

Easton-ness, a Promontory on the Coast of *Suffolk*, which makes the Northern Point of *Southwold-Bay*: the most Eastern Cape of the whole Kingdom of *England*.

Eaune, *Heldona*, *Elna*, a River of *France*, commonly called *Liane*. It ariseth in the Confines of *Artois*; and running through the County of *Bologne*, falls into the *British Sea* at *Bologne*.

Eaufe, *Elusa*, a ruined City of *France*, commonly called *Euse*, and *Eusan*; often mentioned by *Sulpicius Severus*, *Ammianus* and *Sidonius*. It was once an Archbishops See; but now an obscure Village in *Armagnac* in *Gascogny*; five Miles from *Condom* West.

Eberwyck, *Tork*.

Eblaba, *Alabanda*, an inland City of *Caria*, now *Aldinell*, in the Lesser *Asia*, on the South of the River *Madre*. Long. 52. 28. Lat. 38. 40. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Stauropole*, or *Sancta Croce*.

Ebro, *Iberus*, one of the greatest Rivers of *Spain*, called by the French *Ebre*. It ariseth from the Mountains of the *Asturie's* in old

Castile, near the Village and Castle of *Mantillas*, from two Springs; and watering the North part of Old *Castile*, the Towns of *Frias*, *Miranda*, *Logrono*, and *Tudela*. (where it takes in the River *Arga* from the South, and from thence becomes capable to carry a Boat) it soon after enters into, and divides the Kingdom of *Aragon*; then takes in *Biel* from the North, and *Xalon* from the South, a little below *Alagon*; then saluting *Saragoza*, it admits *Rio de la Guerva* from the South, and *Gallego* from the North; *Aguas*, *Martia*, and *Guadalupe* come in from the South as it passes *Burgo* and *Fuentes*; and at *Mequinenca*, *Segre*, of old *Sicoris*, with a number of smaller Rivers in his retinue. *Algas* on the South, and a knot of small Rivulets on the North also come in to pay the Tributes; so watering the Southern part of *Catalonia*, a little beneath *Tortosa* he falls into the *Mediterranean Sea*, between three small Islands made by his own Sands.

Ecbatana. See *Hani*.

Ecija, *Astigi*, *Astygi*, a City of the Kingdom of *Andalusia* in *Spain*, called by *Pliny*, *Augusta Firma*; upon the River *Xenil*, over which it hath a Bridge; eight Miles from *Cordova* to the South, and fourteen from *Sevil* to the North. This was anciently a Bishops See, but now a part of the Diocese of *Sevil*, and at this time one of the best Cities in *Andalusia*: recovered from the *Moors* in 1239.

Eda, *Batius*, a River in *Arabia Felix*, which springing out of the Mountains of *Ghazuan* [*Bengabres*] watereth *Harfan*; and a little below *Tajef*, takes in the River *Chaibar*; then passing by *Badid Almortasse*, *Baisat*, and *Mecca*, it falls into the Red Sea at *Ziden*, or *Giouda*, over against *Suaquem* in *Africa*.

Edel, *Rha*. See *Wolgha*, a River of *Russia*.

Eden, *Ituna*, a River of *England*, which ariseth from *Huseat Movel Hill* in *Yorkshire*. It passeth *Pendragon Castle*, *Kirkby*, *Steven*, *Appleby*; and at *Hornby* takes in the River *Eimot*; and entereth *Cumberland*, out of *Westmorland*: running Northward it passeth *Corby Castle*, and *Warwick*; then turning West, it watereth *Carlisle*, taking in *Petterel* and *Canda*, one above, the other beneath that City; also the *Irthing*, which falleth by *Brampton*; and *Kirksop*, the Boundary of *England* and *Scotland*; so falleth by the Bay of *Itune*, or *Eden*, into the *Irish Sea*, between *Anand Castle* in *Scotland*, and *Boulesse* in *England*.

Edenborow. See *Edinburgh*.

Eder, *Adrana*, *Ader*, a River of *Germany*, which ariseth in the *Upper Haffia*; and flowing through the Earldom of *Waldeck*, watereth *Franckenberg*, *Waldeck*; and two Miles above *Cassel* to the North falls into the River *Fuld*.

Edernay, *Hadrianopolis*. See *Adrianople*.

Edinburgh, *Agneda*, *Edenburgh*, is the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, and Seat of

the Kings of that Nation. It stands in the South part of *Scotland* in the County of *Lothaine*; anciently called *CASTRUM ALATUM*; and *Edenburrow* signifies the same thing, for *Aidan* in the *Welsh* is *Wing*: it stands on a high Ground in an healthful Air, a fruitful Soil, watered by many excellent Springs; in length from East to West a Mile, the breadth something less: the Walls, strong; the publick and private Buildings Magnificent: full of People, and has a competent Trade by the advantage of the Port of *Leith*, not far from it. At the East end is the Royal Palace; by it, a fine Park; and not far off, a strong Castle upon a Rock. As the variety of the Fortune of War changed, this City fell sometimes into the hands of the *English*, and at others of the *Scots*, till 960. when the last prevailed by the means of the *Danish* Irruptions September 14. 1650. after the Battel of *Dunbar*, the Castle was delivered into the hands of the *English*, who kept it till the Restitution of *Charles II.* June 13. 1689. The Duke of *Gourdon* surrendred the same to King *William's* Forces under Sir *John Lanier*, upon Conditions for the Garrison only: For as to his own particular Interest; he submitted himself entirely to King *William's* discretion. It lies in Long. 16. 00. Lat. 56. 15.

The *Fyeth* of *Edinburgh*, is one of the greatest Bays in *Scotland*; on the North it has *Fife*, on the South *Sterling* and *Lothaine*: and several of the principal Cities of this Kingdom stand about it, or near to it.

Edges

Edge-Hill, a place in *Warwickshire*, near *Kyneton*, seven Miles South of *Warwick*, where on *Sunday October 23 1642.* was fought the first Battel between *Charles I.* and the *Parliamentarians* under the *Earl of Essex*. The *Earl of Lindsey* Commander of the King's *Battalia*, and General of the *Field* was slain, and the *Standard* taken; but retaken by *Sir John Smyth*, who after the fight was made a *Knight Banneret*. The King had in this first Battel clearly the advantage, and opened his way to *Oxford* and *London*, and the next day took *Banbury*: whereas *Essex* retreated first to *Warwick*, then to *Coventry*, and left both the *Field* and *Passes*.

Efeso, *Ephesus*, a City of the *Lesser Asia*, which I shall describe under the ancient Name.

Ega, a River in *Spain*; it ariseth in *Alava* in *Biscay*, and flowing through the Kingdom of *Navarr*, watereth *Stella*, and *Villa Tuerça*; and between *Calaborra*, and *Villafanca*, falls on the N. into the *Ebro*.

Eger, and *Erlaw*. See *Agria*.

Egers, *Ægircius*, *Egericius*, commonly called *Gers*, a River of *France*, in the upper *Gascony*; it ariseth in *Armagnac*, and running Northward, watereth *Aux*; and *LeTour*; so falls into the *Garonne* over against *Agen*, twenty five Miles above *Bordeaux*.

Eggiaford. See *Aland*.

Egli, *Thelis*, a River of *Roussillon* in *Spain*, which riseth from the *Pyrenean Hills*, and falls after a short Course into the *Mediterranean Sea*, three *French Miles* North of *Perpignan*.

Egrez, *Ægriia*, a River belonging to the Territory of the City of *Basil*, called in the Maps *Egertz*: it ariseth from the Hills of *Buchsgow*, and running North watereth *Liechstall*, and falls into the *Rhine* three Miles above *Basil*: many smaller Rivers fall into it before it reacheth *Liechstall*, and one after, but I cannot find their Names.

Egypt, *Ægyptus*, called by the Inhabitants *Chibiti*, by the *Arabians* *Bardamasser*, by the *Turks* *Misir*, which is very near the *Hebrew*, *Misraim*; by the *Italians* and *Spaniards* *l'Egitto*; by the *Germans* *Egypten*; Is the first, the most fruitful, most ancient, most celebrated Kingdom of all *Africa*: on the North it has the *Mediterranean Sea*; on the East *Arabia deserta*, and the *Red Sea*; on the South *Æthiopia*; on the West *Cyrene*, and the Deserts of *Lybia*. The River *Nile* running the whole length of it, and towards the *Mediterranean Sea* dividing it self into many Branches, is the only cause of its Fertility, by overflowing it every year in the Month of *June*. It is, saith *Cluverius*, from the City of *Pelusium*, to the Cataracts of the *Nile*, 150 Miles: from the same place to *Conza* in the West, it is 100 Miles broad; in some places towards the South (as *Mr. Sandys* saith) above *Grand Cairo*, it is for a long Tract confined between barren Mountains, in many scarce four, in few above eight Miles broad. But then he extends it from North to South 560 Miles, and in breadth 140 *English Miles* at the North end. This Country was Peopled by *Mis-*

rain the Son of *Chus*, the Grand-child of *Noah* by *Ham*; and maintained its Liberty under Princes of its own, till God gave them into the hands of *Nabuchodonosor* in the Year of the World 3365. five years after the ruin of *Jerusalem* by the same Prince. Yet that Empire lying far off, and being much shaken by intestine Divisions, they recovered their Liberty again. *Cambyfes* reduced them the second time in the Year of the World 3425. *Xerxes* Conquered them about the Year 3473. and yet *Artaxerxes Ochus*, was necessitated to reduce them again; for they set up Princes of their own, and beat his Generals; so he went in Person; and having driven their King into *Ethiopia*, he levelled their strongest Fortifications, and made them so weak and helpless, that they have been in Servitude ever since. This Prince began his Reign in 3587. Reigned 23 years, and Conquered them in 3602. *Alexander* the Great became their Master next, in 3620, to whom they most willingly submitted, out of a detestation of the *Persian* Government. *Ptolemy* the Son of *Lagus*, began his Reign over them in 3626, and *Cleopatra* the last of his Posterity, destroyed her self to avoid Captivity, in the Year of the World 3920, 18 years before the Birth of our Saviour. From thence forward they were under the *Romans*. This wretched Nation called in at length *Haymaria* III. of the *Saracen Califfs*, and by his help cast out the *Greek* Garrisons about 862. In 1163, another Race succeeded,

called the *Turkish* Kings, or *Califfs*, which ended in 1245, when the *Mamaluks* (or Slaves of that Race) deposed their Masters, and erected an Elective Kingdom out of their own Body; the Prince whereof was for many Ages chosen out of a number of Men, who began in Slavery, and whose Profession was War; they were in some sort the *Fanizaries* of that Age. *Tonombeius* II. the last of them in 1517, was forced to submit to the prevailing Valour and Fortune of *Solymus*, one of the *Ottoman* Princes, under whom that Nation still groans. And now let any man compare the ancient and the present Maps of *Egypt*, and his Eyes will shew him in one minute, the difference between the ancient and the later Government. The fruitful and populous Land of *Egypt*, that was of old over-spread with Cities and Towns, being now almost desolate, and all its ancient Glory, Magnificence, Riches and People, buried in Rubbish and Ruins: Names of Places that have no Inhabitants, or Pictures of Beasts, and Antiquities, is almost all that is to be found here. *Grandcairo*, *Alexandria*, *Rossetta*, and *Damiata*, are the only considerable places left: Christianity is almost totally extirpated here, as it is in *Barbary*: but I must not be long in so short a Work.

Ebenheim, *Enbeismium*, a small City in the Upper *Alsacia*, upon the River *Ergel*, which falls by *Strasburgh* into the *Rhine*; a little above 3 *Dutch* Miles from *Strasburgh* to the South-West. The Name of the River in the Maps, is

Ergers,

Egers, and of the City, *Ober-Hebenheim*. This was once an Imperial Free City, but now under the Dominion of the *French*, who are repairing the Ruins they made in it, in its Acquisition.

Eiala Helicon, a Mountain in *Baotia* in *Greece*.

Die Eifel, a small Territory, or District in the Dukedom of *Zuliers*.

Eisleben, Eislebia, a small City in the Upper Saxony, in the County of *Mansfield*, upon a small River, which falls into the Lake of *Susse See*; one Mile East of *Mansfield*, twenty two North-West of *Dresden*. *Luther* was born here in 1483: and here died in 1546.

Ekelenford, Ekelenfordia, a Town belonging to *Denmark*, in the Dukedom of *Sleswick*; it stands five *Danish* Miles from *Flensborg* to the South-East, upon a Bay of the *Baltick* Sea, called *Eckrenforder haven*. This Town took its Name from an old ruined Castle near it, and is under the Duke of *Holstein Gottorp*.

Eladasagni, Elbassan, Dassar, Daulia, a City in the West of *Macedonia*, on the Borders of *Albania*, upon the River *Spirnasse*, South of *Scampi*; which River falls into the *Ionian* Sea, between *Durazzo* to the North, and *Purgo* to the South: *Elbassan* stands sixty *English* Miles from *Durazzo*.

Elandia Lampia, a small River in the *Morea*, not taken notice of in the ancient or later Maps; but it ariseth from a Mountain of the same Name in *Arcadia*.

Elba, Erbatia, Ilva, an Island in the *Mediterranean* Sea, be-

tween *Piombino*, in the Dukedom of *Florence*, and the Isle of *Corsica*. It has a strong Town in it, called *Porto Ferraro*, but in the Maps *Cosmopolis*; whereas indeed (saith *Baudrand*) there is no such place as *Cosmopolis* in that Island.

Elbe, Albis, is one of the greatest Rivers of *Germany*, called by the *Bohemians*, *Labe*; by the *Italians*, *Albi*. It ariseth in *Bohemia* out of the Mountain *Das Ritsenbrge*, that is, the Mount of *Giants*, in the Borders of *Silesia*, in the North-East part of that Kingdom; and runs South: first taking in *Upawa* and *Metueze* above, and *Olitz* at *Conig*: then turning Westward from the North, it takes in *Czidlina*; a little further *Gixera*; at *Melnick, Multaw*, (which watereth *Prague*, the Capital of *Bohemia*;) and *Egers* above *Letomeritz*; where it runs Northwards into *Wisnia*, and passeth by *Dresden*, and *Meissen*; then entring *Saxony*, a little above *Wittenberg*, it entertains the *Elster* from the North, and at *Dessau* the *Muldaw*; a little further the *Sala*, a great River from the South; then it watereth *Magdeburgh*, *Borgh*, and *Sandow*; and at *Werben* in the Dukedom of *Brandenburgh*, takes in the *Havel*, a great River, which watereth *Berlin*, and *Brandenburgh*, the principal Cities of that Dukedom: at *Domitx* it has another vast supply out of *Mecklenburgh*; so leaving *Danneberg* on the South, and *Thomdan* on the North, it entreth *Holstein* at *Ludoborgh*; and runs on the South of *Hamburg*, to *Gluckstad*,

about twelve German Miles: beneath which it falls into the German Ocean. This was the fatal Boundary of the Roman Empire, to which they seldom came, and beyond which they could never fix.

Elber, Libya Deserta, a part of *Africa*.

Elbing, Elbinga, a City of *Prussia*, upon the Eastern Mouth of the *Vistula*, over against *Dantzick*, near the Lake of *Drausen*: ten Polish Miles from *Dantzick*, to the East. This is a very strong, beautiful, rich City; divided into, two parts, the Old and the New. First built in 1239, by the Knights of the *Teutonic Order*. In 1454, it withdrew from their Subjection, and put it self under the Protection of the King of *Poland*. In 1492, there was an University opened here by *Albertus*, Duke of *Brandenburgh*, the first of that House, that was Duke of *Prussia*. In 1629, it was taken by the *Swedes*, and again in 1655: but, since recovered to the Crown of *Poland*. The first occasion of its Trade, and Wealth, was the besieging the Town of *Dantzick*, by *Stephen King of Poland*; which necessitated the Merchants to remove the Trade to *Elbing*. *Gustavus Adolphus* designed to improve it by the same Method; but the best Trade they have at present, is on the account of its being the Staple for the *English Cloth*.

Elbogen, Malmogia. See *Malmeyn*, a City of *Sweden*.

Elcarif, Leanita, a City and Province in *Arabia Felix*, upon the Gulph of *Persia*, over against

the Island of *Baharim*: from which the Gulph of *Persia*, is by the *Arabians* called the Sea of *Elcarife*.

Elcur, Cyrrus, Cyrus, a River of *Albania*, in *Asia*, which ariseth in the Confines of *Armenia Major*, from the Mountains of *Mosch*; and flowing through *Iberia*, takes in the River *Iber*; then buries himself in the *Caspian Sea*.

Elesa, Elusa, an Island upon the Coast of *Cilicia*.

Elna, Helena, a small City in *Catalonia*, in the County of *Roussillon*, heretofore a Bishop's See; upon a small River, two Miles South of *Perpignan*, and the same from the *Mediterranean*. The Bishoprick was removed to *Perpignan*, in 1604, by *Clement VIII*. The Town was taken by the *French* from the *Spaniard*, in 1640: very small; called anciently *Illyberis*; in which was *Hellen Castle*, where those of *Magnentius* his Party, slew *Constant*, the eldest Son of *Constantine the Great*. The River that falls by it, is *Tech*.

Elfas. See *Alfaria*, a Country of *Germany*.

Elfenore, Elsenora, by the *Danes* *Helsingor*, is a Town in the Island of *Zeeland*, five German Miles from *Copenhagen* to the West: it has a large and a safe Haven, near the Mouth of the Sound.

Elfsingbourgh, Elfsingborch, a Town on the opposite Shoar, over against *Cronenburgh* in *Scania*; which heretofore was under the Crown of *Denmark*, but by the Treaty of *Roschild*, in 1658, resigned to the King of *Sweden*. It stands three German Miles from *Landskroon* to the West. *Eltor*,

Elcor, Eilan, or Heilan', Elana, Aila, Sur, Taurus, a City of *Arabia Petraea*, upon the *Red Sea*, North of *Madian*, and over against *Dacata* in *Egypt*. It has a Castle on a Rock by it, which always keeps a *Turkish* Garrison against the *Arabians*.

Elwang, Elwanga, Elephanicum, a small City in the Circle of *Schwaben*, in *Germany*, upon the River *Fagst*; in the Confines of *Franconia*, near the Territory of *Onold*, five German Miles from *Rotenburgh*, upon the *Tubar*, to the South, and nine from *Ulm* to the North. The Capital of a noble Government; the Governor being one of the Princes of the Empire; and it has a Castle near the City, in which he resides. This Territory is called by the *Germans* *Stift Elwang*.

Elvas, Helva, a City of *Portugal*, called *Yelves* by them of *Castile*; it stands upon the River *Guadiana*, fourteen Miles from *Merida* to the West, and twenty nine from *Sevil* to the North. This is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Evora*; well fortified, and has belonging to it a strong Castle. The *Spaniards*, in 1659, besieged it to their great loss, being here routed by the *Portuguese*. *Paul IV.* in 1555, raised it to the Honor of a Bishoprick.

Elvino, a Fountain near *Aquin*, a City of the *Terra di Lavoro*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Ely, Helia, a City and Bishoprick in *Cambridgeshire*, in an Island of the name, surrounded on all sides by Fens and Marshes; yet

here was anciently one of the richest Monasteries of *England*. The See was taken out of that of *Lincoln*, and Constituted by *Henry I.* in 1109, *Hervey* Bishop of *Bangor*, being the first Bishop of it. The Monastery out of which the Bishoprick sprung, was Founded by *Ethelreda*, Wife to *Egfred*, King of *Northumberland*; and was at first a Nunnery. The *Danes* having ruined this Foundation, *Ethelwold*, Bishop of *Winchester*, refounded it, and stocked it with Monks. The Cathedral was a Work of time, built by parts, great and beautiful; tho the Town of *Ely* is not great, nor the Air healthful. The Bishop of this See, had heretofore Palatine Rights, which were taken off by the 27. H.8. c.25. but yet the Revenue is great, and the Bishops of it have ever been in great esteem, and much employed. The present Bishop, *Dr. Francis Turner*, is the forty third Bishop of this Diocese.

Elway, a small River, which riseth in *Denbighshire*, in *Wales*; and falleth into the *Cluyd*, a little beneath *S. Asaph*.

Emden, Amasia, Emda, a German City in the Circle of *Westphalia*: anciently called *Amasia*, or *Amisia*, as *Cluverius* saith, from the River upon which it standeth. It is the Capital of *East-Friesland*, which is from this City often called the Principality of *Emden*; it is not great, but strong and well fortified. The Trade or People here are neither of them considerable; the *Hollanders* having sometime since possessed themselves of it. It stands

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stands fifteen Miles from *Bremen* to the South-West, and seven from *Groningen* to the North.

Emboli, *Empoli*, *Amphipolis*, *Christopolis*, an Archiepiscopal City, in *Macedonia*, under the Patriarch of *Constantinople*, upon the Confines of *Macedonia* and *Thrace*. Seated upon the Bay and River of *Strimon*, which did almost surround it, standing in the Confines of these two Countries or Kingdoms; and sometimes ascribed to the one, sometimes to the other: it lies thirty Miles from *Philippus* to the East, and seventy five from *Thessalonica* to the East; is now under bondage to the *Turks*. Long. 30. 00. Lat. 41. 30.

Emeley, *Auna*, *Emelia*, a small City in the County of *Tipperary*, in the Province of *Mounster* in *Ireland*; in the Confines of the County of *Lymerick*, upon the River *Eslason*, which falls into the River *More*, or *Broadwater*: heretofore great, populous, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Cashel*, in the same County. This City lies twenty four Miles from *Lymerick* to the East.

Ems, *Eems*, *Amasius*, *Amisus*, *Amasia*, *Amasis*, a River of *Germany*, which riseth in the Diocels of *Paderborne*, near *Wrlé*, in a very deep Valley, from a slow, but plentiful Spring, two Miles and an half from *Paderborne* to the North; then running Westward, and taking in the *Wrlé*, the *Dalke*, and the *Luter*, three small Rivers, it entereth the Bishoprick of *Munster*; (having first passed by *Retsburgh*, the Capital

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of a small County;) and watereth *Widenbrug*, or *warendorp*, and receives the *Hessel* from *Rauensberg* on the South; so passing *Eme*, and *Tillegt*, it receives from the North, the *Werfe*; and a little lower the *Aa*, which watereth the City of *Munster*; then turning North, he passeth *Rhene*, and takes in another *Aa* on the East; so by *Linge*, he proceeds to *Meppen*, where he admits the *Hase*, a considerable River, on the East too; then passing by *Landegge* on the West, and *Nienbus* on the East, he entereth *East-Friesland* at the Fort of *Oort*; takes in *Softe* from the East, and by *Oldersum* and *Nendorp*, passeth by *Emden*, (which takes its present, as well as ancient name from him) and the Bay of *Dullart*, into the *German Ocean*.

Enchuyfen, *Enckuyfen*, *Ancusnum*, *Enchusa*, is a small City belonging to the *United Provinces* in *Holland*, in that part called *West-Friesland*; which has a large and a safe Haven upon the *Zuyder Sea*, and affords excellent Pilots; not above three Miles from *Horn* to the East, and eight from *Amsterdam* to the North: it stands on the Western Shoar, at the entrance of *Zuyden Zee*, and was one of the first Towns that revolted, and turned out the *Spaniards* in 1572.

Encre, *Incra*, a River in *Picardy* in *France*, with a Fort of the same name upon it, which falls into the *Some* at *Corvie*.

Enderen. See *Adrianople*.

Endromiz,

Endromis, Adramyttium, a City of the Lesser Asia, in *Phrygia*, and a Sea-Port, upon the *Archipelago*, over against the Island of *Metellino*, (*Mitilene*;) called by the Europeans, *Andramiti*; by the Turks, *Endromis*; as *Leunclavius* affirms; and by others, *S. Dimitri*. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Ephesus*: and I suppose is that which is called *Landi metri* in the later Maps, seventeen German Miles North of *Smyrna*. The Bay is called by the same Name; and sometimes extended to all the Sea, between this Town and the Island of *Metellino*; sometimes contracted to that only, which entereth the Shoars of Asia. *Hofman* confirms my Conjecture; and shews that this City has a *Phœnician* Name from *Bochart*: it stands in a rich and fruitful Soil; mentioned by *Livy*, lib. 37. by *Strabo*, lib. 13. by *S. Paul*, Acts xxvii. 2. Long. 55. 00. Lat. 40. 40.

England, Anglia, called by the French, *Angleterre*, by the Italians, *Inghilterra*, by the Germans, *Engellandt*, by the Spaniards, *Inglaterra*, is the greatest, the most Southern, and the best part of the Island of *Great Britain*, called heretofore *Albion*, *Britannica*, and *Britannia*. Which noble Island is divided into three parts, *England*, *Wales*, and *Scotland*. *England* has *Scotland* on the North; the *Irish* Sea in part, and *Wales* in part, and then the *Irish* Sea again on the West; the *British* Sea on the South, and the *German* Sea on the East: it lies together with *Wales*,

in the form of a great Triangle, whereof the Southern Shoar is the Base, and *Berwick* the opposite Angle. It was divided by the *Romans* into five parts, by the *Saxons* into seven Kingdoms, and now into forty one Shires or Counties. The Air is very Temperate, both in Winter and Summer; being warmed in the one, and cooled in the other by the Sea Vapors; the Soil for the most part very fruitful; the Inhabitants Valiant and Industrious. And as Nature has given it whatever is absolutely necessary to the Life of Man; so the Natives by their Trade and Commerce, bring in from abroad, what may be had throughout the World, for Convenience, Delight, Magnificence, and Ornament. It has also the best Government, and the best Constituted Religion, of any Nation in the World; and as much Learning, Civility, Arts, and Trade, as any other. Our Fleets excel at Sea, our Foot at Land, those of all other Nations. In short, we want nothing to make us happy, but Gratitude to God, and Union amongst our selves. This Island became first known to the *Romans*, about fifty years before the birth of Christ. *Julius Caesar* entred it with a Fleet in the year, of the World 3895, and renewed his Attempt the year following; but the Civil Wars breaking out between him and *Pompey*, the *Romans* made little progress here, (though they kept their Ground) till the Reign of *Claudius*, who entred *Britain* in person, and staying not long, his General,

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General, *Aulus Plautius*, carried on the War, so that he took in the greatest part of this Island now called *England*, and under him *Vespasian* learned the Art of War. *Didius Atrius*, succeeded as General, and *Nero* as Emperor; under whom the Romans were in great danger of an utter extirpation from the *Britains*: but this storm blowing over, they Conquered all they cared for, as far as the *Fyrths of Galloway*, and *Edenburgh* in *Scotland*; only their ordinary and standing Bounds were between *New-Castle* and *Carlisle*. They continued their Possession till the year of Christ 433, and then withdrew to defend their nearer Dominions, on the Continent, against the prevailing barbarous Northern Nations. In 449, the *Saxons* were called in to help the *Britains* against the *Picts*. (Those Nations that had never been subject to the *Romans*, in the North of *Britain*.) In 455, *Hengist* their General set up the Kingdom of *Kent*, and began the Conquest of the *British*. By the year 819, the *Heptarchy*, or seven Kingdoms of the *Saxons*, United in one, under *Egbert* King of the *West Saxons*; which Union received its utmost perfection under *Alfred*, about 873. The *Danes* who had given occasion to this Union, pursuing their Depredations, at last Conquered the *Saxons* in 1018, and set up a Prince of their own, *Sveno*. In 1042, *Edward* the Confessor restored the *Saxon* Line; which was broken by *William* the Conqueror, in 1066.

But the Blood was again restored by *Henry II.* in 1155. *Edward I.* United *Wales*, in 1246. King *Henry II.* began, and King *John* finished the Conquest of *Ireland*, about the Year 1184, in the Reign of *Richard I.* his Brother. In the Year 1602, *James I.* King of *Scotland*, succeeding *Queen Elizabeth*, of Blessed Memory, United *Scotland* to *England*. And the late Rebellion in 1640, ended in 1660, by the Restoration of *Charles* the Merciful and Just. Yet the Miseries that brought it in, the Calamities that attended it, and the Judgments that have followed it, may be eternal Monitors to *English* Men to be Loyal to the King, and steadfast to the Church.

Engur, *Astefus*, a River of *Asia*, which springeth from Mount *Gaucasus*; and watering *Mengrelia* falls into the *Euxine*, or *Black Sea*; between *Charus* and *Hippus*; twenty Miles North of *Ghobin*, another River of the same Country.

Enguri, *Ancyra*, a City of *Gallaria*, in the Lesser *Asia*, upon the River *Parthenius*, (now *Sangari*.) which falls into the *Black Sea* at *Gangary*. This was the Metropolis of *Gallaria*, yet seated in the Confines of *Paphlagonia*, on an advanced Ground; and made famous by the Council here held in 314, and another in 357: called by the *Turks*, *Enguri*; *Engouri*, *Angouri*, or *Anguri*; fifty Miles to the East from *Scutari*, and sixty from *Smyrna* to the North-East. It is now considerable, and the

the Capital of one of the *Turkish* Provinces in *Asia*. *Mithridates*, the famous King of *Pontus*, was overthrown by *Pompey* near this City. *Bajazet* the Turk, in the year 1403, was in the same place taken Prisoner by *Tamerlane* the *Scythian* Conqueror. Long. 62. 10. Lat. 42. 30.

Eno, *Ænor*, a City of *Thrace*, called by the Turks, *Ignos*; by the Greeks, *Eno*. It stands on the *Archipelago*; at the mouth of the River *Hebrus*, now *Mariza*; which runs a little South of *Adrianople*, and here falls into the Sea over against the Isle of *Dumandracchi*; forty Miles from the new *Dardanel*s to the North; and sixty five *English* Miles from *Adrianople* South: is now a Bishops See, under the Patriarch of *Constantinople*.

Ens, *Claudiovium*, *Claudionum*, *Anisus*, is both a River and a City of *Austria*: the River riseth in the Bishoprick of *Salzburg*, near *Rachstad*; and running North-East as far as *Newmarcke*, it takes in that of *Celsal*; North-West it meets the *Steyr*, at *Steyr Castle*; and there it turns to the North, and washeth the East Side of the City of *Ens*; half a German Mile beneath which it falls into the *Danube*. Near the City there is a Bridge over the *Danube*, on the North-West Side.

Ensfheim, *Ensfhemium*, a small City in *Alsacia*, upon the River *Ill*, two Miles West of *Newenburgh*, five Miles North-West from *Basil*. Once the Capital of the Higher *Alsacia*, and the Seat of the Par-

liament, or Chamber of that Province; but now in the Hands of the French.

Ephesus, *Esēso*, one of the most ancient and noble Cities of the Lesser *Asia*; seated upon the River *Causter*, (*Eaystrus*), in the Province of *Ionia*; on the Shoars of the *Archipelago*, North of the Isle of *Samos*; one of the greatest, and most celebrated Cities of *Asia*, before it fell into the Hands of the depopulating *Saracens* and *Turks*; who seem to have been designed by Heaven for the Scourges and Destroyers of ancient Cities, or rather of Mankind, there is so much Desolation where ever they have long Ruled: This City is so ancient, that it is generally believed to have been built by the *Amazons*. It stood at first on too low a Ground; and therefore suffering much by Inundations, *Lyfismachus*, one of the Successors of *Alexander* the Great, removed it into that place where it now is, and called it *Arfinoe*, by the Name of his Wife; but after his Death, it reassumed its ancient Name. *Pliny* calls the Temple of *Diana* here built, *Admirationem* *Græcæ* *Magnificentiæ*, *The Wonder of the Grecian Magnificence*, and reckons it amongst the wonders of the World: this was burnt that night *Alexander* the Great was born. *Xerxes*, tho he ruined many of the *Asiatick* Temples, spared this. The *Romans* Conquered this City under *Antiochus* King of *Syria*, an hundred and eighty years before the birth of our Saviour, and in their first *Asiatick* War. *Nero* plundered

plundered it, the *Goths* under *Galenus* destroyed it. *S. Paul* first Planted the Christian Faith here, and wrote one of his Epistles to this Church. *S. John*, the beloved Apostle, lived, and wrote, and in probability, died here. *S. Timothy* was its first Bishop after *S. Paul*. The third General Council was held here in the year 431. under *Theodosius junior*, against *Nestorius*. There was a smaller Council here, in 198, concerning the Celebration of *Easter*: and another in 400, for the quieting the Disturbances of *Asia*, and some others. When this City came first into the Hands of the *Turks*, I cannot assign; but it is certain they call it *Blasalonc*, and that it is a poor desolate Village, tho with a fine Haven, and an old ruined Castle. This City lies forty Miles from *Smyrna* to the South. Long. 55. 45. Lat. 39. 00. All the Inhabitants of this City now are about forty or fifty Families of *Turks*, without one Christian amongst them: living in a knot at the South Side of the Castle, called *Asia Sabuck*.

Epideno, *Apidanus*, a River of *Theffalia*, called sometimes *Epedonia*; it ariseth from Mount *Bormio*; ad washing *Pharsalia*, (famous for the overthrow of *Pompey* the Great, by *Cesar*) falls into the River *Onocoro*, (*Peneus*) above *Larissa*, with a very swift Current.

Epirus, is a Kingdom in Greece, which was anciently much Celebrated, and had first Kings of its own, till the *Macedonians* subje-

cted it: it is bounded on the North by *Macedonia*, now *Albania*; on the East by *Theffalia*, on the South by *Achaia*, now *Livadia*; and on the West by the *Ionian Sea*, or Gulph of *Venice*. This Province is now sometimes called the Lower *Albany*. It is most famous for its ancient King *Pyrrhus*, who invaded *Italy*, and beat the *Romans* in the year of the World 3669, two hundred seventy nine years before the birth of our Saviour. See *Florus*, lib. 1. cap. 18. This Kingdom was reduced to the *Macedonian* Subjection, by *Philip*, and *Alexander* the Great; but *Pyrrhus* not only recovered it, but Conquered, and for some time kept *Macedonia*. The *Romans* subdued it next, and *Paulus Æmilius* laid it desolate, Sacking in one day seventy Cities, and Captivating an hundred and fifty thousand *Epirots*, without any Provocation. In the Division of the Empire, this Country fell to the Eastern; and continued so till the taking of *Constantinople*; after which it had Princes of its own again, till the year 1466, when by the death of *George Castriot*, commonly called *Scanderbeg*, it was reduced under the Dominion of the *Turks*, under whom it still is; excepting *Corfu*, and some other small Islands, which are under the *Venetians*.

Episcopia, *Curium*, once a City of the Isle of *Cyprus*, now a great Village, which is yet a Bishops See amongst the *Greeks*: it lies on the South Side of the Island, East of *Paphos*, and not far from the South-West

West Cape, in a Bay, called heretofore *Curia*.

Epte Illa, a River of France, in the *le Beauvaisis*, in the Isle of France.

Erasino, or *Rasino*, a small River of the *Morea*, in *Acarnania*, the most North-Eastern Province, near *Napoli di Romania*: it riseth out of a Lake, anciently called *Symphalis*; and having buried it self under the earth, riseth again, and falls at last into the *Golfo di Napoli*.

Eresma, *Arena*, a River of old *Castile* in Spain: it riseth from Mount *Fonsria*, in the Borders of New *Castile*; and passing by *Segovia*, receiveth the small Rivolet of *Clamores*, and another at *Coca*, called the *Valtaia*; and a little lower, the *Cega*; then falls into the *Duero*, over against *Tordesillas*. *Baudrand*. This River seems to be called *Zarparadiel*; and another that falls into it from the West, here called *Cega*, to be the *Areva*, or *Eresma*; but in the ancient Maps that which falls by *Segovia*, is called *Areva*.

Erfurdt, *Erfurt*, *Erford*, *Bieurgium*, *Erphordium*, *Hercinophordia*, a City in *Thuringia* in Germany, the Capital of that Province. It stands upon the River *Iera*, three Miles from *Weimar* West, 15 from *Frankfort* to the South-West, Long. 31.00. Lat. 51.60. Of old called *Heriburg*, from *Meroveus* the first Christian King of France. There was a Monastery built here by *Dagobert*, another King of France, in the Year 637, (after which it was called *Petersberg*;) and there is now a famed

University. There was a Council held here in 932, for the keeping the Festivals of the Apostles; in 1074, for the promoting Celibacy amongst the Clergy, which had no good success. *Rudolphus* the First extinguished here a great Sedition in 1289. And in 1514, *Luther* found here *Jerom* of Prague his Works, and published them. The French put this place in 1664, under the Bishop of *Menz*, having taken it from the Duke of Saxony; who had yet seventeen of ninety Villages (which did belong to it) assigned to him by the Treaty of *Leipsick* in 1665, in lieu of his Right and Pretences.

Ergel, *Heraclea*, a ruined City of *Caria*, in the Lesser Asia, between Mount *Cadmus* to the South, the River *Lycus* to the East, and the *Meander* to the West, directly East of *Ephesus*. *Ptolemy* placeth it about an hundred English Miles from it.

Erme. See *Herma*, a City of the Lesser Asia.

Erin. Ireland, in Irish.

Erissi, *Erissus*, a Town in the Isle of *Lesbia*.

Erlaph, *Erlape*, a River of the Lower Austria, which falls into the *Danube*.

Erpach, *Erpachum*, a County in *Franconia* in Germany, under its own Count, between the *Rhine*, the *Mayn*, and the *Necker*; having the Territory of *Geraw* or *Grawer*, on the West.

Erne, *Ravius*, a Lake and River in the West of Ireland.

Erneo, a Mountain in Spain, *Irneo*.

Errif,

Errif, a Province in the Kingdom of *Fez*, and a Mountain called of old *Atlas Minor*.

Erzerum, a City of the Greater *Armenia*, upon the *Euphrates*.

Ezaro, a River of *Calabria*.

Ejebandon, *Scando*, a River of *Touraine*.

Efcualt, a River arising in *Picardy*, which makes one of the principal Rivers of the *Low Countries*. See *Schelde*.

Efcurial, a Village in *New Castile*, upon the River *Guadarna*, seven Leagues from *Madrid* to the West, and twenty four from *Toledo* to the North; in which *Philip II.* King of *Spain*, built a most Magnificent Monastery, and a stately Church in honor of *St. Lawrence*, as a grateful Memorial of the Victory obtained against *Henry II.* King of *France*, at the Battle of *St. Quintin* in *Picardy*, in 1557. in which he spared no Expence that might contribute to the Magnificence and Ornament of it; insomuch as he is said to have spent twenty Millions of Gold on this Structure. And since that time the Kings of *Spain* have been buried in a Noble Chappel here called the *Pantheon*. This Magnificent Fabrick suffered much by Fire in 1671. in which a vast Library perished.

Esfagues, *Ruspe*, a small City in the Kingdom of *Tunis*; it was a Bishop's See, but now ruined.

Efino, *Æsis*, *Efis*, a River in the *Marca Anconitana* in *Italy*. It ariseth from the *Appennine*, and running East, washeth *Fefi*; then falls into the *Adriatick Sea*, one

Mile North of *Ancona*. This was once the Northern Boundary of *Italy*.

Eskedale, *Eskia*, a County in *Scotland*, bounded by *Cumberland* on the South, *Annandale* on the West, *Twedale* on the North, and *Tivedale* on the East: it takes its Name from the River *Esk*, which runs through it, and falls into the *Tees*.

Eskibissar, *Laodicea*, a City of the Lesser *Asia*, upon the River *Lycus*, near its fall into the *Meander*: built by *Antiochus* the Son of *Stratonica*, whose Wife being called *Laodicea*, gave this Name to the City: now totally ruined, and not inhabited; though once an Archbishops See, who had sixteen Suffragan Bishops under him. The Turkish Name it has signifies the Old Castle. The Ruins of it shew it to have been a very great City, situate upon six or seven Hills, encompassing a large space of Ground, twenty Miles distant from *Coloss* to the North-East, and five from *Hierapolis*. It hath three Theatres of White Marble, as beautiful, and intire, as if they were lately built; and a Circus as stately. But then the Town is totally desolate; inhabited by nothing but Wolves, Foxes and Chacals, a Den of Dragons, Snakes and Vipers; neither hath it the Title of an Archbishops See, (as *Seignior Ferrara*, and others have affirmed) God having spit it out of his Mouth as threatned in the *Revelation*, and made it an Example of his Justice and Veracity. See Mr. *Wheeler*. p. 264. See *Laudichia*.

Esla, Estola, a River of the Kingdom of *Leon*. It washeth *Leon* and *Benvento*; and taking in the *Orbica*, falls into the *Duero*, between *Samora* to the East, and *Miranda* to the West.

Esling, or *Elsing*, *Eslinga*, a small Imperial and Free City, in the Dukedom of *Wirtenburg* in *Schwaben* in *Germany*, upon the River *Necker*, nine Miles from *Spier* to the South-East, and the same from *Ulm* to the North-West. This is now under the Protection of the Duke of *Wirtenburg*; ill built, and has suffered much in the late Wars.

Esnæ. See *Aisne*.

Espinal, *Spinalium*, a small City in the Dukedom of *Lorraine* upon the *Maas*, four Leagues from the Confines of *Burgundy* to the North, and a little less from *Remirmont*.

Esseck, *Mursa*, a Town and Castle in *Sclavania*, at the Confluence of the *Drave* and the *Danube*, where great Actions have been done. The Town stands low, and the Streets are planked with Trees, as Dr. *Brown* assures us who hath seen it. Upon one side of the Gate is part of a *Roman* Inscription, *MÆLIAN*: on the other a Maids Head of Stone. In or near this place *Constantius* defeated *Magnentius* the Usurper, and Murthrer of *Constantin II* in 359. The Town is great and populous, by reason of the Trade and Commerce on the account of the Passage. But not strong, and therefore the *Turks* have of late bestowed much cost and pains in fortifying it. In 1537. *Solyman* the Magnificent, assaulted it, without Success. But that which is the great wonder

is the Bridge over the *Drave*, and the Marshes on both sides: this Bridge is five Miles over, having Rails on both sides, and Towers of Wood at every quarter of a Mile: built by *Solyman* the Magnificent in 1521. so soon as ever he had taken *Belgrade*: it is so broad that three Wagons may go a breast, and all built of Oaken Timber. Count *Nicolas Serini* burnt part of it in 1664. which necessitated the *Turks* to build that part a little nearer the *Danube*, because they could not without great charges and difficulty pluck up the remainder of the Trees which the Water had preserved from the Fire. by this Bridge all the *Turkish* Armies use to pass between *Hungary* and *Constantinople*: near here the unfortunate *Lewis* King of *Hungary* in 1526. was defeated, in attempting to stop *Solyman's* passage into his Kingdom. Count *Lesth*, Aug. 15. 1685. burnt it the second time, and possessed himself of the Town of *Esseck*; but the Castle holding out, he blew up their Magazines, plundered the Town, and left it. In 1686. the *Turks* began to build this Bridge after another way, by driving rows of Trees into the Earth, and filling up the space with Earth, that it might not be so subject to be ruined by Fire: but the Duke of *Lorraine*, June 15. 1687. put an end to this Work; drove the *Turks* over the *Drave*, and in a few days entirely ruined what 8000 Men had been many Months a building. Pursuing his design, and passing the *Drave* to take *Esseck*, he found the Prime *Vizier* there Posted with all

the Forces he could raise, very advantageously, with the *Danube* on the left, a Wood on the right, the Town and *Drave* behind, and a *Morass* before him; between which and his Camp was a Dike twenty Foot deep, forty broad, and two Miles long, strengthened with Palisadoes and Redoubts, with 60000 Men within it, and 100 Cannon: whereupon the Duke retreated, June 20. and repassed the *Drave* at *Siclos*. See *Mohatz*. After the unfortunate taking of *Belgrade* by the *Turks* the last October 1690. they set down immediately with an Army of 15000 Men before this Place, but retired without Success.

Essekebe, Essequebia, one of the principal Rivers of South America. It ariseth in *Guiana*, near to the Lake of *Parime*; and running Eastward, to improve its Streams by the addition of many smaller Rivers, it falls into the North Sea, near *Meapuer*. In Long. 318. The *Dutch*, who have many Plantations upon it, call it by this name.

Essex, Essexia, is a County in the East of *England*, inhabited heretofore in part by the *Tritobantes*: bounded on the North by *Suffolk* and *Cambridgeshire*: on the West by *Hartford* and *Middlesex*; on the South by *Kent*; and on the East by the German Sea; the principal City in it is *Colechester*. This Country is very fruitful, full of Noblemen, and Gentlemens Houses. The principal Rivers which Water it are the *Stour*, that divideth it from *Suffolk*; the *Thames* from *Kent*, the *Ley* from *Middlesex*, and the *Little Stour* from *Harp-*

fordshire; which besides their fruitful Meadows, and the convenience of Carriage afford it plenty of Fish: besides these, there is the *Ill*, the *Crouch*, the *Chelme*, the *Blackwater*, and the *Colne*, which arise and fall within this County; and many of them are great Rivers. There are many smaller ones, whose names cannot be taken in here: *Robert d'Eureux* Viscount *Hereford*, General of the Parliaments Army against *Charles I.* dying Septemb. 13. 1646. and his Son *Robert* an Infant before the Restitution of *Charles II.* *Arthur Capel*, Baron of *Hudham*, was created Earl of *Essex*, and Vicount *Malden*, April 20. 1661. and made Lord Lieutenant in *Ireland* in 1672. He perished miserably in the Tower. His Son an Infant, succeeded him in this Honor.

Eslingen. See *Esling*.

Essone, Exona, a small River and Village in the Isle of *France*. The Town stands five Miles from *Paris* to the South-West, and one from *Corbeile* to the West.

Estampes, Stampæ, a Town and Dutchy in *Beauvais* in *France*. The Town stands upon a River of the same name, ten Leagues from *Paris* to the South, and 16 from *Orleans* to the North: mentioned in *Georgius Turonensis*, *Aimontius*, and other French Historians. It is placed on the some, at the Confluence of another small River, which is sometimes called *Yone*, and sometimes *La riviere d'Estampes*.

Estaple, a Sea Port Town in *France*, in the County of *Boulogne*, 16 Miles North of *Dieppe*, and ten from *Calais* South.

Est,

Este, Ateste, a Town in the Dominion of the State of *Venice*, mentioned by *Pliny* and *Tacitus*, which was once a Bishop's See, under the Patriarch of *Aquileia*. It stands in the District of *Padua*, upon the little *Medoacus*, or the River *Baciglione*; which washing the Walls of *Vicenza* and *Este*, falls into the *Venetian* Gulph, 12 Miles from *Padua* to the South. The Dukes of *Modena* in *Italy* (of which Illustrious House *Mary*, Consort to King *James II.* is) take their Name from this Place; who were before a great while Dukes of *Ferrara*.

Estella, a small City in the Kingdom of *Navarr*, upon the River *Ega*, where it receives the *Vreder*; eight Miles from *Pampelona* to the South, and the same from *Calahorra* to the North. See *Ega*.

Esten, Esthonia, a considerable Province in the North of *Livonia*; heretofore under the *Poles*, but now the *Swedes*. It lies between the *Sinus Finnicus*, a part of the *Baltick* Sea to the North; *Lettonia*, *Liefland* to the South; the Bay of *Riga* to the West; and *Ingria* a Province of *Russia* to the East: the chief City in it is *Revel*, the Capital of this Province, which is sometimes called *Eastland*.

Estepa, Astapa, a City or great Town in *Andalusia* in *Spain*, seated upon an Hill in the Confines of the Kingdom of *Granada*; about 12 Miles from *Malaga* to the North, and 17 from *Sevil* to the South-East. This sprung out of the Ruins of *Astapa*, an old Iberian City, or *Phenician* Colony; which being besieged by *Marcellus* a Roman Ge-

neral, the Inhabitants burnt themselves with their Wives and Children and all they had, that they might not fall into the hands of the *Romans*, as *Livy* saith.

Estotiland, Estotilandia, a great Tract of Land in the North of *America* towards the *Artick* Circle, and *Hudsons* Bay; having *New France* on the South, and *James's Bay* to the West. This is a part of *Canada*; now commonly called *New Britain*, and *Terra Laboratoris*. The first of the *American* Shoars which was discovered; being found by some *Friesland* Fishers, that were driven hither by a Tempest, almost 200 years before *Columbus*. In 1390. *Nicolas* and *Antonius Zeni*, two Brothers that were *Venetian* Gentlemen, at the Charges of *Zichini* King of *Friesland*, took a view the second time of these Shoars. *John Skgluo* a *Polonian* in 1456: about 86 years after the first discovery, Sailing past *Norway*, *Greenland*, and *Friesland*, and entering into the Streight beyond the *Artick* Circle, arrived at this Country. Which is Mountainous, overgrown with Woods, full of all manner of wild and savage Beasts, and only known as to the Shoars; but yet the Soil is fruitful. *Hofman*.

Estremadura, Extremadura, is a Province of the Kingdom of *Portugal*, at the Mouth of the *Tagus*, upon the Western Ocean: bounded on the North by *Beira*, on the West and South it has the Ocean, and on the East the rest of *Portugal*. The principal City is *Lisbon*, the Capital of the Kingdom; and as for this Province, it is divided

into six Counties, which they call *Comarcaes*.

There was anciently another Province called *La Estremadura de Castilla*, because it was *Extrema Durii*; for on the North it was bounded by the *Durius*, or *Douero*, a great River of Spain; on the West it was separated from the Kingdom of *Leon*, by the Rivers *Heban*, and *Rigamon*; from thence it extended by the Rivers *Guadarama*, which washeth *Madrid*, and *Somosierra*, to the Fountains of the River *Douero*: so that it was 100 Spanish Leagues in compass, and *Segovia* was the Capital of this Province: but as *Ximenes* saith, after it was united to *Castile*, it lost the Name, which in after times was given to others.

Eschb, *Athesis*, a River of Italy called by the *Italians*, *Adige*; by the *Germans* *Esch*. It springeth out of Mount *Brenna* one of the highest of the *Alpine* Mountains in *Tirol*; and passing through a Territory of *Eschblender*, which takes its Name from it, it leaves *Meran* and *Bolsano* (considerable Towns) on the East; turning South it takes in the Rivers *Eisack* (which falls by *Brixen*) *Neves*, and *Lavisium*; then watereth the famous City of *Trent*, beneath which it admits *Perzene*, and so goes on to *Verona*, which it divides in its passage; and passing *Legnano*, *Rovigo* and *Anguilara*, it falls into the *Adriatick* Sea by *Po, di Fossone*, in later Maps called *Porto de l' Adige*, 18 Miles South of *Venice*, and three North of the Mouth of the *Po*.

Etna, *Etna*, a Mountain in the

East of *Sicily*, which perpetually belcheth out Fire and Smoke: called by the *Italians* *il Mongibello*; by the *French* *Le Mont Gibel*; by the *Arabians* *Gibel*; that is, the Mountain. It is the greatest as well as the most known Mountain in all *Sicily*; in the Diocess of *Catanea*, 9 Miles high, and 50 in compass. The South side is planted with Vines, the North overgrown with Woods; on the East from the Top of it to *Catanea* it is all cultivated, and employed to one use or another. At some times it rageth more than at others: particularly in 1169. 1329. (when it had not flamed of many years before,) 1408. 1444. 1447. 1536. 1566. 1579. At which last time it damaged *Catanea*, and its Fields more than usual. But the greatest Rage was in 1669. when it sent out four Rivers of melted Earth, Stones and Rocks; which from the top descended down its sides, through the Fields into the Sea, and there maintained their Torrent a Mile in the Waters, before they were able to tame these raving and furious Sons of *Vulcan*. Not only the City of *Catanea* apprehended a sudden and inevitable Ruin, but Men thought the whole Island of *Sicily* would have been destroyed; and that by degrees the Fire would have melted the whole Rock upon which the Island is founded: however, it destroyed 15 Castles or great Houses, and did an inestimable Mischief. Yet the top of this Mountain is often covered with Snow and Ice, and the two most contrary things in Nature seem here to unite, of which *Claudian*

dian Lib. 1. de Rapt. Proserp.
Sed quamvis nimio fervens ex-
uberat aestu

Scit nivibus servare fidem, pa-
riterque favillis.

Eu, Augum. Augæ, La Ville d'
Eu, a considerable Town on the
 Coast of Normandy, near the Con-
 fines of Picardy, six Miles North
 of Dieppe. Here of old were the
Essui, a People of Gaul.

Euphrates, though I have dis-
 coursed shortly of this River already
 in the word *Aferat*, yet because I
 then wanted some Books that were
 necessary to give a full account of
 it, I will here enlarge upon what I
 there omitted. The first City of
 Note it washeth, is *Baberd*; the se-
 cond *Ezrum*, so far as it runs West;
 then it turns South, and passeth by
Arzingan, and *Maaraz*, where it
 takes in *Cobaqueb*; and over against
Urpha, it receives a River which
 comes from *Aleppo*; so passing
Bir, *Rassica*, *Belis*, *Chabuca*, as
 far as *Alchabar*, it takes in from
 the East *Soaid*; and a little lower
 at *Waser* and *Olim*, falls into the
Tigris: thus our latest Maps de-
 scribe the Course of this vast River.
 The Learned *Bochartus* saith out of
Pliny, Lib. 3. Cap. 26. that eighty
 three Miles beneath *Zengma*, at
Massicen, the *Euphrates* is divided,
 and on the left hand (the East) it
 goes into *Mesopotamia* by *Selucia*,
 a little beneath which it entereth
 the *Tigris*. *Ptolomy Lib. 5. Cap.*
18. agrees with *Pliny* in this: then
 he mentions another Branch by the
 name of *Βασιλῆος ποταμός*, the
Kings River, or *Cut*: which by
 the *Arabians* is called *Amelic*;

and by *Ammianus Naar-Malcha*;
 which he interprets too the *King's*
River, Lib. 24. which *Abidenus*
 saith, was digged by the Order of
Nabuchodonozor. *Pliny* tells us the
 reason of this Cut was to prevent
 the Drowning of *Babylon* in great
 Floods. More to the South was a
 third Branch which went into the
Tigris and *Sur*, upon which the
 great *Babylon* stood by the confessi-
 on of *Ptolomy*, though in his Maps
 it is placed on the second. There
 was a fourth Branch went to the
 West, called *Kulpa*, now *Cusa*, a-
 bout the Name of which they are
 not agreed; but the use of it was
 to fill a vast Lake on the West of
Babylon. Now as to these Branch-
 es, the *Arabian* Geographers agree
 in these Divisions as still extant.
 And yet that Branch which went
 through *Babylon*, *Theodore* saith,
 was very small, and perhaps now
 intirely lost. The first and second
 of the Eastern Branches are repre-
 sented in our later Maps; and the
 Western Branch at *Cusa*; which
 appear all like Rivers running into
 the *Euphrates*, when as indeed
 they are Branches going out of it.
 The first is that which the Maps call
Zab Major; the second has no
 Name, but it ought to pass streight
 to *Bagdet*; and that which is now
 the main Stream, seems to have
 forced its way in a new Channel,
 after the other was lost and dam-
 med up by Time: the Lakes also
 to the West which were designed to
 receive the Waters in times of great
 Inundations, are filled up by the
 Mud and Sand, brought down by
 the River. However that Branch

that runs to *Cusa*, never comes to any Sea, but is lost in the Sands of *Arabia*; and has turned the fruitful Plains of *Babylon* into a mere *Marais* or *Bog*, unpassable, uninhabitable. This is the sum of what *M. Bôchart* has related more at large. Both *Pliny* and *Strabo* agree that it yearly overflows as the *Nile* does, and much about the same time; which Inundation has the same effect as to the fertility of *Mesopotamia*, that the overflowing of the *Nile* has upon *Egypt*. *M. Thevenot* who crossed it at *Bir*, saith it is in *Semur* not bigger than the *Seine* at *Paris*; though its Bed is twice as big. And the Waters of it run very slowly, and are Navigable, as far as to the place where it joins the *Tigris*.

Eugubio, *Eugubium*, a City of *Italy*. See *Gubio*.

Evisse. See *Ivica*, an Island in the *Mediterranean* Sea near *Spain*.

Evora, *Ebora*, is a very considerable City in *Portugal* in *Alentejo*, a Province of that Kingdom beyond the *Tagus*; (*Taio*) twenty Miles from *Lisbon* to the South-East. Long. 09. 00. Lat. 38. 11. This was anciently a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Merida*, and afterward of *Compostell*. But Pope *Paul III.* in 1540. raised it to the Honor of a Metropolis; and *Henry* who of a Cardinal became King of *Portugal*, made it an University.

Evora Monte, a small Place five Leagues from the former *Evora* to the North-East, where the *Portuguese* gave the *Spaniards* a great overthrow in 1663.

Eure, *Ebura*, *Autura*, a River

of *France*, sometimes called *Yeure*. It ariseth in *le Pêrche*, in the Wood *Logni*: and running Eastward through *Beauisse*, it watereth *Charres*; turning Northward, *Nogent le Roy*, *Dreux*, *Jury*, (famous for the Victory of *Henry IV.* over the *Leaguers*, in 1590.) *Passy*, *Eureux*; at last it entereth the *Seyn* at *Ponte de L'arche*, ten Miles above *Caudebec*. The rich and fruitful Valley *D' Eure*, has its Name from this River, and also *Eureux* in *Normandy*; and from one of these three, the Noble Family of *d' Eureux* lately Earls of *Essex*, now Viscounts of *Hereford*, take their Names.

Euripus. Vid. *Negropont*.

EUROPE, *Europa*, is the least, but most Celebrated of the four general parts of the World, as to Arts, Commerce, Religion, Government and War. It was the Prediction of *Noah*, the second Founder of Mankind, that *Japhet* (the Father of the *Europeans*) should dwell in the Tents of *Shem*. And although the first Church, and the two first General Monarchies fell to the share of *Shem's* Posterity; yet the two last and the best and noblest state of the Church, fell to *Japhets*; by which that ancient Oracle was fulfilled. At this day whilst the Posterity of *Shem*, (the *Asiatics*) lie buried in Ignorance, Slavery, and Superstition; the Posterity of *Japhet* is innobled: the chiefest and the best Empires, the best Religion, Learning, and Arts, adorn the Tents or dwelling of *Japhet*: whilst the Ships of *Chittim* afflict *Eber* and *Assur*, not only to Trade, but Ride Sovereigns



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in their Seas ; and afflict them more by the Envy of their Wealth and Riches, than by their Power and Martial Valor, though they have felt that too.

Europe, is bounded on the East by *Asia*, on the North by the *Frozen Sea*, on the West by the *Atlantick*, and on the South by the *Mediterranean*. The only difficulty is in stating the Eastern Bounds : Beginning therefore at the South, where the Bounds are plainer, it is agreed that the *Archipelago*, the *Black Sea* or *Euxine*, the *Palus Mæotis*, or Eastern Bay of *Crim Tartary*, (called by the French, *la Mer de Zabacche*,) the *Tanais*, now the *Don*, the *Volga*, the *Rooswa*, the *Tofda*, and the vast River of *Obb*, are the truest Bounds on the Eastern Side. In those vast Countries of *Tartary*, and *Russia*, scarce at all known to the Ancients, tho the *Tanais*, the *Volga*, (as far as its Course is North and South) and the *Obb*, are the best and most visible Bounds ; yet there is a great distance between the *Tanais* and the *Volga* ; and a much greater between the *Volga* and the *Obb* ; but between the *Rooswa* and the *Tofda*, very little : but in this every Man must be left at liberty. *Europe* is now divided into the Kingdoms of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, *Bohemia*, *Bulgaria*, *Denmark*, *France*, *Germany*, *Greece*, *Holland*, or the *Low-Countries*, *Hungary*, *Ita-*

ly, *Moscow* or *Russia*, *Poland*, *Portugal*, *Savoy*, *Spain*, *Sweden*, *Switzerland*, *Tartary*, the *Turkish Empire*, the State of *Venice*, and some few considerable Islands depending upon these. In length from Cape *St. Vincent* in *Spain*, to the Mouth of the River *Obb*, one thousand three hundred *English Miles*, or nine hundred *German* : from Cape *Matapan* in the *Morea*, to the North Cape in *Finmark*, eight hundred and fifty, or five hundred and fifty *German Miles*, as *Baudrand* reckons it. This Country is called by the *Europeans*, *Europe* ; by the *Turks*, *Rumeli*, and *Al-Franck* ; and by the *Georgians*, *Franckistan*.

Ex, *Isca*, is a River of *England* : it ariseth in *Somersetshire*, and passing by *Winesford*, it takes in *Dunsbrook River*, or *Creden* from *Dulverton* on the West ; then entering *Devonshire*, it runs directly South to *Tiverton* ; where it takes in *Loman River* from the East ; at *Stocke* it takes in *Columb* on the same side, and a little lower *Credy* from the West ; then encompassing a great part of the North, West, and South of *Exeter*, a little lower it admits *Chyst* on the East, and *Ken* on the West ; and so entereth the *British Sea* by a large Mouth.

Exeter, *Isca*, *Isca Dunmonitum*, *Exonia*, is the Principal City of *Devonshire* ; called by the *Welsh*, *Cærist*, *Cætrudh*, and

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Exeter, Isca, Isca Dumoniurum, Exonia, is the Principal City of Devonshire; called by the Welsh, Caerish, Caertrudh, and

Penzaer, that is the principal City: seated on the Eastern Bank of the River *Ex*, in a barren Soil, upon the advantage of a small Hill, declining East and West; having a Dike, and a strong Wall for its safety; in compass about a Mile and a half, with extended Suburbs. There are in it fifteen Churches; and in the highest part of the City near the East Gate a Castle, which of old was the Seat of the West Saxon Kings, and afterwards of the Earls of *Cornwal*: and near this, the Cathedral built by King *Atbelstan*, in honor of St. *Peter*. *Edward* the Confessor settled the Bishop's See here, which he removed from *Kirton*. It fell not into the Hands of the Saxons till four hundred sixty five years after their first coming over, viz. *Anno Christi* 914. when *Atbelstan* banished the Britans, and fortified the City, and built the Cathedral. This City joining with the Rebels in 1640. was taken for the King by Prince *Maurice*, *Septemb.* 4. 1643. And being Garrisoned for the King, was again surrendered to the Parliament upon Terms, *April* 13. 1646. The Honorable *John Cecil*, is Earl of *Exeter*, and the fifth of this Family; he succeeded *John Cecil* his Father, in 1667. The present Bishop of this Diocese, is the forty sixth since the removal of this See from *Kirton*, about 1149. the sixty seventh from *Adulphus*, who about 903. was made the first (at least Saxon) Bishop of *Devonshire*.

Extremadura. See *Estremadura*, a Province of the Kingdom of

Susa in *Africa*, near the *Atlantick* Ocean, and the Mountains of *Atlas*, in the Southern borders of *Morocco*.

Eychsfas. See *Aichstadt*.

Eyder, *Eidera*, *Egidora*, a River of *Denmark*, which riseth above *Rendsburgh*; and dividing *Holstein*, and *Dybmarsch*, from the Dukedom of *Sleswick*, falls into the German Ocean, at *Tonning*.

Eyerlands, *Eierlandt*. See *Al-land*, an Island of the *Baltick* Sea.

Eysenach, *Isenachum*, a small City in *Thuringia*, upon the River *Nesa*, eight Miles from *Erford* to the West. The River *Nesa*, a little below it, is taken into the *Werra*. The Name of this City is written sometimes nearer the Latin, *Isenach*: it is under the Dominion of a Prince of the House of *Saxony*, with a small Territory belonging thereto.

Eye, or *Eaye*, *Insula*, a small Corporation in the County of *Susfolk*, near the borders of *Norfolk*; so called, saith Mr. *Cambden*, because it is an Island; where are to be seen the ruins of an old Castle, which belonged to *Robert Mallet*, a Norman Baron. After many other changes in this Honor, Sir *Frederick Cornwallis* (descended lineally from Sir *John Cornwallis*, Steward of the Household to *Edward VI.* and Sir *Thomas Cornwallis*, one of the Privy-Councillors to Queen *Mary*, and Comptroller of her House) was *April* 20. 1661. made Baron *Cornwallis* of *Eye*, by *Charles II.* to whose Interest and Service

Service being ever intirely addict-
ed, in the worst of times, he had
the Honor to be the Second Coro-
nation Baron; to whom succeeded
Charles, Lord *Cornwallis*, his Son;
who dying in 1673, *Charles*, the
Second of this Family, his Son suc-
ceeded, and is now living. By the
favor of this Family (as I have
heard) this small Corporation ob-
tained its Charter, and the honor
of sending two Burgesses to the
House of Commons: otherwise
the Place is very small and incon-
siderable. It stands twelve Miles
from *Ipwich* to the North, and
seventeen from *Norwich* to the
South, and in the Road between
those two Places.

Eyndhoven, *Endova*, is a fine
Town in the Territory of *Kem-
pen*, upon the River *Bommele*;
four Leagues from *Boisleduc* to
the South, and almost the same
from *Helmont* to the West. It
had a College of Canons, and be-
longed to the Count *de Buren*.
This is the Capital of that part
of *Kempen*, which lies in *Bra-
bant*; and fell into the Hands
of the *Hollanders*, in 1629. after
they had taken *Boisleduc*, by a
Siege of four Months continu-
ance, and they are still in the
Possession of it.

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F*aenza*, *Faventia*, a small City
of *Remandiola*, in *Italy*, upon
the River *Lamone*, [*Anemo*,] which

falls into the *Adriatick* Sea, 3 Miles
South of the Mouth of the *Po*; be-
tween *Imola* to the North, and *Forlì*
to the South; 20 Miles from *Ra-
venna* to the West. It is a Bishops
See, under the Archbishop of *Ra-
venna*; and under the Dominion
of the Pope; only famous for Ear-
then Ware. The *French* call it
Faience.

Faial, one of the *Azores* in the
Atlantick Ocean, under the *Por-
tuguese*; little, but fruitful.

Faience, *Faventia*, a small City
in *Provence* in *France*, upon the
River *Benzon*, three Leagues from
Grasse to the West, and six from
the *Mediterranean* Sea. The *French*
call *Faenza* in *Italy*, *Faience*.

Fatre-fozeland, *Rbodobigum*,
the most North-East Cape of *Ire-
land*, in the County of *Antrim*, in
the Province of *Ulster*.

Fatre-Jills, a Rock in the *Cale-
donian* Sea, between the *Orkneys*
and *Sberland*, in which is the Ca-
stle *Dumo*.

Falaise, *Fallefia*, *Falefia*, a
Town in *Normandy*, upon the Ri-
ver *Ante*, (which falls into the
Dive at *Morteaux*.) Seven Leagues
from *Caen* to the South, and four
from *Argentan* to the North-
West. *William* the Conqueror was
born here: this Place was taken
by the *English* from the *French*
in 1417.

Falkenburg, or *Valkenburg*, a
small Town in *Brabant*, upon the
River *Geule*, two Leagues from
Maeſtricht to the East, and four
from *Aquisgrane*: it was under
the Dominion of the *Hollanders*
till

Pencaer, that is the principal *City*: seated on the Eastern Bank of the River *Ex*, in a barren Soil, upon the advantage of a small Hill, declining East and West; having a Dike, and a strong Wall for its safety; in compass about a Mile and a half, with extended Suburbs. There are in it fifteen Churches; and in the highest part of the City near the East Gate a Castle, which of old was the Seat of the West Saxon Kings, and afterwards of the Earls of *Cornwal*: and near this, the Cathedral built by King *Athelstan*, in honor of St. *Peter*. *Edward* the Confessor settled the Bishop's See here, which he removed from *Kirton*. It fell not into the Hands of the Saxons till four hundred sixty five years after their first coming over, viz. Anno Christi, 914. when *Athelstan* banished the Britans, and fortified the City, and built the Cathedral. This City joining with the Rebels in 1640. was taken for the King by Prince *Maurice*, Septemb. 4. 1643. And being Garrisoned for the King, was again surrendered to the Parliament upon Terms, April 13. 1646. The Honorable *John Cecil*, is Earl of *Exeter*, and the fifth of this Family; he succeeded *John Cecil* his Father, in 1667. The present Bishop of this Diocess, is the forty sixth since the removal of this See from *Kirton*, about 1149. the sixty seventh from *Adulphus*, who about 905. was made the first (at least Saxon) Bishop of *Devonshire*.

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Service being ever intirely addicted, in the worst of times, he had the Honor to be the Second Coronation Baron; to whom succeeded Charles, Lord Cornwallis, his Son; who dying in 1673. Charles, the Second of this Family, his Son succeeded, and is now living. By the favor of this Family (as I have heard) this small Corporation obtained its Charter, and the honor of sending two Burgeffes to the House of Commons: otherwise the Place is very small and inconsiderable. It stands twelve Miles from Ipswich to the North, and seventeen from Norwich to the South, and in the Road between those two Places.

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F A

Faenza, Faventia, a small City of Remandiola, in Italy, upon the River Lamone, [Anemo,] which

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falls into the Adriatick Sea, 3 Miles South of the Mouth of the Po: between Imola to the North, and Forlì to the South; 20 Miles from Ravenna to the West. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of Ravenna; and under the Dominion of the Pope; only famous for Earthen Ware. The French call it Faience.

Faial, one of the Azores in the Atlantick Ocean, under the Portuguese; little, but fruitful.

Faience, Faventia, a small City in Provence in France, upon the River Benzon, three Leagues from Grasse to the West, and six from the Mediterranean Sea. The French call Faenza in Italy, Faience.

Fatre=Forceland, Rhobodigum, the most North-East Cape of Ireland, in the County of Antrim, in the Province of Ulster.

Fatre=Isle, a Rock in the Caledonian Sea, between the Orkneys and Sbetland, in which is the Castle Dumo.

Falaise, Fallefia, Falesia, a Town in Normandy, upon the River Ante, (which falls into the Dive at Morteaux,) Seven Leagues from Caen to the South, and four from Argentan to the North-West. William the Conqueror was born here: this Place was taken by the English from the French in 1417.

Falkenburg, or Valkenburg, a small Town in Brabant, upon the River Geule, two Leagues from Maestricht to the East, and four from Aquisgrane: it was under the Dominion of the Hollanders till

till 1672. when it was taken by the *French*, and dismantled: but in 1678. returned under them again, with *Maestricht*. This Town is called by the *French*, *Fauquemont*; and in *Antoninus* his Itinerary, *Coriovallum*.

Falconara, *Affinarius*, a River of *Sicily*: it flows by the Town of *Noto*, and falls into the *Ionian Sea*, between the Cape of *Passaro*, (*Pachynum*,) and the City of *Syracuse*; ten Miles from the Cape to the North, and twenty five from the City to the South. This River is made famous by the Defeat of the *Athenian* Forces here, by the *Syracusans*, in the year of the World 3537. which Victory being gained by the assistance of the *Lacedemonians*, they took the advantage of it, and at last in 3546. took *Athens*, under *Lysander*.

Falmouth, *Voluba*, a noble Haven on the South of *Cornwal*, as great as *Brundisium* in *Italy*, and as safe: an hundred Ships may ride in it, out of sight each of other; secured by two Castles at its entrance, built by *Henry VIII*. In 1664. *Charles II*. Created *Charles Lord Barkley*, Earl of *Falmouth*, who was slain at Sea June 2. 1665. *George Fitz-Roy*, now Duke and Earl of *Northumberland*, was Created Vicount *Falmouth*, by the same Prince, Octob. 1. 1673. The old *Roman* Town *Voluba*, from which it has its name; is now totally ruined and gone; it stood higher up into the Land upon the River *Valle*, over against *Tregony*.

Falster, *Falstria*, *Insula Diane*, an Island in the *Baltick Sea*, on the South of the Isle of *Zeeland*, from which it is parted only by a narrow Channel, called *Groene-Sund*: it has one Town, called *Nykoping*, and gives name to a good Family in *Denmark*.

Faluga diabete, a small Island belonging to *Sardinia*, on the West of that Island.

Famagosta, *Fama Augusta*, called by the *French*, *Famagouste*, is a very strong City in the Island of *Cyprus*, on the Eastern Shoar; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Nicosia*, and was of old called *Arfinoe*. This City has a large and a safe Port: and was taken by the *Genouese* in 1370. by the *Venetians* about 1470. and by the *Turks* from the *Venetians*, in the year 1571. after a Siege of ten Months.

Famar, or *Fanar*, a Town at the entrance of the *Black Sea* in *Thrace*, four German Miles North of *Constantinople*.

Famar, *Arietis Frons*, *Criume-topon*, the most Southern Cape of the Little or *Krim Tartary*, *Tauricia*; which lies an hundred and fifty Miles from *Constantinople* to the North-East.

Famastro, *Amastrus*, a City upon the *Euxine* or *White Sea*, upon the East side of the River *Dolap*, fifty Miles from *Scutari* East, and the same from *Amasia* North-West. It grew up out of the ruins of four neighbouring Cities, to a vast greatness.

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Falcon, a Promontory, of *Oran*, in *Barbary*.

Or, *Acheron*, a River and of *Epirus*.

Fanum fortunæ, an E-

City in the States of the

in the Dukedom of *Ur-*

at not of it; twenty Miles

Orbino to the East, and

seven from *Ancona* to

th. This was the Coun-

Clement VIII. his Father,

entine, living here as an

ere, a River in the Island

egascar.

a, a small Kingdom in

in *Africa*, where the

and *Dutch* have some Ca-

an Island near *Corfu* to

h West.

Pharan, a City and Moun-

e Stony *Arabia*, upon the

20 Miles from *Sues* South,

Eleor North, over against

in *Egypt*.

Er, *Eabris*, a small River

state of the Church: it

ear a Castle called *Capo*

and running to the North-

watereth a Monastery of

name; then falls into the

er, *Farfaro*, *Fer*, *Orontes*,

of *Syria*, which ariseth from

Libanus; and running

ard, it watereth *Apamia*,

great *Antioch*; then falls

Mediterranean.

o, *Helicon*, *Haliarkmon*,

the most considerable Ri-

vers of *Macedonia*, which rising

out of the Mountains of *Albania*,

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and traversing the whole breadth of that Kingdom, from thence falls into the Bay of *Thessalonica* from the West, 13 German Miles from *Thessalonica* to the South.

Farima, a City of *Japan*, 18 *Spanish* Leagues from *Meaco* to the West; which is under the King of *Japan* now, but had heretofore a Prince of its own.

Farne, an Inland on the Coast *Northumberland*, in the German Ocean; where *S. Cuthbert* built him an Hermitage, in which he took care to see nothing but Heaven, as *Bede* saith.

Faro, a City of *Spain*, in *Algarva*, upon the Ocean, between Cape *S. Vincent* to the West, and the mouth of the *Guadiana* to the East, near the Cape of *S. Mary*; 7 Miles from *Silves* to the South-East.

Faro di Messina, *fretum Marmertinum*, the Streight between *Sicily* and *Italy*.

Farsa, *Pharsalus*, a City of *Thessalia*, where the fate of the Empire of the World was determined, between *Cæsar* and *Pompey*, by Battel. In some later Maps called *Farsato*.

Farsi, *Persia*, a Kingdom in *Asia*.

Farso, a Town in *Carmania*, over against the Eastern Cape of *Cyprus*, 7 German Miles from the *Mediterranean* Sea, in *Asia* the *Leis*.

Fasso, *Phasis*, a River in *Megrellia*.

Fatigar, a Kingdom in *Africa*, which belonged formerly to the King of *Ethiopia*; between the great

till 1672. when it was taken by the French, and dismantled: but in 1678. returned under them again, with *Maestricht*. This Town is called by the French, *Fauquemont*; and in *Antoninus* his Itinerary, *Coriovallum*.

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Falster, *Falstria*, *Insula* D an Island in the *Baltick* Sea the South of the Isle of *Ze* from which it is parted only narrow Channel, called *G Sund*: it has one Town, *Nykoping*, and gives name to a Family in *Denmark*.

Faluga diabete, a small belonging to *Sardinia*, o West of that Island.

Famagosta, *Fama Augusta* led by the French, *Famagou* a very strong City in the Ill *Cyprus*, on the Eastern S which is a Bishops See, und Archbishop of *Nicosia*, and v old called *Arfinoe*. This Ci a large and a safe Port: an taken by the *Genouese* in 13 the *Venetians* about 1470 by the *Turks* from the *Vene* in the year 1571. after a Sie ten Months.

Famar, or *Fanar*, a To the entrance of the *Black S Thrace*, four German Miles of *Constantinople*.

Famar, *Arietis Frons*, *Cr topon*, the most Southern Ca the Little or *Krim Tartary*, *ricia*; which lies an hundre fifty Miles from *Constantino* the North-East.

Famaastro, *Amastrius*, a Cit on the *Euxine* or *White* Sea on the East side of the Rive *lap*, fifty Miles from *Scutari* and the same from *Amasia* N West. It grew up out of the of four neighbouring Cities, vast greatness.

Cape Falcon, a Promontory, West of *Oran*, in *Barbary*.

Fanar, *Acheron*, a River and Town of *Epirus*.

Fano, *Fanum fortune*, an Episcopal City in the States of the Church, in the Dukedom of *Urbino*, but not of it; twenty Miles from *Urbino* to the East, and thirty seven from *Ancona* to the North. This was the Country of *Clement VIII* his Father, a *Florentine*, living here as an Exile.

Fanskere, a River in the Island of *Madagascar*.

Fantin, a small Kingdom in *Guiny*, in *Africa*, where the *English* and *Dutch* have some Castles.

Fanu, an Island near *Corfu* to the North West.

Fara, *Pharan*, a City and Mountain in the Stony *Arabia*, upon the *Red Sea*, 20 Miles from *Sues* South, and from *Elcor* North, over against *Dacata* in *Egypt*.

Farfar, *Fabris*, a small River in the State of the Church: it riseth near a Castle called *Capo Farfar*, and running to the North-East, it watereth a Monastery of the same name; then falls into the *Tibur*.

Farfar, *Farfaro*, *Fer*, *Orontes*, a River of *Syria*, which riseth from Mount *Libanus*; and running Northward, it watereth *Apamia*, and the great *Antioch*; then falls into the *Mediterranean*.

Faribo, *Helicon*, *Haliarknon*, on of the most considerable Rivers of *Macedonia*, which rising out of the Mountains of *Albania*,

and traversing the whole breadth of that Kingdom, from thence falls into the Bay of *Theffalonica* from the West, 13 German Miles from *Theffalonica* to the South.

Farima, a City of *Japan*, 18 Spanish Leagues from *Meaco* to the West; which is under the King of *Japan* now, but had heretofore a Prince of its own.

Farne, an Inland on the Coast *Northumberland*, in the German Ocean; where *S. Cuthbert* built him an Hermitage, in which he took care to see nothing but Heaven, as *Bede* saith.

Faro, a City of *Spain*, in *Algarva*, upon the Ocean, between Cape *S. Vincent* to the West, and the mouth of the *Guadiana* to the East, near the Cape of *S. Mary*; 7 Miles from *Silves* to the South-East.

Faro di Messina, *fretum Marmertinum*, the Streight between *Sicily* and *Italy*.

Farfa, *Pharsalus*, a City of *Theffsalia*, where the fate of the Empire of the World was determined, between *Cesar* and *Pompey*, by Battel. In some later Maps called *Farfato*.

Farfi, *Persia*, a Kingdom in *Asia*.

Farfo, a Town in *Carmania*, over against the Eastern Cape of *Cyprus*, 7 German Miles from the *Mediterranean Sea*, in *Asia* the *Leis*.

Fasso, *Phasis*, a River in *Megrellia*.

Fatigar, a Kingdom in *Africa*, which belonged formerly to the King of *Ethiopia*; between the great

great Lake of *Arpen* to the East, the Mountains of *Felles* to the North, the Kingdom of *Olabi* to the West, and that of *Bara* to the South; between 60. and 70. and 10 North Latitude.

Favagnana, *Ægathos*, *Ægusa*, *Æthusa*, an Island on the West of *Sicily*, near Cape *Trepano*, under the King of Spain.

Felin, *Felinum*, a City of *Livonia*, upon the River *Felin*, in *Esthonia*, 150 Miles North of *Riga*; which has a strong Castle in it. In this place *William* of *Furstemburgh*, Master of the *Teutonic* Order, was betrayed by his own Subjects to the King of *Sweden*, in 1650. who has ever since possessed it.

Fella, *Carnicum Julium*, a Castle in *Friuli*, but on the Confines of *Carniola*, under the *Venetians*.

Felles, a Ridge of Mountains in *Africa*, extending from the North-East, to the South-West, on the North of *Egypt*. See *Fatigar*.

Fello, *Phellos*, a City of *Lycia*, East of the River *Xanthus*, (or *Lycus*.) and West of the *Chelidonia Scopuli*, on the Shoars of *Asia* the *Less*.

Feltri, *Feltria*, a City in the *Marchia Tarvisina*, under the Commonwealth of *Venice*, upon the River *Asona*, which soon after falls into the *Piave*; 42 Italian Miles from *Trent* to the East. This is a Bishops See, under the Patriarch of *Aquileja*, and has been under the *Venetians* ever since 1404. sometime written *Felere*.

Femerén, *Femera*, *Fimeria*, a small Island in the *Baltick* Sea,

on the Shoars of *Holstein*, and *Wagria*, from which it is distant only four Miles: made famous by a Naval Victory, obtained by the *Danes* over the *Swedes* and *Hollanders*, in 1645.

Fenesia, *Pfills*, a River of *Bythynia*, in the Lesser *Asia*.

Ferden, *Verda*, a City of the Lower *Saxony*, called also *Verden*, which is the Capital of a Duchy of the same name; and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Mantz*, by the institution of *Charles* the Great: it stands upon the River *Aller*, 6 Miles from *Bremen* to the East, and 12 from *Hamburg* to the South: of old a Free Imperial City, afterwards subject to its own Bishop; but in the Treaty of *Westphalia*, it was given to the *Swedes*, who are still possessed of it: the Bishop of this City imbraced the *Augustane* Confession in 1568. The Dukes of *Lunenburgh* seized it in 1676. but were forced to restore it in 1679. to the *Swedes*.

La Fere, *Fara*, a strong City upon the River *Oyze*, 5 Miles from *S. Quintin* to the South, and 4 from *Laon* to the North: it stands in a Morass, and was retaken by *Hen. IV.* after the *Spaniards* had gained it from the *French*.

La Fere Champenoise, a City of *Champagne* in *France*, between the *Seyne* to the South, and the *Marne* to the North, 8 Miles from *Chalons* to the South. There is another called *La Fere en Tardenois*, in this Province too, in the middle between *Melun* to the West, and *Reims* to the East.

Ferentino, *Ferentinum*, a City of *Campagna*

Campagna in *Italy*, under the Pope, which is a Bishops See, under none but him : it lies forty *Italian* Miles from *Rome* to the South, and 8 from the Confines of the Kingdom of *Naples* to the North, a small place built on an Hill.

Fermanagh, a County of *Ulster* in *Ireland*, in which lies *Earne*, the greatest Lake in that Kingdom. There is never a City or Town of note in this County ; and therefore it need be no further considered.

Ferrandina, a Town in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the *Basilicate*, upon the River *Basiento* ; 18 Miles from the Sea to the West, and 12 from *Matera* to the South-West : built by *Ferdinando*, Duke of *Calabria*, Son of *Alphonfus II.* King of *Naples* ; and since honored with the Title of a Dukedom.

Ferrara, *Ferraria*, a City of *Italy*, under the Dominion of the Pope, and the Capital of the Dukedom of *Ferrara* ; which under the Family of *Este*, was so improved and augmented, that it became one of the best Cities of all *Italy* : made a Bishops See by Pope *Vitaliano*. It was so small in the time of *Theodosius* junior, that it was called *Ferrariola*, the little *Ferrara* : it stands on the smallest branch of the *Po*, (*Po Morto*,) from which there is a cut of six Miles, as far as *Francolino* Westward, for promoting of Trade ; but since 1598. when it came into the Popes Hands, this City has been decaying ; which the Castle built by *Clement VIII.* has not been able to prevent, though that Pope

placed there his Image, with this Inscription ; *Ne recedente Pado Ferrarie Fortitudo recederet, Martem Neptuno substituit* ; that is, lest the recess of the *Po* should, weaken *Ferrara*, he has brought Mars to supply the want of Neptune. His Holiness was however mistaken, as the event has shewn ; for Neptune and Mercury, tending equally to the wealth and welfare of a City, are much more auspicious Patrons, than Mars. There was a League made here against the Protestants in 1586. The Council of *Florence* was begun here in 1438. And an University settled by *Frederick I.* in aversion to *Bononia*, about 1316. The Dukedom of *Ferrara*, is a part of *Romandiola* : bounded by the Peninsula of *Rodighina* ; (which formerly belonged to this Dukedom, but was taken from it by the *Venetians* in 1500.) on the West, by the Dukedom of *Mantua* ; on the South by *Romandiola*, properly so called ; and on the East by the *Adriatick* Sea. It was under the Family *de Este*, from 1336. to 1598. when upon the death of *Alphonfus II.* without Heirs Males, it was seized by Pope *Clement VIII.* as Lord of the Fee, against the pretensions of that Branch *de Este*, which are now Dukes of *Mantua* ; a Dukedom then a dependent on this of *Ferrara*.

Ferrete. See *Pfirt*.

Ferriers, *Ferraria*, a small Town in the Territory *de Gastinois*, towards the Confines of *Senois* ; 2 Leagues from *Montargis* to the North, and 23 from *Paris* to the South ;

F E

South; which has a very famous Monastery in it.

Ferro, Calycadnus, a River in *Cilicia*.

Fertach, Syagros, Sapphar, Fartachium, a City and Kingdom on the South of *Arabia Felix*, which lies about 80 German Miles from *Aden* to the South, in almost Long. 85. Lat. 15. 24. 130 Miles from the entrance of the *Red Sea* to the South.

La Ferté sur Aube, Firmitas ad Albulam, a Town in *Champagne*, 4 Miles from *Bar* to the South, and 20 from *Dijon* to the North.

La Ferté sur Grosne, a Town in *Burgundy*, 2 Leagues from *Challon* to the South.

La Ferté Aleps, or *Alais*, a Town in the Isle of *France*, three Leagues from *Estampes* to the East, and 8 from *Paris* to the South: as this word *La Ferté* signifies a Fort or place of Strength, so it frequently occurreth in the Maps of *France*.

Fervagues, Aquæ fervidæ, a small Town of *Bathes*, of warm water, in *Lieuvin* in *Normandy*; two Miles and an half from *Lesieux* to the South, and 3 from *Roan* to the South-West: it is a very small place.

Ferventia, Fons Agri Carri-nensis, a Bath in *Portugal*, in a Village, called *Cadima*, 2 Miles from the Ocean, and the same distance from *Coimbra* to the West: this Fountain is mentioned by *Pliny*.

Feschamp, a Town in *Normandy*, on the *British Sea*, 4 Miles from *Le Havre*, and the mouth of the *Seyne* to the North.

F E

Fetu, a small Kingdom in *Africa*, in *Guinea*.

Feurs, Forum Segusianum, a Town in the Forest, in *Lionnois* in *France*, 5 Leagues from *Lion* to the West, and 6 from *Robanne* to the North, upon the *Loire*.

Fez, one of the greatest Cities in *Africa*, but now declining: it is the Capital of a Kingdom of the same name, in the West of *Barbary*; said to have been built by the Moors in 786. It is divided into three parts: *Beleida*, a part of Old *Fez*, which contains 4000 Families; Old *Fez*, properly so called, in which are 800 Families; and New *Fez*, which has about 8000 Families: Old *Fez*, the most Western, lies upon Hills and Valleys intermixed; and has 50 Mosques very beautiful, besides 600 small ones. The New *Fez* lies in a most pleasant Plain, with a double Wall, very high and strong; and stands near the River *Union*, above a Mile from Old *Fez*. The learned *Ortelius* tells us, *Fez* in the *Arabic* Tongue signifies Gold: That the City *Fez* is built in the middle of the Kingdom, and the greatest part of it upon Mountains and Hills; so that there is no Plain but in the middle. That the River entereth into the City by two ways only; and then diffuseth it self into innumerable Branches and Channels; so that there is scarce a private House that has not a Branch of the River belonging to it; and that the rest of the water passing through the Common Sewers, do cleanse the City. The greatest part of the Houses are built of Stone or painted

painted Brick. That each House has a Tower for their divertisement: the great Mosque called *Cárruen*, is half a Mile in compass, with 31 Gates of vast height. The Territory belonging to it extends from the River *Burgage* to the River *Gnave*; and on the North from the River *Suba*, to the foot of Mount *Atlas* South; which is called the Province of *Fez*, and by the Romans, *Volubilis*. This Kingdom of *Fez* was erected by *Abdulah* in 1212. and long since united to the Kingdom of *Morocco*. This Kingdom was a part of *Mauritania Tingitana*, and has for a Century of years and more, suffered great and frequent Mutations, and Insurrections. They are the greatest Bigots of all that embrace the *Mahometan* Faith; and the most bitter and implacable enemies of the Christian Religion; having totally extirpated it in those Regions, where there were once many great and flourishing Churches. The Kingdom of *Fez* is bounded on the North by the Streights of *Gibraltar*, and the *Mediterranean*; on the West by the *Atlantick* Ocean; on the South by the Kingdom of *Morocco*, from which it is divided by the River *Azamor*; and on the East by the Kingdom of *Algier*: now by reason of their great intestine Wars, much depopulated and ruined.

Fezzen, a Province of *Biele-dulgerida*, which is a Desert.

Fjano, a Castle upon the *Tibur*, 15 Miles North of *Rome*, ennobled with the Title of a Dukedom.

Fidari, *Lycormas*, a River of *Æ-*

tolia, which washeth *Calidon*, now *Galata*, a Village on the Bay of *Thessalonica*, on the *Archipelago*.

Fidonisi, *Achillea*, an Island in the *Euxine* Sea: and also a Peninsula called of old *Dromos Achilla*, at the Mouth of the *Borysthenes*, on the Eastern side. It seems to be the same with *Zagori*.

Fiechtelberg, *Suditi & Hercinii Montes*, a Ridge of Mountains which incircle *Bohemia*, and divide it from *Franconia* to the West; whence spring these great Rivers; 1. *Menus*, the *Mayn*, which entereth the *Rhine* at *Mentz*. 2. *Sala*, the *Saal*, which falls into the *Elb* at *Bernberg*. 3. *Egra*, the *Eger*, which falls into the *Elbe*, at *Leutmeritz* in *Bohemia*. 4. *Nabus*, the *Nab*, which falls into the *Danube* above *Ratisbone*.

Fiesco, a City of *Caria*, called anciently *Phusca*, in the later Maps *Fischio*, a little more North than the Isle of *Rhodes*, and on the *Mediterranean* Sea.

Fife, *Fifa*, a County in *Scotland*, between the *Fyrth* of *Tay* to the North, that of *Edinburg* to the South, the *German* Ocean to the East, and *Strathern* and *Menteith* to the West. It is one of the greatest in *Scotland*, as being 84 *Scotch* Miles in Circuit; also one of the most fruitful and best inhabited parts of that Kingdom; full of considerable Towns and Places; the principal of which is *S. Andrews* the Metropolitan See of that Kingdom.

Figalo, *Ætium*, a most celebrated Promontory of *Epirus*.

Figeac,

Figeac, *Figeacum*, a small City of France in *Quercy*, a Southern Province of that Kingdom upon the River *Sele*, 9 Leagues from *Caors* to the East, 28 from *Tbolouse* to the North-East.

Figenia, *Ephesus*, a City of *Ionia*.

Filadelphia, *Philadelphia*, a City of *Lydia*, in the Lesser *Asia*, at the foot of Mount *Timoli*, upon the River *Caystrus*, now *Chiai*, 32 German Miles East of *Smyrna*. It is called by the *Turks* *Allachars*, or *Alla-Scheyr*, that is the City of God: of old an Episcopal See, under *Sardus*, but now the *Metropolis*, and in a tolerable Estate under the *Turks*: being built amongst the Hills and Mountains, it has in all times been much subject to the violence of Earthquakes. This is one of the seven Churches of *Asia*, mentioned in the *Revelations*, Long. 57. 41. Lat. 40. 15. There is here now about two hundred Houses of Christians, and four Churches. It preserved it self against the *Turks*, after all the rest of *Asia* was Conquered, under *Orchanes*, and the two *Morats*, till the time of *Bajazet* I. who began his Reign in 1387. Reigned nine years, and then was taken by *Tamerlane*. And as they held out longer, so they submitted on better terms: God having preserved them, as he promised he would, even from the perfidy and rage of those destroyers. See *Revel.* 3, 8, 10. *Wheeler's Travels* p. 165.

Fillech, *Fillecum*, a City of the Upper *Hungary*; 5 German Miles

from *Agria* to the N. and the same from *Cassovia* to the W. It stands on the Road which leads from *Presburg*, to the Cities in the Mountains, upon the River *Gayen*, which falls into the *Danube* over against *Gran*, in the County of *Zabel*. There was here a Castle, and the Town being a Frontier, was walled and very strong: taken by the *Turks* in 1560. retaken by the *Imperialists* in 1593. again taken by the *Bassa* of Great *Waradin* in 1682. And because he and the *Tekelites* could not agree about it, he dismantled and deserted it.

Filippo, *Philippi*, a City of *Macedonia*, on the Confines of *Thrace*; seated on a steep Hill, about 5 German Miles from the *Archipelago* to the West, on the *Golfo de Contessa*; either built or repaired by *Philip* King of *Macedonia*, from whom it has its Name. It was afterwards a *Roman* Colony; and mentioned as such in the *Acts* of the Apostles. *St. Paul* Preached the Christian Faith here, and wrote one of his Epistles to this Church: also famous for a Battle fought near it between *Pompey* and *Cesar*; and another between *Augustus* and *Cassius*. In the Primitive times it was an Archbishops See, but almost buried in its own Ruins now, and desolate. See *Acts* 16. 12.

Filippopolis, *Philippopolis*, called by the *Turks* *Filibe*, and *Presrem*, is a City and Archbishops See in *Thrace*, upon the River *Hebrus*, now *Meriza*; 100 Miles from *Constantinople*, 90 from *Philippi* to the West. Here was an *Arrian* Synod held

held in 349. And here *Julian* the Apostate was, when he received the news of the Death of *Constantius*; and thereupon discovered his concealed Apostacy. *Frederick Barbarossa* the First, in 1189. took this and *Adrianople* from the *Turks*, which was retaken from the Christians by *Amurath* in 1359. This City was built by *Philip* the Roman Emperor, and is now in a flourishing condition; the Seat and Residence of a *Turkish Sangiack*, or Governor, under the *Pacha* of *Romania*.

Finichia, one of the present Names of *Cilicia*, a Province of the Lesser *Asia* next *Syria*.

Finland, Finlandia, Fenni, Finnia, Fionnonia, is a very spacious Country; heretofore a distinct Kingdom, but now subject to the Crown of *Sweden*. Bounded on the North by *Delarts* or unknown Countries, from which it is separated by the Lake and River *Ula Tresk*: on the West it has the *Botner* Sea, a Branch of the *Baltick*; on the South the Bay of *Finland*, another Branch of it; and on the East, the Dominions of the Great Duke of *Muscovy*. It contains several very great Provinces, as *Ciania, Tavasthsa, Nylandia, Carelia, Savolaxia*, and *Finland*, properly so called; which is the most Southern and most Noble. *Aboa* a Town upon the River *Aurojoki*, over against the Isle of *Aland*, is the Capital of this Kingdom, and the Seat of the *Swedish* Viceroy. This Kingdom was first Conquered to the Crown of *Sweden* in 1384, by *Erick* one of their Kings. In 1571,

the *Muscovites* intending a Conquest fell into it with a Savageness and Cruelty hard to be expressed, or believed; but were recalled by an Irruption of the *Tartars* upon their own Countries. It is called by the Inhabitants and *Swedes, Finner*; by the *Danes, Finner*; by the *Germans, Fennen*; by the *Dutch, Finlander*. *Cluverius* saith, it is a considerable part of the Kingdom of *Sweden*; and that it is fruitful, and affords excellent Pasturage.

Finmark, Finmarchia, called by the Inhabitants *Taakemarch* and *Finmark*, is a Province of the Kingdom of *Norway*, on the Western Ocean. The Southern part of it is subject to the *Danes*; the Northern to the *Swedes*. This Country is barren, rocky, covered with dreadful Woods, full of Bears and Wolves, and other ravenous Beasts: the Inhabitants till of late lived in *Summer*, like the *Nomades*, wandering from place to place, as the convenience of Water and Pasture invited them. The Princes under whom they now are, to reduce them from this vagrant way of living, granted the Lands to the first Occupant, by which means some parts are Improved: but the more barren can be used no other way, and therefore are left still in common. The Inhabitants are a mongerel sort of Christians, extremely ignorant, and barbarous; infamous for Witchcraft, revengeful beyond belief, and as rugged as the Country they inhabit.

Fionda, a small Village on the Shoars of the *Mediterranean* Sea,

in the Lesser *Asia*, in the Confines of *Lycia*, and *Pamphylia*; which in the *Roman* times was called *Phaselis*, and before *Pityussa*: it lies East of the *Chelidonian* Rocks, and West of Mount *Masicytus*, 220 *English* Miles from the most Western Cape of *Cyprus*. A Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Myra*, now *Stramita*; but so very small, that little notice is taken of it in the later Maps.

Fionia. See *Fuinen*.

Fionissi, *Lyssus*, a Town in *Creet*, *Candia*, on the Western Shoar; near the most Southern Cape of that Island.

Fiore, *Ossa*, a River of *Italy*, in the Dominions of the Great Duke of *Florence*, which falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea at *Telemont*; a small Sea-Port belonging to *Siena*.

Fiorenza. See *Florence*.

Firando, a City and Kingdom of *Japan*, in that part which is called *Ximo*; to which there belongs an Island of the same Name, on the Western Shoar also.

Firi, *Maxera*, *Mazeras*, a River of *Hyrkania*, which falls into the *Hyrceanian* Sea.

Firmiana, *Firmanorum Castrum*, a small Castle on the *Adriatick* Sea, in the *Marca Anconitana*, near the Mouth of the River *Tinna*: now commonly called *Fermo*; 30 *Italian* Miles from *Ancona* to the South.

Fischio, *Phusca*, a Maritim City of *Caria*, in the Lesser *Asia*, over against the Isle of *Rhodes*, about 84 *English* Miles from *Ephesus* to the South. In the later Maps,

it is placed much more to the East; than the Isle of *Rhodes*.

Flagania, *Paphlagonia*, a Province in the Lesser *Asia*. See *Paphlagonia*.

Flaix, *Flaicus*, an Isle of *France*, belonging to *Saintoigne*.

Flanders, *Flandria*, is the greatest and noblest of those Seventeen Provinces, called the *Low Countries*: Bounded on the East with *Hainault* and *Brabant*; on the West with the *British* Ocean; on the North with the Seas of *Zealand*; and on the South in part by *Artois*, and in part by *Hainault* and *Picardy*: of which *Artois* was at first a part, and after five or six descents, reunited again to it. This Province, saith *Ortelius*, is most excellent Pasture, especially towards the West. It affords excellent Kine, and Warlike Horses; and abounds in Butter, Cheese, and excellent Wheat. The People are much given to Merchandize, and Cloathing; their Linnen (having plenty of Flax and Hemp) exceeds all other Countries; and as to Woollen, they having the Wool from *Spain* and *England*, improve it by their Industry to a wonder, and then supply all the World with the Product. But in this the zeal of *Philip II.* King of *Spain*, has altered the state of things in a great degree. This Province has 28 walled Towns or Cities, 1150 Villages; besides Forts, Castles, and Noble Mens Houses. The principal of which in *Ortelius* his time was *Gant*. This great Province was divided into three Parts. 1. *Flanders* & *Flammengant*, bound-

ed on the East by the Imperial *Flanders*, and the *Seheld*; on the West by the *Britissh* Seas; on the North by the Seas of *Zealand*; and on the South with *Artois* and *Flanders Gallicant*; the principal City of which was *Gaunt*. 2. *Imperial Flanders*, so called, because it was a Fee of the Empire: divided from *Brabant*, on the East by the River *Dender*; and from the *Gallick Flanders* on the West by the *Scheld*; on the North it has the River *Dender*, and on the South *Hainault*; the principal Town of this is *Alost*, whence it is now commonly called the County of *Alost*. 3. *Flanders Gallicant*, so called, because the *French* Tongue was heretofore most spoken in it. This has *Hainault* on the East, *Artois* on the South, the *Britissh* Sea on the West, and *Flanders Flammingant* on the North; from which it is parted by the River *Leye*; the chiefest Town is *L' Isle*, *Insula*. First United to *France* by *Dagobert* one of their Kings; by whom about 621. it was granted to *Liderick de Buque*, with the Title of *Forester*. In 864. it was granted to *Baldwim I.* by the Title of Earl of *Flanders*, the Sovereignty being reserved to *France*, whose Homagers these Earls were. This Earldom by the Marriage of *Philip* Duke of *Burgundy* with *Margaret* Daughter of *Lewis de Malatin* Earl of *Flanders* in 1369. came into the House of *Burgundy*; and so to the House of *Austria* by the Marriage of *Mary* Daughter and Heir of *Charles* the Hardy, to

Maximilian Emperor of *Germany*, in 1476. in which Family it still is. This though the Prime Earldom of all *Europe*, yet was a Homager to the Crown of *France* till *Charles V.* having taken *Francis I.* his Prisoner in the Battel of *Pavy* in *Italy*, by a Treaty at *Madrid*, infranchised it from that Servitude. Since the time of *Philip II.* it has been extremely curtailed and Harraised; many of the Inhabitants fleeing then into *England*, not only depopulated but impoverished it by carrying away its Trade. And the *Hollanders* Revolting, not only added to this Calamity by a War of forty years continuance, but took from them several Towns in the Northern parts. Of later times, the *French* have made the same devastations on the Southern: so that not above half *Flanders* is now left to the *Spaniards*, and that in a weak and declining condition.

Flensburg, Flensburgum, a City of the Kingdom of *Denmark*, on the South of *Furland*, upon the Bay of *Flens*, on the *Baltick* Sea, in the Dukedom of *Sleswick*, 4 German Miles West of the Isle of *Alsen*, and 6 from *Frederichstad* to the North-East. It is but small, seated on high Hills with a large Haven, and a strong Castle. The City is under the King of *Denmark*; but the Territory which belongs to it, is under the Duke of *Holstein Gottorp*. *Christian V.* King of *Denmark* was born here in the Year 1646.

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Flerus, a small Town in the County of *Namur*, rendered remarkable by the late Battel betwixt the *French* and *Dutch* Armies, on *July 1. 1690*: which was fought upon the Plains thereof.

Fleury, Floriacum, a small Town which has a Noble and an ancient Monastery of the Order of *S. Benedict*; seated upon the *Loir*, nine Leagues from *Orleans* to the East. It stands, according to some, in *Le Gastinois*, to others, in the Dukedom of *Orleans*; and deserves to be remembered for the sake of *Hugo Floriacensis*, a Learned Monk of this House, who wrote a Loyal and a Christian Discourse concerning the Origine of Monarchy, which he dedicated to *Henry II. King of England*; Published by *Baluzius* in his Fourth Tome of *Miscellanies*. There is another *Fleury* in the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, upon the River *Ouse*; three Leagues from *Dijon* to the West: a third in *Biere*, which has a Priory; and a fourth in the Isle of *France*.

Flicz, Pbligadia, a Mountain in *Sclavonia*. *Lazius* placeth it in *Liburnia*, upon the *Adriatick* Sea.

Fle, Flevo, an Island at the Mouth of the *Rhine*, which has a fine Haven, and a rich Town. It stands at the entrance of the *Zuidersee*, near the *Texel*. The *English* Fleet under *Sir Robert Holms*, entered this Port in 1666: burnt one hundred sixty five Sail of Ships, and took and burnt the Town of *Schelling*, which is the chief of that Island.

Flintshire, one of the twelve Shires in *Wales*; bounded on the

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North with an Arm of the *Irish* Sea, which parts it from *Cheeshire*, on the East of it; and on all the other Quarters, by *Denbighshire*. It is Hilly, but not Mountainous; fruitful in Wheat and Barly, but especially Rie: upon the Northern Shoar stands *Flint* Castle, which gives Name to the whole Shire; begun by *Henry II.* and finished by *Edward I.* Wherein *Richard II.* renounced the Crown of *England*. Whereupon *Henry Duke of Lancaster* claimed it, and Intailed a War on the *English* Nation, that bid fair for its Ruin. The Title of Earl of *Flint* belongs to the Prince of *Wales*.

Flix, a strong Castle upon the River *Ebro* in *Catalonia*, supposed to be the old *Ibera*.

S. Florentin, a Town of *France* in *Senois*, in *Champagne*.

Florence, Florentia, one of the principal Cities of *Italy*, called by *Pliny, Fluentia*. It was built by *Sylla's* Soldiers in the Year of *Rome* 675, seventy six years before the Birth of our Saviour; upon the River *Arno*, which passeth through it, and is covered by four stately Bridges within the Walls. It is five, or as others say, seven Miles in compass; paved with Stone, adorned with large Streets, and stately, magnificent Buildings, both publick and private; to the Beauty of which the natural Ingenuity of the Citizens has contributed very much; no place having afforded more excellent *Architects*, *Painters* and *Carvers*, than this, as *Schottus* observes. It is seated in a gentle and healthful Air, upon a great and

a Navigable River; furrounded with a delicate Plain, pleasant Hills, high Mountains; and abounding in whatsoever is valuable or useful; said to contain above seven hundred thousand Souls. It may justly own *Charles the Great* for its Founder, who in 902, enlarged, and new Walled it; adding one hundred and fifty Towers, an hundred Cubits high; from whence-forward it began to flourish, tho it suffered very much from the Factions of the *Guelphs* and *Gibellins*, that is the *Imperial* and *Papal Parties*. This City purchased its Liberty of *Rodolphus* the Emperor about 1285, after which they subjected many of their Neighbours; but were never quiet from foreign Wars, or intestine Divisions, till they fell under a second Monarchic Government; in the interim Pope *Martin V.* advanced the Bishop to an Archbishop, in 1421. Nor is it less remarkable for a Council held here for uniting the *Greek* and *Latin Churches*; which began in 1439, and ended in 1442: nor is the Death of *Ferome Savanarola* to be forgotten, who was burnt here in 1494, for improving the Vices of those who love them too well to part with them. It surrendered it self to *Charles V.* in 1529, who granted it the year following to *Alexander de Medices* his Son in Law, with the Title of a Dukedom, under which Family it still is; enlarged in Bounds, but perhaps diminished in Wealth and People. Besides the Council I mention, there have been many other held here, which for brevity I must omit; as also the vast num-

ber of excellent Men here born; the Noble Library, which is one of the best in the whole World; the excellent Pieces of Architecture, Sculpture and Painting (of which sort this City shews some Pieces drawn by *John Cimabac*, who about 1200, began to revive the Art of Painting in *Italy*, before which this Art was only exercised by *Greeks*) and many other Rarities plentifully enough here to be found. Long. 34. 03. Lat. 43. 15.

Florensac, a Town in *Provence*, seated on a River, nine Miles from *Narbonne* to the North-East, and six from *Frontignan* to the West.

Florida, a very large and fruitful Country in the North America; so called because the *Spaniards* discovered it on *Palm-Sunday*, which in their Language they call *Parcu de Flores*, in 1512. The *English* had before this discovered it; *Sebastian Cabot*, sent by *Henry VII.* in 1479, to find a way to the *East-Indies* by the West, being the very first *European* that Landed here. But the *Spaniards* went further, searched thoroughly, and took Possession of it for the King of *Spain*: however, the *English* have renewed their old Claim, and taken Possession of the more Northern Part by the Name of *Pensilvania*, of which I shall speak in due time. The Inhabitants call *Florida*, *Faquasa*; it lies Parallel with *Castile* in *Spain*, and said to be of the same temper both for Air and Soil, but abundantly more fruitful. Bounded on the North-East with *Virginia*; on the East with *Mar del Nort*; on the South, and some

part of the West with the Bay of Mexico; and on the rest of the West with New Galicia, and some Countries not yet discovered. It extends from the River of Palms 25 deg. of Lat. to Rio de Secco, in Long. 34. which evidently shews, that it is a large Country. The Spaniards have only two Castles in the Southern Parts, S. Matthew, and S. Augustin. It lies in breadth where it is narrowest thirty Miles, and in other parts an hundred: towards the North beyond Florida is Canada. The whole Country is flat; abounds with Rivers, which make it over moist; but towards the Sea it is more Sandy. In 1520, and 1524, Lucas Vsquez invaded it to find Men to work in the Mines. In 1528, Pamphilus Narviesius travelled over it. In 1528, Ferdinandus Soto went thither after Peru was conquered, with three hundred Horse, and four hundred Foot, to look for Gold; but finding none, returned empty and discontented, bestowing only the Name of Florida upon the Country. In 1549, Charles V. sent some Priests thither to Convert the Natives; but they destroyed them. Under Charles IX. of France, in 1562. Charles Ribald sailed thither, made a League with the Inhabitants, and built Charles Fort, settling a French Colony. And in 1564. Renatus Laudonerius was kindly treated by the Natives; which the Spaniards observing, and fearing, they surpris'd the French, and hanged not only the meaner sort, but many Gentlemen too. In 1576. Dominic Gurges, a Gascoign, man-

ned out a Ship at his own cost and charge, and retook Charles Fort, repaying the Spaniards in their own kind. The Spaniards (who were then much in the favor of the French) had like to have been too hard for him at his return. The Soil is very fruitful, and may have rich Mines; but the Inhabitants take no pains to find them, and not much to Till the Earth, which yields them two Crops of Maze in each year, one in March, and another in June: this is the natural Bread of the Country, by which, and Hunting only, the Natives subsist. Who are of Olive Complexions, great of Stature, go Naked, except what they are more concerned to hide; naturally lovers of War, out of a revengeful and unquiet Temper.

Flumica, Crimisa, a River of Calabria Citerior, which falls into the Bay of Taranto, near Capodell Alice; four Miles from the Promontory of Santa Maria di Leuca, which is the most South-Eastern Cape of Italy and Europe to the West. The Cape, the Village dell' lo Zeiro, and il Capo dell Alice, were by the ancient Geographers called Crimisa, as well as the River, though they have now three several names.

Flushing, Vlissinga, Fliissinga, is a Maritime Town in the Province of Zeeland in the Low Countries; seated on the Mouth of the Scheld, in the Isle of Walcheren, upon the Most Southern point of that Island; which has a very convenient Haven, and the intire Command of the Scheld; without
whose

whose Licence no Ship can pass up the River to *Antwerp*. One of the first Towns the *Hollander* took by surprize from the *Spaniards*, in 1572. by the diligence of *Vorst* a Seaman, and one *Monsieur de Berland*, the Bailiff thereof. Then a mean Place, of no great strength or consideration; but since fortified by the *Hollanders*, to the utmost degree of human Art. This, the *Briel*, and Fort of *Ramekins*, were, in 1585. put into the hands of *Queen Elizabeth*, as Cautionary Towns for the repayment of such Monies as she should expend in their Protection against the *Spaniards*: and the famous Sir *Philip Sidney* was made by her the first Governor of it. But in 1616. King *James I.* resigned all again into the hands of the *Hollanders*. The Prince of *Orange* is the Proprietor of this Town.

Fluvian, *Clodianus*, a River of *Catalonia*, commonly called *El Llobregat*; it ariseth from the *Pyrenean Hills*, near *Junquera* in the borders of *France* and *Roussillon*; and falls into the *Mediterranean Sea* near *Empares*, or *Poret*, almost seven Miles from *Perpignan* to the North, and two from *Narbonne* to the South.

Fochien, or *Fokien*, a Province in *China*; bounded on the North by *Chekiam*, on the West by *Kiamsi*, on the South by *Quantum*, and on the East by the *Chinian Ocean*: between 24. and 27. deg. of Latitude. It is said to contain eight Cities, whereof *Fochen* is the chief; forty eight Walled Towns, and 509200. Families.

Foeroe, *Fervæ*; *Provincia Feroensis*, by the Inhabitants called *Fercier*, is a Province Subject to the King of *Denmark* as King of *Norway*; consisting of 17 Islands in the Northern Ocean, which have *Norway* on the East; *Orkney* and *Scotland* on the S. E; *Greenland* on the West, and *Iseland* on the N. W. under 62. deg. 10. min. of Latitude; separated by deep and rapid Waters from one another; from one Mile long to 24. and from one to 8 broad; extending from North to South 60 Miles, in breadth above 40; all cultivated and inhabited. Their Names are *Fugloe*, *Suinoe*, *Wideroe*, *Bordoe*, *Kunoe*, *Kalloe*, *Osteroe*, *Nolloe*, *Stromoe*, (which is the largest) *Waagoe*, *Myggeneß*, *Kollster*, *Hestoe*, *Sandoe*, *Skuae*, *Slarediemmen*, and *Sudoroë*. In *Stromoe* there is a good Harbor called *Thorshaven*; where the general Commerce of the Land is established, and the King's Contributions kept, under the Protection of a Fort built by *Christian IV.* King of *Denmark*. Their Commodities are Skins, Feathers, Tallow, Train-Oil, Fish, but especially Stockins; whereof they export yearly 60000 pair, in their Trade to *Iseland*, *Norway* and *Denmark*, which they perform without Silver Money, by adjusting their Prices, and taking Ware for Ware. Here is *Angelica*, *radix Rhodia*, plenty of high Grass and wild Cattle; whence the Province bears a wild Sheep for their Arms. These Islands became first inhabited by the *Norwegians* about the year 868. being governed by their own Chiefs, till reduced to the

the Obedience of the Kings of *Norway* in the Eleventh Century: who at the same time erected them into a Bishoprick. For in an Ordinance of *Hagch Duke of Norway*, Son to King *Magnus*, dated in 1040. relating to this People (which was confirmed to them by *Christian IV.* King of *Denmark*, Feb. 4. 1637.) we find Mr. *Ellender* mentioned with the Title of Bishop of *Feroe*. Upon the Reformation, *Christian IV.* translated this Bishoprick into a Provostship under the Bishops of *Bergen*; which has since been subjected to those of *Copenhagen*, upon the removal of the Commerce of *Feroe* from *Bergen*, thither. There are in all 39 Parish Churches, divided into 7 Church-Corporations (as they call them) and to each Corporation one Priest of the Faith of the Confession of *Ausburgh*; who besides some little Contributions from Communicants, receives for Tithes (not the Tenth, but) the Fourth part of Corn, Butter, Wool and Fish: and makes out the rest of his Maintenance for himself and Family, by honest Working and Tillage. At *Thorsehaven* there is a School for the Youth, erected and endowed by *Christian III.* K. of *Denmark*. They speak the *Danish* and *Norwegian* Languages mixt, governed, according to the Laws of *Norway*. See *Lucas Jacobson Debes*, sometime Provost of *Feroe*, his Description of the Islands and Inhabitants, translated out of *Danish*, and Printed *Lond.* 1672.

Fogie Phocæa, a Town in the Lesser *Asia*, upon the Archipelago, over against the Isle of *Metelino*;

seated upon the River *Lobat*, (*Hermus*) called anciently *Phocæa*, and now *Fochia*, or *Foja Nova*: a very considerable Place, and made more so by a Naval Victory, obtained here by the *Venetians* over the *Turks*, in 1649.

Foglià, Isaurus, a River of *Italy*: it springeth from the *Apennine*, and running through the Dukedom of *Urbino*, falls into the *Adriatick Sea* at *Pesaro*.

Foix, Fuxum, a Town in *Languedoc*, upon the River *Laurisegne*, at the foot of the *Pyrenean Hills*, from which the adjacent Country is called the County of *Foix*: it stands six Leagues from the borders of *Spain* to the North, and twelve from *Tolouse* to the South.

La Comte de Foix, called by the *Spaniards*: *El Contado de foix*, is a County in *Aquitain* in *France*, which was heretofore a part of *Le Conserans*, but now contained in *Languedoc*: there are 16 *Castellanies* or *Prefectures* in it; and the Cities of *Pamiers*, (*Apamea*) *Tarascon*, and *Foix*, from which it has its Name. This gives a Title to a Noble Family of *France*, frequently mentioned in all their Stories.

Fondi, Fundi, a small City in *Terra di Lavoro*, a Province of *Naples*, upon the borders of *Campagna di Roma*, which is a Bishop's Sea, under the Archbishop of *Capua*; from whence it stands almost forty *English Miles* to the North-West, and about fifty five from *Rome* to the South; in a fruitful Plain, about six Miles from the *Ionian Sea*.

Il Lago di Fondi, is a Lake that lies between the former City, and the Sea, which was heretofore very great and equal to that called the *Pomprina Paludes*, by the Romans; but now reduced to a circuit of about four Miles, as *Baudrand* saith, who saw it in 1667.

Font Afforage, *Orge*, a small River in *Provence*, commonly called *Sorgue*, in the County of *Vendosme*, which falls into the *Rhone* above *Avignon*.

Fontain-bleau, *Fons-Bellaqueus*, or the Fountain of fair Water; is a most delicious Village in the Isle of *France*, in the Territory of *Gastinois*, not above one Mile from the *Seyne*, and 14 from *Paris* to the South. In which *Francis I.* built a most stately Royal Country House, much improved by *Henry IV.* *Lewis VII.* had before built a Castle here in 1169, and to it this Noble House was added by his Successors; in which was born *Francis II.* in 1544. *Henry III.* in 1551. *Lewis XIII.* in 1604. *Philip the Fair* was also born in this Town, in 1266. In 1679, there was a Peace concluded here, between the Crowns of *Sweden* and *Denmark*, by which the *Swedes* recovered whatever had been taken from them by the *Danes*.

Fontanelle, a Village and Monastery in *Normandy*, upon the *Seyne*, twelve Miles from *Roan* to the East.

Fontana Bianca, *Naustathmus*, a Sea-Port on the Eastern Shoar of *Sicily*, at the mouth of the River *Cacyparis*, twelve Miles from *Syracuse* to the South.

Fontarabie, *Fons Rapidus*, called by the Inhabitants *Fuenteravia*, and sometimes *Ondarriovia*, and *Ondar Ibaya*; by the French, *Fontarabie*, by the Italians, *Fontarabia*; is a very strong Town in *Guipuscoa* in *Spain*, upon the Shores of the Bay of *Biscay*, upon the River *Vidosa*, *Bassages*, in the Confines of *France*, and *Spain*. Built by the *Goths* in 625. it belonged as is pretended heretofore to *France*, part of the Territory of *Bayonne*, and subject to that Bishop, till *Philip II.* King of *Spain*, in 1571. caused it to be taken from that Diocese. It is so seated that at low Water it is easily entered: but at high Water surrounded with the Sea; and so fortified besides, that a few Men may defend it against a vast Army: so that it is the Key of the Kingdom of *Spain*; and also a convenient Haven. The French have had an Eye upon this Place. In 1638. under the Prince of *Conde*, and the Duke of *Espernon*, they attempted to reduce it; but were beaten off with great shame and loss, the two Generals mutually blaming each other after the ill success, when as in truth their Master was to blame to send two, when one would have done better. I have read that *Charles V.* after he had fortified this place, called it his Pillow, upon which he could securely sleep; and it has proved so.

Fontenay le Comte, *Fontenacum*, the chief Town of *Poitou*, upon the River *Vendee*, seven Miles North-East of *Fochel*: it is a fine Town, seated at the foot of an Hill,

Hill, and made rich by a great Fair kept here.

Fontenault, Fons Ebraldi, a little Town in *Anjou* in France, which has a very much celebrated Nunnery; the Abbess of which is Head of the Order, and governs all the Men of that Order. It stands about one League from the *Loyre*, and three from *Salmur* to the North-East.

Forcalquier, Forum Neronis, once a City of *Gallia Narbonensis*, mentioned by *Pliny*; now a Town in *Provence*, upon the River *Laye*, which is the Capital of a County of the same name. It stands upon an Hill, between *Sisteron* to the South-East, and *Apt* [*Apta Julia*] to the North-East; six Miles from the latter, and eleven from *Aix* to the North.

Forcheim, Locorithum, Trutavia, a small City in *Franconia*, upon the River *Rednitz*, where it takes in the *Wisent* to the North; four Miles from *Bamberg* to the South, under the Bishop of *Bamberg*.

Forcone, Avia, Furconium, once a City of *Italy*, now a Village in the further *Abruzzo*, upon the River *Pescara*, (*Aternus*) eight Miles from *Aquila*; to which place the Bishops See was removed, upon the ruin of this ancient City by the *Lombards*.

Fordon, Fordunum, a strong Town in the County of *Mern* in the North of *Scotland*; ten Miles from the German Ocean, and 15 from *Aberdeen* to the North-East. In this Place *John de Fordon*, the Author of the *Scotchchronicon*, was born: but it was anciently much

more honored on the account of *Palladius*, the Apostle of the Scotch, here buried; who was sent by Pope *Celestine* in 431. to Preach the Christian Faith to this Nation.

Forenza, Forentum, a Town in *Abruzzo* in *Italy*.

Le Foretz, or *Forefians*, a County of France, extended in length from North to South upon the River *Loyre*; and bounded on the North by *Bourbon*, on the West by *Auvergne*; on the East by *Beaujolais*; and on the South by *Velay*. It is divided into the Upper *Foretz*, (in which are *Feurs*, and *St. Estienne*;) and the Lower, in which is *Monbrison*, and *Roanne*. This is a very fruitful County under the Jurisdiction of *Lyon*.

La Forest, Sebusiani, or *Segusiani Populi*, the same with *Foretz*.

La Forest de Biere, Sylva Biberica, the Wood by *Fountainbleau*.

La Forest de Bondin, Sylva Bugiensis, a Forest on the borders of *Savoie*.

The Forest of *Dean*, a vast Wood in *Gloucestershire*, which in ancient Times was exceeding dark, and terrible to pass through; between the River *Wie* and the *Severn*: it was so great an Harbor for Thieves, that robbed all Passengers, that in the Reign of *Henry VI.* of *England*, there were Laws made to restrain them: but (saith *Mr. Cambden*) since the rich Iron Mines were found here, those frightful Woods by degrees became much thinner than before: and the Rebels of 1640. promoted it, by selling

ing the Timber of it to the Hol-
landers; who returned their kind-
ness by a War, in Ships built of
the same.

Forflamine, Forum Flaminii,
City of *Umbria*, ruined by the
Lombards in 740. it stood three
Miles from *Nuceria*.

Forli, Forum Livii, a City of
Romandiola, which is a Bishop's
see, under the Archbishop of *Ra-
venna*: it stands in a Plain near the
foot of the Hills, at the distance
of fifteen Miles from *Ravenna* to
the South, between the Cities of
Fesena and *Faventia*, within the
dominions of the Pope.

Formigùe, Formica, one of the
Isles de *Hyeres*, upon the Coast of
Provence in the *Mediterranean Sea*.

Formipt, Gedrosia, a Province
in the East of the Kingdom of
Persia, now by others called *Send*;
which is bounded on the East by
India, on the South by the Ocean,
and on the West by *Macran*, and on
the North by the Desert of *Segista*.

Le Fornaci, one of the Mouths
of the River *Po*, in the Dukedom
of *Ferrara*, about six Miles from
the other Mouth: by this the
River *di Ariano*, dischargeth it self
into the *Adriatick Sea*: it serves
as a Boundary between the
Pope and the *Venetians*, and is
more commonly called *il Porto
Goro*.

Forstler, Bogadium, Frislaria,
City in *Hassia*. See *Frisslar*.

Fort de Alinges, a Fort in *Sa-
vona*, upon the River *Drance*,
two Leagues from the Lake *Le-
man*, which is now forsaken and
ruined.

Forte ventura, one of the
Azores.

Fortoro, Tifernus, a River of
Abruzzo: it ariseth out of the
Apennine, in the County of *Mo-
lise*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*,
near the City of *Boiano*; and
flowing to the North-West, wa-
tereth *Lucito, Guardia, Alferes*,
and *Ischano*; and falls into the *Adri-
atick Sea*, between *Tremole* and
Trino, over against the Isle *di Tre-
miti*. This River is more usually
called *Biserno*.

Fossa, Ciemera, a River of *Italy*,
much mentioned in all the ancient
Historians, for the ruin of the *Fa-
bii*, a great Roman Family: it
springeth out of the Lake of *Buca-
no*, in *St. Peter's Patrimony*; and
running Eastward falls into the *Ti-
bur*, six Miles above *Rome*.

Fossano, Fossanum, a City of
Piedmont, upon the River *Scura*,
which falls into the *Po*: it lies be-
tween *Saluces* to the North, and
Mondovi to the South, 15 Miles
from *Alba* to the West: built in
1236. and now a Bishop's See, un-
der the Archbishop of *Turin*.

Fossato, Fossatum, a Field in
Romandiola, near *Ravenna*. *Theo-
doricus*, King of the *Ostrogoths* in
Italy, (who was honored by *Zeno*
the Emperor with a Statue and a
Triumph in 484.) had leave from
the Emperor to enter a War with
Odoacer then Reigning in *Italy*;
and accordingly beat him in this
place, about 491.

Fossato, a Town in the States
of the Church in the *Marchia
Anconitana*, on the *Apennine
Hills*, near the Confines of the
Duke.

Dukedom of *Urbino*, twelve Miles from *Engubio* to the West.

Fossi-Werd, a Territory in *West-Friesland*.

Fossigny, or *Foucigni*, *Fociniacus Tractus*, a Province in the Dukedom of *Savoy*, at the foot of the *Alpes*, which is a part of the Dukedom of *Geneva*, between the *Vallays* to the East, and the State of *Geneva* to the West: Heretofore a dependent of the *Dauphinate*, but now subject to the Duke of *Savoy*. There are in it 13 *Mandements*, or *Districts*; and the chief Town is *Bonville*.

Fossombruno, *Fossombrone*, *Forum Sempronii*, a City in the Dukedom of *Urbino*, in the State of the Church, which is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Urbino*: it stands near the River *Metauro*, [*Metaurus*] which falls into the *Adriatick* Sea, four Miles from *Senogalla*, about half a Mile from the place where the old City stood; and is ten Miles from *Urbino* to the East. It was sold to the Duke of *Urbino*, by *Galeatius Malatesta*, the Lord of it, for thirteen thousand *Florins* of Gold, in the time of Pope *Sixtus VI*.

Fossone, *Fosse*, one of the Mouths of the River *Po*.

Fossat, *Memphis*, the first name of *Grand Cairo*, and a small part of it.

Fougeres, *Fugeria*, *Fulgerium*, a City in *Bretagne* in *France*, upon the River *Coesnon*, towards the borders of *Normandy*, eight Miles from *Auranches* [*Abrincæ*] to the South, and as many from *Dole*. Heretofore a Place of considerable

Strength, but now neglected. It was seized by the *English*, in time of Truce, in 1448. in the Reign of *Henry VI*.

Fraga, *Fragues*, *Flavia Gabilia*, a strong Town in the Kingdom of *Aragon*, upon the River [*Cinca*] or *Cinga*, which falls into the *Segne*, and with it into the *Ebro*, in the borders of *Catalonia*: it stands three Leagues from *Ilerda* to the South-West. Near this place *Alphonfus VII*. King of *Aragon*, was overthrown and slain by the *Moors*, in 1134.

Fraires, *Frates*, *Nesides*, two small Islands on the Coast of *Bretagne*, called the *Brothers*, or *les Isles de Vannes*: they lie between the Mouth of the *Loire*, and the *Calonesus*, or *Bell-Isle*, on the Southern Coast of that Province.

Framlingham, a small Market-Town in the County of *Suffolk*, upon the River *Ore*, called by others *Winchel*; where was anciently a Castle belonging to the *Bigotts*, by the bounty of *Henry I*. To this Castle in 1553. *Queen Mary* retreated, and by the assistance of the *Protestant* Gentry of that County, recovered the Crown of *England*.

Franc, *Pagus Francus*, is a Jurisdiction, extending seven Leagues about *Bruges*, (which exerciseth Authority without the Walls,) and the fourth Member of the *Earldom of Flanders*: *Gant*, *Bruges*, and *Ipres*, being the other three. This Government, or College, was erected in 1223. to curb the Insolence, and diminish the Power of the City of *Bruges*, being over-

troubleſom to the Earls of *Flanders*.

FRANCE, Francia, Gallia, is at this day one of the moſt potent Kingdoms in *Europe*, and the diſſiculleſt to limit and bound; it daily like the Ocean, gaining ſomething from its Neighbours; whoſe divided ſtrengths, are not equal to her united Forces: but yet I ſhall give you a general deſcription of its bounds, as it ſtood about forty years ſince, and then in part ſhew what has been ſince added. On the Eaſt it was then bounded by the *Alpes*, which divide the *Dauphiné* from *Piedmont*; as alſo with *Savoy*, *Switzerland*, *Germany*, and a part of the *Netherlands*: on the North with the *Netherlands*, and the *Britiſh* Sea: on the Weſt with the *Aquitain* Ocean; on the South with *Spain*, from which it is divided by the *Pyrenean* Hills, and with the *Mediterranean*; Then accounted in length 660 *Italian* Miles, in breadth 570, the whole circumference being 2040. In the times of *Julius Ceſar*, it was bounded on the Eaſt by the *Alpes*, and the *Rhine*, extending to the Mouth of that River from the *Pyrenean* Hills; ſo that it took in the far greateſt part of what we now call the *Netherlands*, with all thoſe of the *German* Empire which lie Weſt of the *Rhine*, *Switzerland*, and *Savoy*. And the great deſign of the preſent *French* King, ſeems to have been the dilating of it again to the ſame extent: to which purpoſe he has ſpared neither Blood nor Treafure, Arts nor Labour: and perhaps if he had not been over reached by the *Jefuits*, upon the deſign of

uniting all his Subjects in one Religion by force, he might have ſucceeded when he was ſo near his point; for whereas *Picardy* was heretofore his Northern Province, he has taken in *Artois*, the greateſt part of *Flanders*, the greateſt part of *Hanault*, and a part of *Namur*. Of the four Ports that did belong to *Flanders*, he has two, *Graveling* and *Dunkirk*: ſo that his Dominions extend on the Sea Shoar from *Dunkirk* to *St. Jean de Luz* in *Spain*, without any interruption. On the Eaſtern ſide he has poſſeſſed himſelf of the Dukedom of *Lorrain*, the Earldom of *Burgundy*, ſo much of *Alſatia* as lies on this ſide of the *Rhine*; and what his intentions towards the *Switzers* are, may be gueſſed at: nor has *Savoy* paſſed eſpecially ſince the late rupture, without contributing his ſhare to aggrandize him: on the South he has gained from *Spain*, *Rouſſillon*: *Catalonia* hardly miſſed him: all the World may remember how narrowly the *United Provinces* eſcaped him in 1673. and 1674. He has not only been a gainer in his Wars, but even in times of Peace, by his Courts of Dependences, Forts, and other Methods: ſo that conſidering the Weakneſs and Diviſions of his Neighbours, and the great Acceſſions he has already made; if ſo many thouſands of his Subjects, had not been driven out, or rendred uſeleſs to him, who can tell what this great Prince might not have effected before his death? This vaſt Country or Kingdom is called by the Inhabitants and *Engliſh*, *France*;

France; by the *Spaniards Francia*; by the *Italians Franza*, *Frantzam* by the *Portuguese*; *Frankreich* by the *Germans*; by the *Dutch Francryck*; by the *Poles Francya* and *Francukazemia*; by the *Illyrians Fragnack*; by the *Turks Franza*; and by the *Indians Frankistan*. All which Names are derived from its present Conquerors, and Inhabitants, the *Franks* or *French*. It is divided into sixty Counties, and these Provinces; the *Isle of France*, *Burgundy*, *Normandy*, *Aquitain*, *Bretagne*, *Champagne*, *Languedock*, *Picardy*, *Dauphine*, *Lyonnais*, and *Orleans*. To which may be added four more, that are a kind of Conquest. *Lorraine*; the *Earldom of Burgundy*, (or *Franche Comté*), the Conquest of the *Netherlands*, and *Alsacia*. This King having added by his Arms, the *Comte de Bourgogne*, both the *Alsacia's*, the greatest part of *Flanders*, and *Henault*, part of *Luxemburg*, and all *Artois*; which last is now annexed to *Picardy*. The Capital of this Kingdom is *Paris*. Besides these, he has *New France* in *America*, the greatest part of *Hispaniola*, several Plantations and Colonies in *Africa*, upon the Coast of *Guinea*, and some Islands in the North Sea. Thus *Baudrand* reckons up his Masters Dominions. This Tract of Land was heretofore inhabited by the *Gauls*, of which I shall give an account in its proper place. The *Franks* were Originally a German Nation, inhabiting *Franconia*; which is still called *East France*, to distinguish it from this Country.

This Nation joyning with many other, upon the declining of the *Roman Empire*, under *Pharamond*, about 413. obtained that part of *Belgium*, which contained *Zutphen*, *Virecht*, *Over-Niel*, both the *Friselands*, and so much of *Holland* as lies on the same side of the *Rhine*; but whether ever *Pharamond* crossed the *Rhine* is uncertain. However in 420. he became their first King, and formed this Potent Monarchy. *Clodius* his Son in 433. crossed the *Rhine*, and took *Cambray*, *Tournay*, and all *Belgium* to the River *Some*: but he dying whilst his Children were young, commended them to *Meroveus*, who dispossessed them, to make himself King of the *Franks*, in 441. or thereabouts: *Meroveus* was the Author of the *Merovingian Line*, and is by some made the first that seated in *Gaul*. His Son went further; and took all the *Netherlands*, *Picardy*, *Champagne*, and the *Isle of France*, with *Paris*, which he made the Seat of this Empire. This Race under nineteen Princes continued to 742. when *Pipin* Son of *Charles Martel*, Usurped upon *Chilprick V.* Son of *Theodorick*, and deposed him. The second of *Carlovinian Line*, under thirteen Princes, lasted till 977. when *Hugh Capet* put an end to it, and set up the Third. *Charles IV.* the Fourteenth of this Race, dying in 1328. without Issue, *Edward III.* of *England*, Claimed that Crown as Son and Heir of *Isabel*, the Daughter of King *Philip the Fair*, and Sister to the three last Kings. Against him *Philip de Valois* set up a Title

by color of the *Salick* Law, which had excluded all Females. The whole Reign of this Prince, and John his Son, was double-died in Blood by the *English* Valor. *Charles V.* by means of the *English* Divisions, at last expell'd them. Yet under *Charles VI.* the *English* returned with more Vigor and Rage; and were under *Henry V.* in a fair way of reducing *France*. And he dying young, *Henry VI.* his Son, was Crowned at *Paris* in 1422. But the Minority at first, and Weakness afterwards of this Prince, gave *Charles VII.* of *France*, an opportunity totally to expel the *English*: the second time about 1449. The House of *Valois* ended in *Henry III.* slain before *Paris* in 1589. to whom Succeeded *Henry IV.* the first of the House of *Bourbone*, and Grandfather of *Lewis XIV.* now King of *France*, who Succeeded *Lewis XIII.* his Father in 1642. This is the shortest account I can give of the Bounds and History of this Kingdom.

The Isle of *France*. *Insula Fran-
cie*. One of the first Provinces the *French* possessed themselves of in *Gaul*: now bounded on the East with *Champagne*; on the North with *Normandy* and *Picardy*; on the West, and on the South with *Beauvais* and *Orleans*. A Country not great, when compared with the other Provinces; but yet it has given name to all the rest, which is not unusual. It is generally so fruitful and delightful that the Hills are more better than the Valleys in most places of *Europe*. The Vale of *Ponthorency*, in which *Paris* stands,

has scarce its equal in all the World. This was anciently a part of *Belgica Secunda*. The principal City of this Province is *Paris*; and there are in it nine other, very considerable.

Franche Comté, *Burgundia Comitatus*, called by the *French* *Le Comte de Bourgogne*, and sometime the *Franche Comte*; by the *Italians* *La Franc Comtea*; by the *Germans* *Das Ober Burgund*, that is, the Higher *Burgundy*; is now a Province of *France*, and a part of the Eastern *Burgundy*, taken more largely. Bounded on the East by *Switzerland*, and the Diocess of *Basil*; on the North by *Lorraine*, and part of *Campagne*; on the West by the Dukedom of *Bourgogne*, or *Burgundy*; and on the South by *La Bresse*, and *Beugey*. The Capital of it is *Dole*; and after it came into the hands of the *Spaniards*, *Besancon*. The Country where it is Mountainous, affords excellent Wines; and as to the rest, is full of pleasant and fruitful Valleys, with great plenty of fresh Streams, and delightful Rivolets. This Country by *Rodolph* the last King of *Burgundy*, was given to *Conrade II.* Emperor of *Germany*, and ever after esteemed a part of the Empire. In 1101. it was given to *Orbo* of *Flanders*, Son to a Sister of the Emperor *Conrade*; and by the Family of *Burgundy*, came together with the other Territories belonging to that Family to the Crown of *Spain*: in which House it continued till in 1674. the present King of *France* got the Possession of it, which was confirmed by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*.

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Frankendal, *Franchendalia*, *Francodalia*, a new and well fortified City of Germany, in the Lower *Palatinat*, not above one Mile from the *Rhine*, and four from *Heidelberg* to the West. Taken by the *Spaniards*, but restored again in 1652. by the Treaty of *Westphalia*. It was built by *Frederick III.* Elector *Palatin* in 1571. and stands four Miles from *Spire* to the North. Surrendered to the *French* in Nov. 1688. and by them in 1689. *quitted and burnt.*

Franckenlandt. See *Franconia.*

Francker, *Sicambri*, *Sigambri*, *Françi*, the *French* People.

Franckford, *Franckfort*, *Franckfurt*, *Francofurtum*, *Trajectum Francorum*, a great and fine City of Germany. It stands in the *Westeraw*, towards the Northern borders of *Franconia*, upon the *Mayn*, or *Mein*, [*Mœnus*] over which it has a Bridge five Miles from the *Rhine* and *Mentz* to the East: often called for distinction, *Francofurtum ad Mœnum*: and more anciently *Helenopolis*, (as appears by an ancient Inscription) till the *French* gave it this Name, from *Francus* a Son of *Marcomirus* a King of the *Franks*, that rebuilt it. In very ancient times it was an Imperial and Free City; appointed for the Election of the Emperors. *Arnulphus* was the first Emperor Elected here in 887. The *Mayn* which passeth through it is a great and a Navigable River, taking in many other noble Rivers, till it self falls into the *Rhine*: which makes this City a fit Centre of Trade for many parts of Germany; and their

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two great *Marts* every year contribute very much to the same. This City was called thus before the Reign of *Charles the Great*, upon the account of the Passage the *Franks* had here over the *Mayn*, though it was a City long before under another Name. But the Suburb was called *Saxen-hausen*, the Dwelling of the *Saxons*. The Bridge is a splendid and a noble Work, supported by many Arches. This City was also the Seat of the Eastern *Franks* or *Austrasia*. In the Suburbs or *Saxen-hausen*, is St. *Bartholomew's* Church, built by *Peppin* King of *France*. They obtained the removal of the Mart from *Mentz* (where it was at first) hither, of *Frederick II.* The greatest part of the Citizens are *Lutherans*: though *Roman Catholics*, and *Calvinists*, are tolerated. There was a great Council held here of 300 Bishops under *Charles the Great*, in 797. in which the Worship of Images, and the second *Niceene* Council were condemned: and since that, several others.

Franckfort upon the Oder, *Francofurtum ad Oderam*, is another German City, in the middle Marquisate of *Brandenburg* upon the River *Oder*, called so because it pays no Tolls. It is thought by some to have been built by *Simon* the second Son of *Cleodomit* Nephew of *Simon the First*, Duke of the *Franks*, under *Antoninus* Pius the Emperor: by others, to have been built in 1253. by *Gedonus ab Herrzberg*, by the Order of *John* the First Marquess of *Brandenburg*. This City is famous for

an University settled here by *Joschim* the First, Marquess of *Brandenburg*; in 1506. which *Maximilian* the first Emperor of Germany, Illustrated with many Privileges. It has also two Marts every year, as well as the other. It stands on the borders of *Silesia* and *Lusaria*, four German Miles from the Confines of Great Poland to the West, ten from *Berlin*: heretofore an Imperial Free City, but now exempt, and under the Duke of *Brandenburg*.

Franco-castro, Stratonica, a Town in *Macedonia*, at the foot of Mount *Atbos*, on the North Shoar of the Bay of *Singo*, in the Archipelago: which is also called *il Golfo de Fasso*, and *de Monte Santo*; by the Latins *Singiticus Sinus*.

Franco-chorium, Sordisci; That part of *Hungary*, which lies between the *Save*, the *Danube*, and *Zeguntum*, where *Sclavonia* now is.

Francolin, *Tulca*, a small River of *Catalonia*; which falls into the *Iberian Sea*, near *Tarragona*.

Franconia, by the Germans *Das Francken*, and *Franckenland*, is a large Province in Germany, which in the Writers of the middle Age, is called *Franconia Orientalis*, though it be but a small part of it. This is now the first Circle in the Empire, upon the River *Main*; between *Misnia*, and *Thuringia* to the North; *Noregon*, or the Upper *Palatinat* to the East; *Bavaria*, the Circle of *Schlesien*, the Bishopricks of *Wurzburg*, *Bamberg*, and *Aischstad* to the South; and *Mentz* to the West. *Wurzburg* is the Capital City of this Cir-

cle: the other Cities are *Bamberg*, *Nuremberg*, *Rotenberg*, *Schweinfurt*, *Weissemburg*, and *Weinsheim*: This Country, anciently inhabited by the *Sicambri*, in the times of *Valentinian* the Emperor; having subdued the *Alani*, took the Name of *Franckenland*, that is, *freeland*. But in after times being perpetually exagitated with the Incurfions of the *Goths*, they resolved to seek a new Habitation; and under *Marcomir* their King or Duke, settled about 433. in *Friseland*, *Guelderland*, and the adjoining Countries: before which (saith my Author) the Name of *Francks* was scarce known. This Country is partly Level and partly Mountainous: yet the Mountains in it are not high, nor is the Soil overfruitful; it being Sandy for the most part; yet the Hills produce grateful Wine, especially about *Wurtsburg*. Of the Dukes of *Franconia*, these obtained the Empire; *Conradus I.* in 912. *Conradus II.* in 1026. *Henry III.* in 1039. *Henry IV.* in 1056. *Henry V.* in 1108: Besides the Cities before named, *Hoffman* reckons *Coburg*, *Catembach*, *Franckfort*, *Mentz*, *Anspach*.

Franco-villa, a Village in the District of *Paris* in the Isle of *France*.

Franeker, Fraviequera, a small City in *Friseland*, two Leagues from the Sea, and from *Leuwarden* the principal City of that Province; made an University in 1585.

Franca, the common Appellations of all European Christians, amongst the Turks.

Frascati, Frascata, Tusculum, a City of *Campagna di Roma*, under the Dominion of the Pope; seated at the foot of an Hill, as *Holstenius* prove at large, 12 Miles from *Rome* to the East; in which were many of the Country Houses of the *Roman* Princes. It is now a Bishoprick by the Title of *Episcopus Tusculanus*, which always belongs to one of the six Senior Cardinals. This ancient *Roman* City being ruined in the time of Pope *Celestine III*, *Frascati* was built in the same place. Towards *Rome* there is a small Theatre, which seems to have belonged to some private *Roman*, and not to the City. Near this place is the *Tusculanum*, or Village which belonged to *Cicero*, where he wrote his *Tusculan Questions*.

Frascolari, Oanus, a River of *Sicily*; it falls into the *Libyan* Sea on the South side of the Island, a little below *Camarina*.

Frat. See *Euphrates*.

Frauenburg, Frauenturgus, a Town in *Prussia Regalis*, belonging to *Poland*, upon the Bay of *Frisch Haff*, where it takes in the River *Sehon*; which has also a noble Haven belonging to it, and stands not above three German Miles from *Elbing* to the South-East. In this place *N. Copernicus* the great Astronomer and Mathematician died in 1543. There is also a Cathedral Church, with a College of Canons.

Freddano, Egelidus, Frigus, a River in *Tuscany*, in the Valley of *Aretino*.

Freddo, Acis, a River in *Sicily*, which riseth from Mount *Aetna*,

and is received by the *Ionian* Sea, between *Catana* to the South, and *Tavormina* to the North. This River which riseth from so warm a Bed as Mount *Aetna*, is yet so remarkably cold, that its Name is taken from thence; *Freddo* in *Italian*, signifying Cold.

Freiburg, Friburgus, is a German City in *Brigaw*, upon the River *Threisem*, at the foot of the Mountains, four German Miles from *Brisack* to the South, and six from *Basil*; built in 1120 by *Albert* Duke of *Austria*. Here was an University opened by *Beroldus* Duke of *Zerigen*, in 1450. It was taken by the *Swedes* and *French* in 1638. And when in 1644 the *Spaniards* attempted to regain it, they received a great Defeat here. Yet it was afterwards restored to them, and retaken by the *French* in 1677, and left to them again by the Treaty of *Nimwegen* in 1679.

Freiburg, Friburgus, a Town and Canton in *Switzerland*, seven German Miles from *Solothurn*, or *Soleurre* (as the *French* call it) to the South, and three from *Bern* to the North-East. It was once an Imperial Free City, but in 1481 exempted the Bishop of *Lausanne* resides here. It stands upon the River *Saane*, built by *Berchardus IV*, D. of *Zerigen*, 12 years before *Bern*, in 1179. In such a Site, that wheresoever all parts towards the North, East, and South, are encompassed with steep and craggy Rocks and Mountains; the Western side is defended by a deep Dike, and has a District of three hours Riding

Riding annexed to it. *Frederick Barbarossa*, made it a Free City in 1218. after the death of the Founder, it became subject to the Count of *Kyburg*. It was sold afterwards to *Rodolphus I.* Emperor of Germany, by one of these Counts: it was after this 200 years under the House of *Austria*, till about 1403. being much oppressed by the Nobility, this City entered a League with that of *Bern*, but yet continued still under the House of *Austria*, till 1481. when they were admitted into the general League of the *Swiss*, and made the Tenth Canton. And when many of the Cantons embraced the Reformed Religion, this stuck to the *Roman Catholic*; they use the *German* and *French* Tongues, but the former most.

Fremwalt, or *Fridwalt*, *Colan-corn*, a City in *Brandenburg*; 7 Miles from *Berlin* upon the confluence of the *Fabre*, and the *Oder* to the North-East, 12 from *Stetin* to the South, and 6 from *Frankfort* upon the *Oder* to the North.

Freising, *Freisingen*, *Frisinga*, *Fruxinum*, a German City in the Upper *Bavaria*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Salzburg*, near the River *Isara*, *Iser*. It was an Imperial Free City, but is now exempt, and under the Jurisdiction of its own Bishop. It stands upon the confluence of the *Iser* and *Mosack*, partly in a Plain, and partly on a Hill, four German Miles from *Munick* to the North, and ten from *Ratisbon*.

Frelingfield, a Country Town in the County of *Suffolk*, 6 Miles from *Halfworth* to the West, and 4

from *Harlson* to the South: Dr. *William Sancroft*, the present Archbishop of *Canterbury*, was born in this Town, and has since Erected in it a Free-School.

Frejus, *Forum Julium*, *Forum Voconis*, a City of *Provence* in *France*, built in a Valley amongst Marshes; half a League from the *Mediterranean Sea*, 13 from *Toulon* to the East, at the mouth of the River *Argens*.

Friul, *Friuli*, *Regio Carnorum*, *Forum Julii*, *Carnia*, called by the *French* *Frioul*; is a Province of *Italy*, inhabited heretofore by the *Carni*: it is bounded on the South by the *Adriatick Sea*, and the *Golfo di Trieste*; on the West with the Marquisate of *Trevigia*, and the Earldom of *Tyrol*; on the North by *Carinthia*, and *Carniola*; and on the East by *Carniola* and *Istria*. This Province is under the State of *Venice*, and has the title of a Dukedom. The chiefest City in it is *Udina*; and the Fort of *Palma* is the place of greatest strength. The Emperors gave this Province heretofore to the Patriarchs of *Aquileja*. But afterwards the Dukes of *Austria* and *Carinthia*, took part of it from the Patriarchs: and the States of *Venice* after many Wars, at last in 1455. forced the Patriarch by a Treaty to Relinquish the rest to them: the Cities of this Province are *Aquileja*, ruined, but under the House of *Austria*; *Pique di Cadoro*, under the *Venetians*; *Cividat di Friuli*, under the same; *Gorizia*, under the House of *Austria*; *La Palma* and *Udina*, under the *Venetians*.

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Fricenti, Frequentum, a small City in the Province of *Principatus Ulterior*, in the Kingdom of Naples in Italy, which was a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of Benevento; but the Bishoprick has for the two last Centuries, been united with that of *Avellino*. This City is sometimes called *Fricentum* by the later Latin Writers; now almost reduced to a Village. It stands upon the River *Tripalco, Tripaltum*, at the foot of the *Apennine*, 15 Miles from Benevento to the North-East, and 12 from *Avellino*; in the Possession of the Prince of *Venosa*.

Fricento, Æculanum, Eclanum, the same with *Fricenti*.

Fridberg, Fridberga, a City of *Misnia*, in the Upper Saxony, upon the River *Mult*, towards the Mountains of *Bohemia*, 4 German Miles from *Meissen*, [*Misna*] the Capital of *Misnia* to the South. This City was besieged with very ill success by the Swedes, in the great German War in 1642. though they were then Possessed of all the other Towns in *Misnia*. Also honoured with the Tombs of the Electors of Saxony.

Friedberg, Fredberga, a small Town in *Bohemia*, in the Dukedom of *Fawer Queijs* [*Quissus*] towards the Mountains, in the Borders of *Bohemia*; 8 German Miles from *Fawer* towards the West, and 5 from *Gorlitz* to the North-East.

Fridberg, Frideberga, a small City in Germany, in the Province of *Weteraw*, which is Imperial and Free. It has its Name from *Frederick II.* and is as much as *Friederichberg*; by contraction *Frid-*

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berg. There belongs to it a Castle of the same Name, which stands four German Miles from *Franckfort* to the North.

Fridericks, or Friderica, a small but very strong City in *Brasil* in America, upon the Coast of *Paraiba*, or *La Capicania de Paraiba*; which was built by the Dutch, and taken from them by the Portuguese, to whom both this City and Province are now subject.

Friderick-Ude, a Fort in *Futland*, upon the Strait of *Middlefar*, built by *Frederick III.* King of Denmark, taken and ruined by the Swedes in 1658.

Fridericksburg, a strong Fort in Germany, by the City *Manheim*, upon the union of the *Necker* and the *Rhine*, in the *Lower Palatinat*; so called from *Frederick IV.* Elector Palatin, who built it in 1610. After this it was taken and Demolished by the *Spaniards*, and since rebuilt by *Charles Lewis* Elector Palatin: it is scarce 3 Miles from *Heidelberg* to the West, and as many from *Spire* to the North. Taken by the French, and afterwards burnt in 1689.

Fridericksburg, the Castle and Royal Palace of the Kings of Denmark in *Zealand*, 3 Miles from *Croonenburg* to the West, and 5 from *Copenhagen* to the South-West: famous for a Congress of the Kings of Denmark and Sweden, in these later times. This was heretofore called the Castle of *Ebelholt*, and was the Monastery of the Holy Ghost, of which *William Parisensis*, who is since Canonized, died Abbat in 1201. *Frederick II.* built this Castle. Christian

stian IV. his Son was born in it April 22. 1577. who very much beautified, and adorned it. There is also a Fort and Town of the same Name in Guinea, built by the Danes of late.

Friderickstad, a small Danish City in South Jutland, in the Dukedom of Sleswick, built by Frederick Duke of Holstein and Sleswick, (under whom it is) in 1622. It stands upon the River Eyder, where it takes in the Trenna, 2 German Miles from Tonnung to the East, 5 from Sleswick, and 4 from Gottorp West. There is another City of the same Name in Norway, upon the Baltick Sea, 50 German Miles from Christianstad to the North-West, in the Province of Agerhuis, which is under the King of Denmark.

Friesach, *Friesacum*, *Frisakum*, *Farumum*, a small Town in the Upper Carinthia, but under the Jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Salzburg; seated upon the River Maturz, with a Castle on a Rock not far off.

Frias, *Frigida*, a City in Old Castile, in the Valley of Tobalina, upon the River Ebro: called *Phrygia* in the Roman Martyrology, and by *Lactantius*.

Friesinger, the People of *Bavaria*.

Frigido, *Boatius*. See *Verra*, a River dividing between Genoua, and the Dukedom of Florence.

Frisignana, *Frisiniana*, a Territory in the Dukedom of Modena, at the foot of the Apennine; the chief Town of which is *Sestula*, towards the Borders of Bonomia, or Bologna.

Friseb, *Narung*, an Island of Prussia, at the Mouth of the *Vistula*.

Frisehaff, a long Bay in the same place, upon which stand *Elbing*, *Frauenburg*, *Braunsberg*, and *Koningsberg*.

Friseland, *Frisia*, called by the Dutch *Witelandt*; by the French *Frise*; by the Italians *Frisia*; is the Name of three several Countries. 1. *Friseland*, properly so called, one of the States of Holland. 2. East *Friseland*, a Province in Germany. 3. West *Friseland*, properly the North part of the Earldom of Holland: and sometimes there is a fourth added, which is North *Friseland*, or *Jutland*.

1. *Friseland*, *Frisia*, *Witelandt*, *Friselandt*, *Friseland* in Dutch, German, and English, is a Province of the United Netherlands, heretofore much greater than now; for it reached from the *Zuyder Zee* on the West, to the Bay of *Dollart* by *Emden* on the East; and it was then divided by the River *Lavica*, *Lawers*, into two parts: *Frisia cis Lavicana*, now *Groningen*; and *Frisia trans Lavicana*, now called *Friseland*: but since that *Omland* has been taken out of this Province too, which has much lessened it, it is now bounded on the South with the *Zuyder Zee*, and *Over Yssel*; on the West and North with the German Sea; and on the East with *Groningen*. The principal Towns in it are *Ducum*, *Franeke*, *Harlingen*, *Leeuwarden*, which is the Capital, and *Stavenen*.

II. *West-Friesland*, is a considerable part of the Earldom of *Holland*, to which it has for some Ages been united; with *North-Holland* on the South, the *Zuyder Zee* on the East and North, and the *German Ocean* on the West: sometime called *Kenmar*. The principal Cities in it, are *Alckmaer*, *Amsterdam*, (the greatest City in the United Provinces,) *Enchuyfen*, *Harlem*, and *Hoorn*. This Country is generally Marshy and Fenny, and unfit for Corn, but very good Pasture: the Air is also foggy and unhealthy, and they want fewel too to rectifie it. *Charles* the Bald gave these Countries (then almost unpeopled by the *Norman Pyracies*) to *Thierrie*, Son of *Sigebert*, a Prince of *Aquitain*, with the Title of Earl in 863. from whom proceeded a Race of Princes, seventeen in number, which successively Governed it till 1300. from which time they were subject to the Earls of *Holland*, and together with *Holland* came to the House of *Austria*: with *Holland* they Revolted from the *Spaniards*, in 1580. joyned in the League against them.

III. *East-Friesland*, called by *Germans*, *Oost-Friesland*, by the Inhabitants *Oost Frise*, is a part of *Westphalia*, a Province of *Germany*, which heretofore was also called the Earldom of *Emdden*, from a City in it, which though not great, is yet much Celebrated. This Earldom is under a Prince of its own now: bounded on the North by the *German Ocean*, on the East by the Earldom of *Olden-*

burgh, on the South by the Bishoprick of *Munster*, and on the West it is separated from *Groningen*, by the Bay of *Dollert*: it contained heretofore the Earldom of *Oldenburgh* also. In this Province are three Cities or great Towns, *Emdden*, *Aurick*, and *Norden*. The earth is exceeding fruitful, yielding great plenty of Corn, Cattle, Butter and Cheese. Being Conquered by *Charles* the Great, it continued subject to the Empire till 1453. when it was granted by *Frederick III.* to *Ulricus*, Son of *Enno*, whose Posterity still enjoy it. The Seat of these Earls, is *Aurick*.

Frisingen, *Frisinga*, a City of the Upper *Bavaria*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Salisbury*, near the River *Iser*, 20 Miles from *Landshat* to the West. Once an Imperial and Free City, but since exempted, and put under the Dominion of its own Bishop.

Frislar, *Bogadium*, *Frislaria*, a City in *Hassia*, upon the River *Eder*, under the Archbishop of *Mentz*, 4 Miles from *Cassel* to the South, and the same from *Zigenheim* to the North; commonly called *Fritzlar*. There was a Council Celebrated in this City, in 1118.

Fromigni, a Village in *Normandy*, where the *English* were defeated by the *French* in 1450.

Frome or *Fraw*, a River in the County of *Dorset*, which rising by *Cantmerls* in the borders of *Somersetshire*, washeth *Frampton*, *Dorchester*, *Woodford*, *Morlen*; and at *Wareham* falls into *Brucksey*.

FR

Jey Haven; taking in this passage many smaller Rivers.

Fronsac, Franciacum, a Castle in *Aquitain*, near *Bordeaux*, built by *Charles the Great*, and made the Title of a Dukedom: it stands upon the River *Dordogne*, *Duranus*, about 5 Leagues from *Bordeaux* to the East: called *Frontiacum* in the writers of the middle Age.

Frontignan, Forum Domitii, Frontinacum, a small City in the Lower *Languedoc*, upon the Lake of *Magellone*, 15 Leagues from *Narbonne* to the East, and 4 from *Montpellier* to the West, upon the *Mediterranean Sea*. The Wines of this place are much commended.

Furnove, a Town in the Duchy of *Parma*, where *Charles VIII.* of *France*, obtained a signal Victory over the Princes of *Italy*, in 1494.

Frosilone, Frusio, a City heretofore, now a small Village in *Campagna de Roma*, upon the River *Cosa*, which falls into the *Gariliano, Liris*, 9 Miles from *Alatrin*, the same from *Ferentino*, and 48 from *Rome* to the East: it is now commonly called *Frosilone*.

The *Fryth*, or *Fyeth*, or *Forth* of *Edinburgh*, called by *Ptolomy* *Bodertia*, by *Tacitus* *Bodotria*, is an Arm of the Sea, that from the East penetrates almost quite through the Kingdom of *Scotland*, to meet another such Arm from the West, which is called the *Fryth* of *Dunbritain*: it receives into its bosom many of the great Rivers of *Scotland*: on the South it has *Lothaine*, in

FU

which is *Edinburgh*, *Linlithgo*, *Glasco*, and *Sterling*, the principal City of which stands at the Western point of it: upon the North side it has the County of *Fife*. These two great Bays divide *Scotland* into two parts, the Southern, and the Northern.

Fuenterabia. See *Fontarbie*.

Fuld, Fulda, a City of Germany, in *Buchaw*, or *Buchen*, a Territory in the Upper Circle of the *Rhine*, near *Hassia*; but from this City more frequently called *Stift von Fuld*, The Territory of the Abby of *Fuld*. The City is built in a Plain: there is in it an Abby of the Order of *S. Bennet*, one of the noblest in all Europe, which has the Civil Government of the City, and Territory about it. This Abby was built by *Pepin King* of *France*, in 784. It stands 12 Miles from *Coburgh* to the West, 10 from *Cassel* to the South, and 11 from *Wurtzburgh*. The Territory of *Fuld* is of a great extent, and is more properly called *Buchen*: bounded on the North by *Hassia*, on the East by the County of *Henneberg*, on the South by *Franconia*, and on the West by the Upper *Hassia*.

Fuld, Fulda, a River of Germany, which gives name both to the City and Territory last mentioned; it riseth in this Territory towards *Franconia*; and running Northward, watereth *Fuld*, and *Hurschfeld* in *Hassia*; then entertaining the *Eder*, he passeth by *Cassel*; and at *Minden* in *Westphalia*, being united with the *Werte*

and *Verra*, they two form the *Wefer*, *Visurgis*, one of the greatest Rivers in Germany; which dividing the Dukedom of *Breme* from the Earldom of *Oldenburgh*, falls into the German Ocean at *Carlestad*, between *Emden* to the West, and *Hamburg* to the North-East.

Fuligno, *Fullinium*, or *Fulliginium*, a small but pretty City in the Dukedom of *Spoleto*, seated in a Valley, at the foot of the *Apennine*, 20 Miles from *Perugia* to the East, and 10 from *Assisio*: it is divided by the River *Tinna*, *Topino*, and is under the Pope. The Inhabitants boast much of the antiquity of it, not without good reason, it being mentioned by *Strabo*, *Pliny*, *Appianus Alexandrinus*, and *Silius Italicus*. This City was rased by those of *Perugia*, in 1281. for which the Inhabitants of the latter were Excommunicated by the then Pope *Martin II.* otherwise called the IV. but recovering its former, or a greater beauty, it is now a Bishoprick, much enriched by its Fairs or Marts every year, and their excellent Comfeits. The Learned *Leandro* is of opinion this City is not the ancient *Fulgina*, but that *Forum Flamini* stood in or near the place; which being ruined by the *Lombards*, the *Todi* rebuilt it, and called it by this name; for which he cites several Authorities.

Funchal, the chief Town in the Island of *Madera*.

Funf Kirken. See *Quingue Ecclesia*, a City of the Lower Hungary.

Fungie, a Kingdom in *Africa*, in *Nubia*.

Fuoa, *Nicii*, a City of *Egypt*; it lies in the *Egyptian Delta*, or Island made by the branches of the *Nile*, 40 Miles from *Grand-Cairo* to the South-East towards *Alexandria*.

Furnes, and *Wuerne*, *Furne*, a City of *Flanders Galliscant*; not great, but well built, and about a Mile from the Shoars of the Ocean: it has belonging to it a large Jurisdiction, and an *Abby*. It was three times taken by the *French*, and at last by the Treaty of *Aquisgrane* given up to them: 2 Miles from *Newport*, and 3 from *Dunkirk*; between which last, and this place the *Spaniards* were defeated by the *Englisk* and *French*, in 1658.

Fusseneir, *Bodionii*. See *Foscigni*.

Fuynen, *Hemodum*, one of the *Orcades*.

Fuynen, *Fionia*, an Island belonging to *Denmark*; in the *Baltick Sea*, between *Fuuland* to the West, and *Zeeland* to the East; from both which it is separated only by two narrow Channels; the first called *Middelfart*, or *Middle Passage*, the second *Die Belt*; *Ottonia*, *Odensee*, is the Capital of this Island: *Newburgh*, or *Nuborg*, on the East is well fortified, and has a good Haven. This Island is 10 German Miles in length from West to East, and 8 from N. to South in breadth. Now under the King of *Denmark*; but it suffered very much of late years from the *Swedes*, who

who in 1658. took and plundered it: in 1659. the *Danes* recovered the possession of it; though at the same time they lost much Cannon, and Shipping, which they never could retake, and the Inhabitants were as much impoverished by this accident. It is a fruitful, pleasant, well seated Island, for the Climate it is in.

Fynland, Finland, Finia, was heretofore a Kingdom, but now only a part (though a great one) of the Kingdom of *Sweden*: seated in the *Baltick* Sea, over against *Sweden* to the East. See *Finland*.

G A:

G *Abaca, Thospites*, a vast Lake in *Armenia*, in the Confines of *Mesopotamia*, made by the River *Tigris*.

Le Gabardan. See *Le Gave*.

Gabin, Gabinium, a Town of *Poland*, between *Waldislaw* to the North, and *Warshaw* to the South, 8 Polish Miles from *Plotzko* to the West, in the Palatinate of *Rava*.

Gadara, a Town belonging to the half Tribe of *Manasseh*, beyond *Jordan*; afterward to the Region of *Trachonitis*: seated upon a Hill by the River *Gadara*, which falls into the Lake of *Genesareth*, sometimes called the Lake of *Gadara* too, as *Strabo* saith: it is 6 Miles from *Sychoopolis* to the East, and the same from *Tiberias*, and is frequently mentioned in the New Testament. Heretofore thought to

be invincible: it is certain *Alexander Jannæus*, King of the *Jews*, did not take it under a Siege of ten months, and then more by Famine than Force, and in revenge ruined it; but it recovered again: *Pompey* the Great, in favour to *Demetrius*, one of his Freemen, who was a Native of this City, bestowed great Privileges upon it. *Philodemus* the *Epicurean*, *Meleager*, and *Menippus* that pleasant Philosopher, also *Theodorus* the Orator, were all of them Natives of this Country. In the revolt of the *Jews* under *Nero*, this City had its share, and was taken by *Vespasian* in the year of Christ 66. upon which the *Gadarens* submitted the year following.

Gad, one of the Tribes of *Israel*, which had their Portion assigned them by *Moses*, beyond *Jordan*; whose borders to the North were the half Tribe of *Manasseh*, to the East *Arabia*, to the South the Tribe of *Reuben*, and to the West the River *Jordan*, by which they were separated from the rest of the Tribe of *Manasseh* and *Ephraim*. This Country was in the *Roman* times called *Ituraa*, and now by the *Turks* *Beuikenane*: it is almost equally divided by the River *Scheriat Mandour*, as it is now called, as *Michael Nau* a Jesuite writes, who surveyed very exactly these parts. This Country is now under the *Turks*.

Gademes, Gademessa, a Territory in *Africa*, in *Biledulgerida*, between the Desarts of *Fex* to the East, and *Gurgala* to the West, which has a City or great Town of the

the same name, near the Head of the River *Capfi*, *Capes*.

Gadura, *Pycus*, a River of *Rhodes*.

Gago, *Gagum*, a Kingdom in *Nigritia*, in *Africa*, which has a City of the same name, great, but thinly Inhabited. This Kingdom lies between the *Niger* to the North, and *Guinea* to the South; possessed also by a Prince, who is Sovereign of the Kingdom of *Tombuti*.

Gaiazzo, *Calathia*, *Galathia*, a City of *Campania* in *Italy*, mentioned by *Cicero*, as a Colony; it belongs now to the Kingdom of *Naples*, and is in the *Terra di Lavoro*, seated on an Hill near the River *Volturno*, *Vulturnus*, almost over against *Caserta*, at the distance of 4 Miles to the North, and 8 from *Capua* to the East: and although a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Capua*, yet it is in a declining condition, and very mean.

Gajetta, *Gaeta*, *Cajeta*, a City in the *Terra di Lavoro*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is well fortified; seated at the foot of an Hill, in a Peninsula, made by the Sea. It has two Castles, a large Haven, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Capua*, but now exempted. The City of *Formium* lies not far from it, buried now in ruins by the *Saracens*, to which the City of *Gajetta* succeeded in the Bishoprick. It lies upon the *Tyrrhenian Sea*, 4 Miles from *Naples*, 55 from *Rome*, and 14 from the Popes Dominions: it has heretofore been subject to great variety of fortunes, but has now a strong

Spanish Garrison to secure it. This was the birth place of Pope *Gelasius II.* who was therefore called *Cajetanus*. It is mentioned by *Virgil* *Æn.* 7. The Haven was repaired by *Antoninus Pius*, *Spart.* *Ferdinando* King of *Arragon*, fortified the Castle: before this it was Sacked by the *French* in 1494. who put most of the Inhabitants to the Sword: but it is most famous for its learned Cardinal, *Thomy de Via Cajetanus*, who died in 1534. and is frequently mentioned in the Story of *Henry VIII.*

Gaino, *Gongo*, *Gannum*, a City of *Thrace* upon the *Propontis*, 3 German Miles from *Rudisto* to the South, and 12 from *Gallipoli* to the North; about 19 South from *Constantinople* by Sea.

Gaiola, *Euplea*, a small Island upon the Coast of *Terra di Lavoro*, between *Naples* and *Portofoli*.

Gaivo, *Gagecme*, a River of *Phrygia*, in the *Lesser Asia*. There is also a Town of the same name.

Galazo, *Galesus*, *Eurotas*, is a River which riseth from the *Apennine*, in the Province of *Hydruntum*, *La terra di Otranto*, near *Oria*, and running West, falls into the Bay of *Taranto*, 5 Miles South of *Taranto*, but not taken notice of in our latter Maps.

Galata, *Gallita*, *Calathea*, *Galata*, an Island upon the Coast of *Numidia*, almost opposite to the Bay of the same name. It lies over against *Sardinia*, West of *Tunis*, East of *Algier* or *Argiers*, West of *Cape Negro*, and

is about ten Miles in Circumference.

Galata, or *Galatta*, *Chrysocearas*, *Cornu Byzantii*, a noble Suburb on the North of *Constantinople*, towards the *Black Sea*, which is strongly fortified to the North. This was first, if not built, yet beautified by the *Genoese*. Mr. *Wheeler*, our Countryman, thus describes it. *Galata is situate (saith he) upon the South side of a considerable steep Hill, setting out into a Promontory on the North side of the Harbour; and comprehending the Suburbs, on the East, West, and North sides of it, may be counted a good large City, and very populous; yet the circumference of the Wall takes up no great space of ground, but the Houses are thick, and the Streets narrow, and the whole very populous. On the top of the Hill is a round Spired Tower covered with Lead, and on the Walls, are some Arms, and modern Inscriptions, which belonged to the Genoese, who before the taking of Constantinople were Masters of this place. It is more Inhabited by Christians and Jews, than by Turks. Here is the Scale of the Merchants, who have a good Kan covered with Lead, for the Sale of their Wollen Cloaths, and other Merchandise.*

Galatia, is a Province of the Lesser *Asia*, called by the ancient Geographers, *Gallo-Græcia*, from the *Galls*, which are stiled *Galata* by the *Grecians*, (who went thither and possessed it,) and the South part of it was named *Galatia Salutaris*. This Province is bounded on the North by *Paphlagonia*, some-

times taken for a part of it; on the East by *Cappadocia*, on the South by *Psidia*, and *Liaconia*; on the West by *Phrygia Magna*, *Bithynia*, and *Asia*, properly so taken. The *Turks* call this Province now *Chiangare*, under whom it is. The principal Cities are *Ancyra*, (which is even now in a more flourishing State than any of the rest,) and *Pessinus*. This Colony of the *Galls* is said to have settled here under *Brennus*, A.M. 3671. they were subdued by the *Romans*, under *Cn. Manlius Vulso*, in the year of the World 3760. 187 years before the birth of our Saviour, but not made a Roman Province till the year 3925. 23 years before Christ. They were Converted to Christianity by *S. Paul*, who honored them with an Epistle. They did not fall into the hands of the *Makometans* till 1524. when *Solyman* the Magnificent took *Alsbeg*, Prince of the Mountains of *Armenia*, by Treachery, and possessed himself of *Cappadocia*, *Armenia*, and *Galatia*.

Galati, *Galata*, once a City, now a Village in *Sicily*, in the Valley of *Demonia*, 20 Miles from *Patti* South-West, 35 from *Catania* North-West.

Galaure, *Galaber*, a small River in the *Dauphinate*, which falls in the *Rhone* at *S. Valerie*, 6 Miles beneath *Vienne* to the South.

Gàlera, *Gallera*, *Gallora*, a Village, and a River near *Rome*.

La Galeviffe, *Ager Valicassi*, a Region upon the *Marne*, a River of *France*.

Galfa

Galfanacar, Gichebi, a Town
in *Mauritania*.

Galgala, Meroë, an Island made
by the Nile above *Egypt*. See
Meroë.

Galicia, Gallecia, is a Province
of *Spain*, called by the Natives *Galizia*, by the Portuguese *Galiza*, by the French *Galice*, and by the Italians *Galicia*; of a large extent, and once a Kingdom, but now a part of the Kingdom of *Leon*: bounded on the North and West by the *Atlantick* Ocean, on the South by *Portugal*, (but parted from it by the River *Donero*.) and on the East by *Asturia*, and the Kingdom of *Leon*. *Compostella* is the Capital of this Province. *Orensi*, [*Auria*] *Baiona*, *Corusia*, *Lugo*, *Mondoefiedo*, and *Tuy*, are the other Cities and principal places. This Province is Mountainous, enclined to barrenness, destitute of Water, but abounding with Mines of Silver, Gold, Iron; and well stored with Wood, and good Wines; it hath also great plenty of Cattle, Game and excellent Horses. The Iron they dig out of these Mountains, is thought the best in the World, especially for edge-Tools: nor are their Seas less stored with Fish. This Country was never Conquered by the *Moors*, though they at times made some Progress into it; and after in 985. they had repelled *Almanaffor*, with the loss of 70000 of his *Moors*, they were never in any danger of Conquest from that Nation.

New *Galicia*, is a part of New *Spain*, in South America, towards the South Sea, called of Old *Xa-*

lisco. This is not much unlike that in *Spain*, as to the nature of the Soil; the Inhabitants were Canibals, exceeding wild and fierce when the *Spaniards* settled there, and not easily reduced from eating Mans Flesh.

Gallia, one of the greatest and best known Regions of *Europe* to the Ancients. I have considered its present State under the Word *France*; and here I am to say a little of its ancient bounds and people, before the *Francks*, or *French*, entered into it. These Nations were at first called *Celte*, after that *Galli*, and by the *Grecians*, *Galata*. They possessed all that vast Tract of Land between *Ancona* in Italy, and the Mouth of the *Rhine*; from the Western Ocean of *Aquitain*, to the *Adriatick*, which was divided into *Gallia Transalpina*, and *Gallia Cisalpina*. 1. *Gallia Transalpina*, was divided by *Julius Caesar*, (who first Conquered the greatest part of it,) into four parts; *Provincia Romana*, *Aquitania*, *Celte* or *Gallia*, properly so called, and *Belgium*: All which he saith had different Tongues, Laws, Manners, and Governments. *Provincia Romana*, was then bounded on the N. with the Mountains of *Gebenna*, and the River *Rhodanus*; on the East with the *Alpes*; on the South with the *Mediterranean* Sea, and the *Pyrenean* Hills, which divided it from *Spain*; and on the West with the *Garumna*; the *Rhodanus* cutting this Province almost in the middle, after it turned to the South, and ceased to be a boundary. This River is

now called the *Rhose*. 2. *Aquitania*, had on the North and East the *Garumna*, now the *Garonne*; on the West the Ocean; on the South *Spain*, and the *Pyrenean Hills*; and was the least of all the four parts. 3. *Gallia Celtica*, was likewise the greatest: bounded on the North with the River *Sequana*, now *Seyne*; *Matrona*, now *Marne*; and the Mountain *Vogesus*, now *Mont de Vauze*, which parted it from *Gallia Belgica*: on the East it had also the *Marne*, the *Rhine* and *Alpes*; on the South *Provincia Romana*, and *Aquitania*; and on the West, the *British* and *Aquitan* Ocean. *Gallia Belgica*, which was the fourth part, on the North and East had the *Rhine*; on the South *Gallia Celtica*; and on the West the *British* Ocean, from the mouth of the *Seyne*, to the South of the *Rhine*: This vast Tract was divided into various Nations or Tribes, which had sent their Colonies into the *British* Islands, and peopled all these Tracts. Yet such was the increase, or restlessness of this people, that at times they broke over all those bounds which nature had set about them, and invaded the Neighbour Nations. Thus they Conquered that part of *Italy*, from them called *Gallia Cisalpina*; being invited over the *Alpes* by the sweet Wines from thence, about the times of *Tarquinius Priscus*, in the year of *Rome* 162. 588 years before Christ; *Bellovesus*, Son of *Ambigatus*, King of the *Celtae*, being their Leader, General, or Prince. *Gallia Cisalpina* was the Northern part of *Italy*; ex-

tending from *Arsia*, now *L'Arso*, a River of *Istria*, to the *Alpes*; which bounded the *Provincia Romana*, in the *Gallia Transalpina*: and its borders on the North and West were the *Alpes*; on the South the River *Rubicon*, or as others say, *Æsis*, or as *Pliny* assures us, *Ancona*; and on the East they had the *Adriatick* Sea. These people were divided into four Potent Nations, viz. 1. The *Insubres*, which dwelt from the *Alpes* to the River *Arnus*, now *Arno*, which passeth through *Florence*. 2. The *Cenomani*, which lay next the *Insubres* to the East, and possessed the greatest part of *Trevigiana*. 3. The *Boii*, which took up the rest of *Trevigiana*, and the Dukedom of *Ferrara*, and so much of *Romandiola* as lies on the North-West side of the *Rubicon*. 4. The *Senones*, who passing the *Rubicon*, inhabited all the rest of *Romandiola*, and the Dukedom of *Urbino*, to *Ancona*, according to *Pliny*. Of all these *Italian* Galls, the last were the most considerable: these were the Men who under *Brennus*, took and sacked the City of *Rome*, in the year of *Rome* 364. but in the year 470. of *Rome* they were finally Conquered, and extirpated by the *Romans*. The *Boii* were Conquered by *Flaminius*, about the year of *Rome* 529. and being impatient of servitude, passed over the *Alpes* into *Germany*, and possessed themselves of *Bavaria*. Upon which the *Insubres*, and *Cenomani*, yielded in 431, and became subject to the *Romans*. The *Provincia Romana*, was Conquered in part by
Ful-

Fulvius Flaccus, in 627. the remainder in 631. *Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus*, and the three other Provinces by *Julius Caesar*, between 694. and 697. fifty three years before the Birth of our Saviour. A part of these *Galls* under *Brennus*, about 474. made their way through *Greece*, and settled in *Gallo-Græcia*, or *Galatia*, in the Lesser *Asia*; though it is much more probable this Expedition was immediately after the taking of *Rome*. But now to give an exact account of all the several People contained under this Name, their Laws, Rites, Customs, Governments, and Bounds, would too much exceed the limits set me in this Work.

Galilee, a very celebrated part of *Asia*, on the North of *Judea*: at first the Inheritance of four of the Tribes of *Israel*; *Asher*, *Naphthali*, *Zabulon*, and *Issachar*: the two first of which were intermixed with the *Phœnicians* and *Syrians*; and being more Northern and nearer the Fountains of *Jordan*, it was called *Galilee of the Gentiles*, or the Upper *Galilee*; and the other the Lower *Galilee*. This Country was bounded on the North by *Syria*, and *Phœnicia*, from which two Nations it was divided by Mount *Libanus*; on the East with the River *Jordan*; on the South with *Samaria*, cut off from it by Mount *Carmel*; and on the West by the *Mediterranean Sea*. The same was the Scene which our Blessed Saviour chose out of all the Earth, to dignifie with his Presence: in it he was Conceived, Lived the greatest part of his time, and wrought most of

his Miracles. It is now called *Belad Elbescara*, that is, the *Western Country*, and is almost desolate, under the Dominion of the *Turks*. To omit so much of the Story of it as may be learned from the holy Scriptures; this Country was first brought under the *Roman Vassalage* by *Pompey the Great*, Anno Mundi 3887. sixty one years before the Birth of Christ. They were again Conquered, not without great difficulty by *Vespasian* and *Titus*, in the Year of Christ 66. In all following times it followed the fate of the Holy Land, or *Palestine*. The Country is exceeding fruitful, and in the ancient Times was extremely populous, full of great and noble Cities: the Inhabitants were Men of Courage, neither fearing Death or Poverty, nor any thing but Slavery, and of that they were infinitely impatient. But Wars, and the ill Government of the *Mahometan Princes*, which have insulted over them ever since 637. have made it now desolate.

Gallipoli, *Callipolis*, a City of *Thrace*, upon the *Bosporus*, called by the *Turks Geliboli*; which is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Heraclea*; and the Seat of the *Turkish Admiral*, or Captain *Bass* of his Gallies. It is great, populous, well Traded; and has an Haven, a Castle, and a good Magazine well furnished: this Town stands on the West side of the *Hellepont*, not over against *Lampsaco*, but a little more North: neither walled, nor well built within; the Houses being all of Earth and Timber, and low; the Streets narrow, some

sometimes covered with Boards to keep off the heat of the *Sun*; yet said to be six Miles in Compass, and to have four or five thousand Christian Inhabitants amongst others. There is little to be seen in it of its ancient Splendor and Elegance: it stands upon a Peninsula, having upon the North and South, two Bays for Gallies and Boats, of which the Southern seems best for Ships. This City is one hundred and ten Miles South of *Constantinople*, and five from the Shoars of *Asia*. Long. 54. 30. Lat. 42. 16.

Gallipoli, Gallipolis, Anxa, a City of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the *Terra di Otranto*, built on a Rock, upon the Western Shoar, in the Bay of *Taranto*, thirty six Miles from that City, and in an Island which is only joined to the Continent by a Bridge, supported by huge massy Stones. Small, but well fortified, and populous, with a good Haven, a strong Castle, and good Walls: it is a Bishop's See, but his Diocels is bounded by the Walls of the City, and he is under the Archbishop of *Taranto*. Long. 42. 12. Lat. 39. 58.

Galloway, Novante, Gallovidia, is a large County in the South of *Scotland*, over against *Munster* in *Ireland*, from which it is separated by a Channel of only fifteen Scotch Miles in breadth. Bounded on the West with the Sea; on the South with *Solway Fyrth*, which separates it from *Cumberland*; on the East with *Nithsdale*, and on the North with *Carrick and Kile*: it takes its name from the *Welsh* who for a long time maintained this County

against the *Scots* and *Picts*, calling themselves *Gaelis*; and in the Writers of the middle Ages, it is accordingly called *Gael-Wallia*: the Country is every where swelled into Hills; better for Pasture than Corn, but well supplied with Fish, both from the Sea and Fresh-water-Lakes, of which there are many at the foot of the Hills. The principal River is the *Dee*, called *Dea*, by *Ptolomy*. The principal Town is *Withern*, *Camida Casa*, which is a Bishop's See, and one of the first erected in this Kingdom by *Nina* a *Brittain*, the Apostle of the Nation of the *Picts*.

The *Galloway Sand*, is a Shallow ten Leagues from the Mouth of *Thames* to the East, upon which the brave Ship the *Prince*, was unfortunately run a ground, and lost, *June* 4. 1666. Sir *George Ayscue* the Commander, being taken by the *Dutch*, (who were then engaged with the *English* Fleet,) and carried Prisoner into *Holland*.

Galloway, is a County in the West of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Conaught*: bounded on the North by the County of *Mayo*; on the East by the River *Shannon*, which parts it from *Roscomen*, and *Kings County*; on the South with *Clare*, and on the West with the Ocean; a Country fruitful both as to Corn and Pasture. Here is the Lake of *Corbes*, twenty Miles long, and three or four broad. The principal City is *Gallivay*.

Galloway, Galliva, called by the *Irish* *Gallave*; is the Capital City of the County of *Galloway*, and the third in the whole Kingdom of *Ireland*;

land; situate near the fall of the Lake of *Cerbes*: a neat, strong Place, built almost round, and walled with Stones; it has a Bishop's See, and a delicate and safe Harbor, called the Bay of *Galloway*, capable of a vast Fleet, and secured on the West by five Islands. The Fertility of the County in which it stands affording plenty of Goods for Exportation; the Inhabitants of this City, in Mr. *Cambdens* time, had made great Improvements by their Navigation, and much enriched themselves. This City being so remote from *England*, and very strong, at first in the Rebellion against King *Charles I.* stood a kind of Neuter, and would neither admit the *Irish*, nor the *English*: but when they saw the *Irish* were Masters of the greatest part of the Kingdom, it joined with them in their Rebellion: the Pope's Legate made this a kind of Seat of his Government, till about the Year 48. he was besieged here by the *Irish*, who began then to favor the Royal Interest, which he opposed to the utmost; and at last, despairing of all Relief, he submitted and left the Island. Not long after, this was one of the first places that paid its Obedience and Respect to the Earl of *Ormond* the King's Deputy. But it was too late: for in 1651. *Ireton* having taken *Limerick* after a long Siege, this Town being immediately attacked by those victorious Forces under the Command of Sir *Charles Coote* an *Oliverian* Captain, and their Harbor filled with Parliament Ships. of War, and no hopes of Relief, they yielded

themselves to the mercy of the Rebels; who revenged the Injuries of a Prince which they themselves had murdered upon this Wealthy, but then wretched City. Thus (saith my Author Dr. *Bates*) *Galloway*, the greatest place of Trade in all Ireland, the best fortified, abounding in noble Buildings, Riches, and plenty of Inhabitants, which had had such benefit by their Maritim Commerce, was forced to submit to the Yoke of an Enemy; after she had refused her Assistance to her Lawful Prince, in denying a Supply to the Lieutenant. And as if War alone had not been a sufficient Chastisement; the Plague followed the Sword, and cut off in the space of eighteen Months, twelve thousand of the Inhabitants. The *Irish* have the present Possession of this Place, and hold it out for King *James II.*

Galofaro, Charibals; the dangerous Streight between *Italy* and *Sicily*.
Gambay, Gambia, a vast River of *Africa*, in *Nigritia*, or rather the most Northern Branch of the River *Niger*; which falls into the *Atlantic Ocean*, on the North of *Cape Verde*; and in its passage gives name to the Kingdom of *Gambay*, on its Southern Bank, not far from its first Division from the River *Niger*, to the East of the Kingdom of *Faloot*.

Gamelara, Aethusa, an Island of *Africa*.

Ganabara, Januarius, a vast River in *Brasil*, so called by the Natives: it falls into the *Atlantic Ocean* near *St. Sebastian*, where it makes a good Harbor.

Gand, or *Gant*, *Gandavum*, *Clarinæ*, called by the Inhabitants *Ghent*; by the *French Gand*; by the *Germans Gent*; by the *Spaniards Gante*; is the Capital of the Earldom of *Flanders*, upon the River *Schelde*, which there takes in the *Lyse* and *Lieue*: made a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Mechlin*, by Pope *Paul IV.* in 1559. This is a vast, strong City, and was once a rich and populous, as unquiet and Seditious as any in the *Low Countries*. *Erasmus* saith of it in his time, that he did not think there was any one City in the *Christendom* that could be compared to this for Greatness, Power, Government, and the ingenuity of the Inhabitants. But the Wars and other Calamities which have ever since lain heavy upon this Country, have exhausted both its Wealth and Inhabitants; and brought this City particularly into a very languishing Condition. The Strength and Situation of it, have hitherto supported it. It has a Castle built by *Charles V.* in 1539. who was born here in 1500. In the Reign of *Philip II.* being injuriously treated by the *Spaniards*, this City was one of the first that expelled the *Roman Rites*, 1578. admitted the Prince of *Orange* in 1579. and having cast out the Garrison of *Spanish Soldiers*, levelled the Citadel, and fortified the City, though then three *German Miles* in Compass. It maintained its Liberty till in 1585. seeing the Prince of *Orange* murdered, and no hopes of succor from the *Dutch*, it submitted to the Prince of *Parma*

who rebuilt the Citadel; but the Inhabitants being waited, the *French* took it in 1678. and after restored it to the *Spaniards*, who are now in Possession of it. This City stands at the equal distance of four Leagues from *Antwerp*, *Brussels* and *Mechlin*. There is also a strong Castle called the *Sas van Ghent* or Castle of *Gant*, four Miles from hence to the North, built by the *Spaniards*; and taken by the *Hollanders* in 1644. is still in their Possession.

Gandia, a small Town in the Kingdom of *Valentia*, upon the Coast of the *Mediterranean Sea* upon the Bay of *Valentia*, eight Leagues from *Xativa*, *Setabis*, to the East. It is honored with the Title of a Dukedom, which belongs to the ancient Family of *Borgia*; and has also a College, which bears the name of an University. *Francis Borgia*, who was lately Canonized, and born here, was Duke of it.

Ganges, the greatest River in the *East-India*, which divides that Continent into two parts: called *Ganga* by the Inhabitants, and the *Gange* by the *Europeans*: it ariseth from Mount *Imâus*, *Dalanguer*, in the Confines of the Great *Tartary*, in the Province of *Kakeres*; and running Southward through the Empire of the Great *Mogul*, it watereth *Sirinar*, *Holobassa*, and *Gouro*, and is augmented by the Streams of *Perjelus*, *Sersily*, and *Tziotza*, and many other Rivers in the *Mogul's Kingdom*. In the Kingdom of *Bengala* it is divided into many Branches; and dischargeth it self by five Outlets into the Bay of

Bengala, giving its name to a Kingdom in its Passage. It is full of Islands, covered with lovely *Indian Trees*, which afford Travellers great delight: The Water is esteemed Sacred by the Inhabitants: the Great *Mogul* will drink no other because it is lighter than that of any other River: the *Europeans* boil it before they drink it, to avoid those Fluxes which otherwise it inclines them to. This River receiveth from the North-East, and West, an innumerable number of Brooks, and dischargeth it self into the Gulph of *Bengala*, at the height of 23 deg. or thereabouts. Said by *Pliny*, to be two Miles where it is narrowest, and five where it is broadest.

Gangra, an Archiepiscopal City in *Paphlagonia*, in the Lesser *Asia*, in the inland Parts; now called *Cangria*, and by the Turks *Kien-gara*. In this City was a *Kien-synod*, celebrated in 324. *Dioscorus* the *Eutychian* was banished to this City, by *Martian* the Emperor in 451. after he had been condemned by the Council of *Chalcedon*; and likewise *Timotheus Elurus*, a Monk of that Faction, in 457. by the Emperor *Leo*, this Monk having been chosen Patriarch of *Alexandria*. *Stephanus* saith, there is another City of the same name in *Arabia Felix*.

Ganna, the *Caspian Sea*.

Gaoga, a City and Kingdom in *Africa*, between 40 and 50 deg. of Long. Lat. 20. 12.

Gap, *Vapingum*, *Appencensum Urbs*, a City of the *Dauphinate* in *France*, which is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Aix*; it

stands in the Confines of this Principality towards *Savoy*, two Miles from the *Isere*, 22 from *Aix*, and six from *Embrun* to the West. It is reasonably great, and defended by a Castle.

Garamal, *Garamantes*, a People of *Libya*.

Garanne, *Varenna*, an Island in the Bay of *Aquitaine*.

Garbe, *Isburus*, a small River on the South of *Sicily*.

Garda. See *Gardsee*.

Garde, a City of *Greenland*, now deserted.

Gardeleben, a small Town in the old Marquitate of *Brandenburg*, upon the River *Meld*, seven Miles from *Magdeburg* to the North.

Gardon, *Nardo*, *Vardo*, a River of *Languedoc*. See *Guerdon*.

Gardsee, *Benacus*, a Lake in *Lombardy*, called by the Inhabitants *il Lago di Garda*, by the Germans *Gradzee*; by the French *Grade*: it lies in the State of *Venice*, between the Territory of *Verona* to the East, and *Brixia* to the West; watering on the North the Earldom of *Tirol*; and from thence is extended to the Castle of *Pescara* on the South, the length of thirty Miles: its greatest breadth is ten Miles; as I have often seen (saith *Baudrand*,) though *Strabo* seems to think otherwise. It takes its name from *Garda*, in the Territory of *Verona*; out of it flows the River *Menzo*, *Mincius*, which by *Mantoud*, falls into the *Po*. And it abounds with Eels and Carps.

Gareligare, *Tripoli*, a Kingdom in *Africa*. See *Tripoli*.

Garet,

Garet, Garet, a Province in the Kingdom of *Fez*, on the *Mediterranean Sea*, in the Confines of the Kingdom of *Argier*.

Garigliano, Liris, a River of *Italy*, which heretofore divided *Latium* from *Campania*. It ariseth in the further *Abruzzo*, by the Lake of *Celano*, *Fucinus*, above *Antina*; and passing Southward, watereth *Sora*, *Aquino*, and *Sessa*; then falls into the *Tyrrhenian Sea* at *Trajeto*, 11 Miles South of *Gaieta*.

Garippo, Gallus, a River of *Asia* the *Less*, which springeth from the *Calenian Hills* in *Phrygia Magna*; and washing *Pessinunta*, falls into *Sangarius*, (now *Sacario*,) and *Acada*, which falls into the *Black* or *Euxine Sea* at *Cagari*.

Garnesey, Garnia, an Island belonging to the Crown of *England*, on the Coast of *Normandy*. This and *Fersey*, is all that is left us now of the Dukedom of *Normandy*: it is about thirteen Miles long, and near as broad, where greatest.

Garonne, Garumna, called *Garonna* by the *Spaniards*, and *Garonna* by the *Italians*; is one of the great Rivers of *France*, mentioned by *Julius Caesar*. Also one of the greatest Rivers which springeth from the *Pyrenean Hills*: it ariseth in *Arena* a *Spanish* Village, in the Borders of the Kingdom of *Arragon*, not far from *Salardun*; and running Westward by *Bertrant*, it turns there North-East by *Rieux* to *Tolouse*; above which besides *Touche* from the West, and several others, it takes in the *Ariege* from *Foix*, and *Pamier* on the East; then running North at *Moissac* it is improved with a number of Rivers

brought in from the East by the *Tava*; here again turning West, it passeth by *Agen*; over against which it receives the *Giers* on the South from *Aux*; and a little further on the same side *Beise* from *Condom*; and on the North (*Tominus*) *Treuyre* from *Cabors*; and a little further the *Drot*: so leaving *Bourdeaux* on the South, and taking along the *Dordonne* from the North, it makes the vast Bay of *Garonne*; and by the Tower *De Cordovan* on a small Island, passeth with two mouths into the *British* Seas. This River was heretofore the boundary of *Aquitaine*, but now it divides it into two parts.

Garro, Gaurus, a Mountain near *Naples*.

Gurtempe, Vartimpa, a small River of *France*.

Garza, Mela, a River in the Territory of *Brescia*, in the Dominion of the States of *Venice*, in *Italy*; which washeth the Walls of *Brescia* on the West, and then falls into the *Oglio* at *Ustiano*, which conveys it to the Po at *Borgo forte*, not much above *Mantoua*.

Gascoigne, Vasconia, Novempopulonia, a Province in *Aquitaine* in *France*. The Inhabitants write *Guascoigne*; the *Italians* *Gascogna*; the *Spanish* *Gascona*; the *English* *Gascony*. It lies extended between the *British* Sea to the West, the *Garonne* to the North and East, and *Spain* to the South; and was the ancient *Aquitania*, and afterwards *Novempopulonia*. It had this name from the *Gascoignes* a *Spanish* People which settled here, and were Conquered by *Theodebert* and *Theodorick*, Kings of *France*;

at last totally subdued by *Dagobert* another King of that Nation, (but ascribed by the Chronologers to *Aribert* a Contemporary King) in 634. This Name is sometimes taken for all *Gascony*, or the *Generalité de Guienne*, or de *Bourdeaux*: divided at present into eleven Parts, *Bourdellois*, *Bazadois*, *Condomois*, *Armagnac*, *Bearn*, *Gascogne*, *Basques*, *Bigorre*, *Comminges*, *Baionne*, and *Albret*. This Country for a long time belonged to the Crown of England as Dukes of *Aquitaine*. It came in 1152. to *Henry II.* King of England, in the Right of *Eleanor* his Wife. Though King *John* was adjudged to have forfeited this and all his other Dominions in France, by the pretended Murder of *Arthur*; whereupon the French entered, and in 1203. and 1204. Conquered *Main*, *Angiers*, and *Normandy*, King *John's* Subjects not well agreeing with him; yet in 1206. he made one Expedition to *Rochel*, and took *Mount Alban*, whereby he preserved *Gascony*. And though his Son lost *Rochel* to the French in 1224. yet in 1225. by his Brother *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*, he reduced the Rebellious *Gascoignes* to Obedience; and in 1242. attempted to recover *Poitou*, but with no good Success: In 1259. for a Sum of Money given him by *Lewis IX.* he resigned *Normandy*, *Main*, and *Anjou*, reserving to himself *Gascony*, *Limosin*, and *Aquitaine*; in consideration whereof he was to have 50000. Crowns, and from henceforward they were stiled Dukes of *Guienne*: in the Possessi-

on of this the Kings of England continued, till the twenty ninth Year of the Reign of *Henry VI.* which was the Year of our Lord 1452. when the weakness of that Prince, and the good Fortune of *Charles VII.* deprived the English of all their Possessions in France: ever since which time *Gascony* has been in the hands of the French.

Gastinois, *Vastinum*, a Territory in the Isle of France, towards *la Beauce*; between the Rivers of *Estampes*, and *Vernison* to the West; the River *Yonne*, (which separates it from *Senonois* on the East,) and the Territory of *Puyssais*, and *Auxerrois* to the South. The Principal Town is *Montargis*, 13 Miles South of *Paris*.

Le Gave de Oleron, *Gabarus Oloronensis*, a River of *Bearn*, which ariseth from the *Pyrenean* Hills, from two Springs, *le Gave de Aspe* to the West, and *le Gave de Osseau* to the East; which unite at the City of *Oleron* in *Bearn*; and running Westward beneath *Sauveterre*, it takes in from the South *le Gave del Saison*, which comes from *Manleon*; beneath which it falls into *le Gave de Pau*, a River of *Aquitain*, which arising in *Bigorre*, more East than the former, but out of the *Pyrenean* Hills also, at a Place called *Bains de Barege*, and running North West by *Pau* in *Bearn*, as far as *Ourtes*, turns Westward, and taking in *Gave de Oleron*, falls into the *Adour*, less than five Miles beneath *Dax*, and four above *Baïonne* to the East.

Gavor, a small Territory in *Val-lais*, or *Wallisserlandt*, one of the *Suisses Cantons*.

Comte de Gaure, a County of France in *Aquitain*, in *Armaignac*, between *Lomagne*, *Gimont*, and *Condom*: the principal Town in it is *Verdun*, four Miles from *Tolouse* to the North, and about eight from *Aux* to the East.

Gazara, *Gaza*, a City of Palestine in Asia, which belonged anciently to the Tribe of *Judab*, as appears by the Sacred Scriptures: it was the fifth *Sarrapy* of the *Philistines*, seated near the Shoars of the *Mediterranean Sea* on the Confines of *Idumæa*, towards *Egypt*; Conquered by *Judab*, *Judg.* i. 18. but not long enjoyed. Made famous by *Samson*. *Pharaoh*, King of *Egypt*, gave it a second Fame, *Ger.* xlvii. i. *Alexander* the Great totally ruined it. In the times of the *Machabees* a new *Gaza* arose, which in those of Christianity was made a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Cæsarea*. The *Grecians* finding *Gaza* signified a Treasury in the *Persian* Tongue, thought the *Persians*, under *Cambyses*, had given it this name. *Alexander*, the Son of *Aristobulus*, took the New *Gaza*, and demolished it; but no *Alexander* could so ruine this City, but it would recover again. *Augustus* annexed this *Gazara*, and *Hippon* to *Syria*; and in the time of *Constantine* the Great it was called *Constantia*, from a Sister of that Prince. The *Saracens* possessed themselves of it in the Year of our Lord 633. three years before they

took *Jerusalem*, by whom it is now called *Gaza*, *Gazara*, and *Aza*. Here our Authors divide as to its present State. *Baudrand* saith it is little, yet divided into two parts, the Upper, and Lower; and that it has a Prince of its own (though he is subject to the *Turks*) called the *Emir*, or *Pacha de Gaza*, who is Master of it, and the Neighboring Country: but *Jo. Bunon* saith it is great, and twice as big as *Jerusalem*. This City had a Port called *Majuma*. Our *Sands* in his Travels, lib. 3. p. 116. saith it is seated upon a Hill, environed with Valleys, and those again well nigh inclosed with Hills, most of them planted with all sorts of delicate Fruits; the Buildings mean, both for Form and Matter, the best of rough Stone, arched within, and flat on the top, &c. but none comely or convenient: yet are there footsteps of a better condition; divers simple Roofs being supported by goodly Pillars of *Parian* Marble, some plain, some curiously carved, and others broken in pieces, to serve for Thresholds, &c. of almost every beggerly Cottage. He tells us also *Baldwin* III. King of *Jerusalem*, having in 1145. expelled the *Saracens*, he, in 1148. built here a Castle. That there lives here a *Sangiack*. That the Port is decayed and unsafe, and of no great benefit to the Inhabitants. There is here one ancient Church, frequented by the *Coptic* Christians; whether it be great or small, he saith nothing; but very rich it plainly is not. This City was taken from the

Kings of *Jerusalem*, by *Salladine*, in 1171. This and all *Palestine* was recovered back to the Christians, by *Frederick*, Emperor of *Germany*, in 1228. retaken by the *Turks*, in 1234. It stands about two Miles from the Sea, and was anciently very illustrious, as appears by its Ruins, and Marble Tombs, of which there are many. The Castle is near the Town, and has four Towers, at each corner one: it is kept in good order, and has but a small Circuit, and two Iron Gates; hard by it is the *Seraglio*, for the *Baissa's* Wives, and not far off are the Ruins of a Roman Castle. The Town is very little, but has a *Befestein*, (a Market-Place) in good Order, and a pretty large Greek Church. Without the Town are several goodly Mosques, faced with Marble, which I believe (saith Mr. Thevenot) belonged to the Old City. Long. 65. 26. Lat. 31. 45.

Gazaria, the Peninsula to the *Crim Tartars*.

Gebel Caph, *Montes Lunæ*. See the Mountains of the Moon.

Gebel Tarif, *Calpe*, a Mountain in *Andalusia*, at the entrance of the Streight of *Gibraltar*, which the Ancients called one of *Hercules's* Pillars.

Gebel Tor, *Melani*; Mountains in *Arabia Petraea*, supposed to be the *Sinay* and *Horeb* mentioned in the Books of *Moses*: they are said to extend from *Petra Elana*, a City of *Arabia*, to the *Red Sea*, at the distance of an hundred and eighty Miles from *Jerusalem* to

the South: called by the *Arabs* now, *Gibel Monsa*; by the *Europeans*, (who see them when they Sail upon the *Red Sea*) *Sinay*, See *El Tor*, a City from whence they have the name of *Gebel Tor*.

Gebelet hadich, *Herculis Promontorium*, *Phœcia*, a Mountain and Promontory, in the Kingdom of *Morocco*, now called *Cape Cantin*, in Lat. 32. 15.

Geertruydenberg, a City in *Holland*; small, but well fortified; called by the Inhabitants, *Guytrenberg*, or *Geertruydenberg*: it stands in *South Holland*, two Leagues from *Breda* to the North, and three from *Dort* to the South-East, upon the River *Dunge*. This City takes its name from *St. Gertrude*, who was a Daughter of *Peppin*, King of *France*; and for her great Sanctity in much honor in these Countries. It is (saith *Guicciardin*) a considerable Place; seated on the South Bank of the *Mereuwe*, at the equal distance of three Leagues from *Dort*, *Heusden*, and *Breda*: the Possession of it is now in the Prince of *Orange*; but the *Brabantines* and *Hollanders*, do both equally pretend to the Right of it.

Geichon, *Oxus*, call'd by the *Arabs*, *Ghaion*, *Gihon*, *Tibun*, and now commonly *Gieihun*, or *Gieihoun*, is a River of *Persia*: it ariseth from the Mountains of *Badachzan*; and running Northward through the borders of *Balch*, it watereth the Cities of *Termid*, *Zemum*, and *Chovarzim*: Also sometimes call'd *Balch*: thus *Gollius* describes in

in part the Course of this River. Our later Maps make it to arise from the Mountains of *Casibocoran*, in the Eastern borders of the Kingdom of *Persia*; to water *Candahar*, and *Belgis* on the Eastern Bank; *Meder*, *Thalan*, and *Badaschian* on the Western; at which last it takes in from the East the great River *Oboengir*, which comes from *Balch* by *Vervalin*, and *Talecan*; then turning Westward, it takes in a River from the South, out of the Desarts of *Bigul*; beneath which it watereth the City of *Bigul*, and so passeth to *Bichend*; above which it takes in a River from the East out of *Zagathay*; and beneath it on the same side another, from the Lake of *Osbeck*, which passeth by *Bochara*; and another on the South side from *Mareuwe*; and at *Deristan*, a great River from the South, called *Margab*; beneath which it falls into the South-Eastern Angle of the *Caspian* Sea, at *Zahaspan*, by four Mouths saith *Gollius*, but our Maps take notice of but one.

Geila, a River of *Transylvania*, called by *Jornandes*, *Gilfil*.

Geivise, *Astacus*, a Maritim City of *Bithynia*, in the Lesser *Asia*, now ruined; it lies fifteen German Miles South-West of *Nicomedia*, on the *Helespont*.

Gelas, the present name of *Galatia*, in *Asia* the Less. See *Galatia*.

Gelderland, *Sicambri*, *Geldria*, one of the Seventeen Provinces in the *Low-Countries*, which has the Title of a Dukedom; the Seat as all agree, of the Old *Sicambri*.

This Province has on the North *Friesland*, and the *Zuyder* Sea; on the East *Cleves*; on the South the Dukedom of *Fuliers*; and on the West *Brabant* and *Holland*: it is a flat level Country, without any Mountains; much beautified with Woods and Forests; abounding with all things, especially Corn, and yet as good for Pasturage and Grazing; so that they fetch Lean Cattel from *Denmark*, and Fat them here. Three great Rivers water it, the *Maes*, the *Rhine*, and the *Wael*. *Nimeguen* is the Capital of this Dukedom; besides which it has twenty one walled Cities and Towns, and three hundred Villages. This Country was first granted by *Henry III.* Emperor of *Germany*, to *Otho* of *Nassaw*, with the Title of Earl, in 1079. *Rainold II.* the ninth Earl, was Created Duke, by the Emperor *Lewis*, of *Bavaria*, in 1339. *Arnold XV.* in the Descent, sold this Dukedom to *Charles* Duke of *Burgundy*, being offended with his lewd Son *Adolph*: *Charles* another Son of this *Arnold*, left it at his death in 1538. to *Charles V.* as Heir of the House of *Burgundy*. This Country in 1577. (all but a very few Towns) revolted from *Spain*, and joined with the States of *Holland*; from which time, till this, they have maintained their Liberty; only they were over-run by the *French* in 1672. but the next year recovered themselves again. It took its name from an ancient Castle, seated upon the River *Niers*, four Miles North of *Venlo*, and six East of *Nimeguen*; where

where the ancient Counts, or Governors of this Province, chose their Residence; by which means it grew to a fine City; and being in the Hands of the *Spaniards*, was by them so well fortified, that an attempt made upon it by *Henry Frederick*, Prince of *Orange*, in 1139. miscarried. There is also a Fort of this name, built by the *Hollanders*, on the Coast of *Coromandel*, in the Kingdom of *Narsinga*, on the Bay of *Bengala*, in the *East-Indies*.

Geliboli. See *Gallipoli*.

Geluchalat, *Manriana*, a Lake in the greater *Armenia*: *Minadoio* saith it is now called *Astamar*: it receives eight great Rivers; and sends none out of it; and is eight days Journey in compass. Long. 80. Lat. 40.

Gelise, *Gelisa*, a River in *Aquitain* in *France*, which washeth the City of *Eusse*, and falls into the *Losse*, which falls into the *Garonne*, five Miles beneath *Agen* to the West.

Gemblours, *Gemblacum*, a Town in *Brabant*, upon the River *Orne*, in the Borders of *Namur*, five Miles from *Brussels* to the South, four from *Charleroy* to the East, and five from *Lovain*. This Town has a Monastery in it; and saw a bloody fight near it, between the *Dutch* and *Spaniards*, in 1578. *Baudrand*.

Gemen, *Arabia Felix*, a part of *Asia*.

Gemona, *Glemona*, a small Town in *Friuli*, under the State of *Venice*.

Gemunder, a Lake in *Austria*.

Genamani, an Island in the *Red Sea*, on the Coast of *Aethiopia*,

called *Gythites* by the Ancients, in Lat. 25. 20.

Geneva, is the most Eastern City belonging to the *Allobroges*, or *Savoyards*; which together with its Bridge over the *Rhosne*, is mentioned by *Julius Caesar* in his *Commentaries*: it is great, populous, well fortified, and seated at the West end of the Lake of *Lemane*, on the South side of the *Rhosne*, in that place where this River comes out of the Lake; seventeen Miles from *Lion* to the East, and twenty six from *Basil* to the South, upon the borders of *Switzerland*: heretofore a very famous Mart, which is long since removed to *Lion*. The *French* call this City *Geneve*, the *Germans* *Genff*; about nine hundred years since, in an ignorant and an unlearned Age, it was called *Gebenna*, the *Italians* call it *Genoura*. *Mercator* believes it built in the year of the World 1994. in the times of *Asa*, King of *Judah*, by *Leman* the Father of the *Germans*: there is no need of pretences, which can never be proved. *Caesar's* Testimony, and the *Roman* Inscriptions that are found here, are sufficient proofs of its Antiquity: by the latter, it appears this was a *Roman* Colony. We should have had more *Roman* Antiquities than we have too, if this City had not in the course of so many Ages suffered very much from Enemies and Fire. In the Reign of *Aurelius Antoninus*, it was almost all burnt; which Prince contributed so much to the rebuilding, and bestowed such Privileges on it, that it was called *Aurelia* for some

some time from him ; but upon his death reassumed its ancient name. In the irruption of the *Barbarous Nations* into the *Roman Empire*, it suffered the same Calamities with other Cities something sooner, as being nearer the Frontiers ; but then it met with an early Restorer in *Genebald King of Burgundy*. About 350 years since, it was burnt twice in seven years. It has had the Counts of *Geneva*, and the Dukes of *Savoy* at all times the great pretenders to the Sovereignty over it ; and has always defended its Privileges manfully against them. In 1412. when *Amadeus*, Duke of *Savoy*, endeavored to obtain a Title to this City by an exchange, *Foannes à Petra Scissa*, (then Bishop) and the Inhabitants agreed, that if any Person should consent to the Alienation of its Liberty, he should be treated like a Traitor. These and the like Traverses of their Neighbor Princes forced them in 1535. to enter into a League with the *Canton of Bearn*, which was to last for ever ; the change of Religion having then heightened their Neighbors Rage against them. In 1584. having suffered a very sharp Siege and a miserable Famine, by the help of the *Canton of Zurich*, they prevailed so far as to force the Duke of *Savoy* and their Bishop to renounce all their Pretences. They reaped no less glory from their defeating the Nocturnal Scalado of *Charles Emanuel*, Duke of *Savoy*, in 1602. This City rejected the Ch. of *Rome* in 1535. Whereupon they applied the Revenue of the Bishoprick, with the Tithes of the Territory of

Gex, to the maintenance of their own Ministry of the Reformation. There has been a *R. Catholick Titular Bishop of Geneva* ever since continued : who, with other the titular Beneficiaries within this District, obtain'd a Decree from the Parliament of *Dijon*, Anno 1687. that they should be restored to their ancient Possessions : But without Success, as for any effect it has had upon the Government here : who, though they enter into no Alliance, (during the present War) with the Confederate Princes, yet stand upon their Defence against *France*. There is lately published an exact History of this City, by *M. Spon*, and therefore I need add no more.

The Lake of *Geneva*. See *Le-mane*.

Genezareth, *Genesara*, a Lake in *Palestine*, between the Tribes of *Zabulon* to the West, and the half Tribe of *Manasseh* to the East ; also called the Sea of *Tiberius*, and *Galilee* ; which Lake is entered by the River *Jordan*, at *Capernaum*, and left at *Sythopolis* : it is 18 Miles long, and seven broad : on the Western Shoar stand *Capernaum*, *Tiberius*, and *Bethsaida* ; on the Eastern *Corasain*, and *Gerfa*. The many Miracles our Blessed Saviour wrought upon, and about this Lake, have made it famous to all Ages and Nations.

Gengen, or *Giengen*, *Rhiusavia*, a small City in *Schwaben* near the *Danube* ; others say it is *Rosenfeld*, in the Dukedom of *Wirttemberg*, to which this ancient name mentioned by *Ptolomy* belongs. The City *Gengen*, lies between

between *Ulm* and *Nordlingen*, five German Miles from each : the second not above four Miles from *Tubingen* to the South ; but *Gien-gen* is not the same Town with *Gieslingen*, but lies about four Miles East of it.

Genichisar, *Hermæum*, a Cape in *Thrace*, five Miles from *Constantinople* to the South-East, called by the Christians *Neo-Castro*, *New-Castle*.

Genoua, *Genua*, a very ancient and great City in the North of *Italy*, upon the *Tyrrhenian Sea* : it lies in the Form of a Theatre, upon the ascent of an Hill, opening its Bottom to the Sea ; and so very ancient, that its Original is unknown : it is certain it was destroyed by *Mago*, one of *Hannibal's* Commanders, when by the *Alpes* he entered *Italy* in the year of *Rome* 534. about two hundred and sixteen years before the Birth of our Saviour. *Cornelius Servilius*, one of the *Roman* Consuls, ordered the rebuilding it, sixteen years after its Desolation. This City in the end of the first *Punick* War, had greatly shaken *Rome* it self, as *Livy* relates, about the year of *Rome* 515. but being then subdued, and obliged, she continued ever after very faithful. In the fall of the *Roman* Empire, she had the same fate with her Neighbors ; and fell under the *Herrules*, *Goths*, and *Lombards*, or the *Greek* Exarches of *Ravenna*, as they prevailed one upon the other. In 806. *Charles* the Great having Conquered the *Lombards*, made *Ademar*, his Kinsman, Count of *Genoua* ;

who got *Corfica* from the *Saracens*, and united it to this City, which has enjoyed that Island ever since. In 935. the *Saracens* took and burnt this City, and carried all her People into Captivity ; but the Duke of *Venice* brought them back, and rebuilt it ; though others say the *Genoese* Fleet met these Infidels in their going home, and recovered all again after a sharp fight. After this they became in a short time by Navigations, Commerce and Wars, more famous than ever. Being grown Wealthy, in 1133. Pope *Innocent II.* made this City an Archbishops See. They deserved this Favor of the Pope, by the great Services they by their Fleets performed against the *Saracens* in the *Holy War*, (which began in the year 1096.) for which in 1101. they obtained of *Baldwin III.* part of the Sea-Towns that should be taken in *Palestine*. In the Year 1204. when the Western Christians took *Constantinople* from the Eastern Emperors, the *Genoese* had a great hand in it : *Pera* was assigned them for that Service, a Place near *Constantinople* : they were then Masters of *Lesbos* and *Chio*, and several Islands in those Seas, and *Cassa* in the *Black Sea*, in *Crim Tartary*. But aiming to gain Credit too from the *Venetians* in 1207. there arose a War between the two States, which, joined with the *Genoese's* intestine Divisions, at last ruined the Greatness of this : in 1255. they reduced the *Venetians* to great streights, having taken *Chioggia*, an Island near the City ;

but

but lost all by demanding more than could be granted. In 1260. The *Venetians* gained another great Victory over them, taking twenty four Gallies. In 1291. the *Venetians* took from them *Pera*, and *Cassa*. In 1293. the Tide of Fortune turned; the *Venetians* lost all their Fleet to the *Genoueses*, and another of 70 Ships in 1298. In 1314. the *Genouese* were beaten by the *Venetians*: and in 1353. reduced to such streights, that they were forced to put themselves under the Protection of the Duke of *Milan*: after which, though they recovered to an Ability of contesting with the *Venetians*, and beat them in 1401. yet the *Turks* and their own Divisions, at last reduced them to so low an Ebb, that they were not able to set out a Fleet. Between the Years 1174. and 1339. they had four dreadful Civil Wars, or Broils in the City, which contributed very much to their ruin. In 1432. *Sfortia* Duke of *Milan* possessed himself of this City. In 1563. they were cited to Answer for the Expulsion or Banishment of the Marquess of *Final* by *Ferdinando I.* Emperor of *Germany*. *Selim* the *Grand Seigneur*, Emperor of the *Turks*, beat their Republick out of the Isle of *Chios*, in the Year 1571. Besides all these Mutations, the *French* pretend that in 1396. this Republick made over by a formal Grant to *Charles VI.* of *France*, all the Sovereign Lordship of it, and the States depending; which was Executed and Confirmed again to *Charles VII.* in 1458. and from this last Date the *French* had the

Sovereignty of the City till 1528, when *Andreas Doria* upon the advantage of the Imprisonment of *Francis I.* (taken by the Forces of *Charles V.* at the Battel of *Pavia*;) restored his Country to its former Liberty. Since which, this State has had a very great dependence on the Crown of *Spain*, by reason of his States in *Italy*; at all times preferring the Interests of that Kingdom before all others. This so far exasperated *Lewis XIV.* the now *French* King, that in 1674. he sent a Fleet and Bomb'd *Genoua*; in which Action the Ducal Palace was burnt, and many other of the noblest in the City, and an incredible mischief done. In the end he forced them to send their Duke and four Senators to his Court to make their humble Submissions to him. Not that they parted with their Liberty, for they are still a Free State; nor that they had done him any Injury, which they were to acknowledge; but either because their Ancestors had revolted above an hundred years ago, or because his most Christian Majesty would have it so.

The State of *Genoua*, is a part of *Italy*, anciently called *Liguria*; lying upon the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, which bounds it upon the South and West; on the East it has the Dukedoms of *Florence*; and on the North the Dukedoms of *Parma* in part, and *Montisferat* in part. Its length from East to West is one hundred and forty Miles; its breadth nevertheless very little. Yet that part of it which lies next the Sea, is wonderfully fruitful by Nature, and made

made much more so by the Industry of the Inhabitants; and has so many Villages and fine Buildings, especially towards *Genoua*, that it may seem to be one continued City. It is Governed as a Commonwealth under a Duke, (to continue but two years,) and two Senates or Councils. This Republick has under it *Corfica*, and *Capraia*, two Islands in the *Mediterranean* Sea; and anciently many other.

Genfius, *Melas*, a River of the Lesser *Armenia*, which riseth from the Mountains of *Argæus*; and running Eastward, falls into the *Euphrates*; when it has passed the whole Province of *Armenia Minor*.

Genubath. See *Guinea*.

Georgeto, *Morgontiacum*, a Town of the further *Calabria*.

Georgia, a great Country in *Asia*, called by the Inhabitants *Gurgistan*; between the *Caspian* Sea to the East, and the *Euxine* to the West: bounded on the North by *Circassia*, *Comania*, and the Dominions of the Duke of *Muscovy*; and on the South by *Schirvan*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Persia*, containing under this Name a part of *Armenia* the Greater, and *Armenia* the Lesser. This Kingdom was heretofore much greater than now; and had Monarchs for its Sovereigns, whose Royal Seat was the City of *Cotatis*; but lying between the *Turks* and the *Persians*, two powerful Neighbours, both of them have diminished the extent of it. Thus the *Turks* dispossessed the *Georgian* Kings of *Erzerum*, a City of *Armenia*; the *Persians* of

some others; and besides the Kings of it having divided it into several small Principalities, it is become much less able than otherwise it would have been to defend it self against those potent Princes who surround it: the Eastern Parts of it are accordingly Tributary to the King of *Persia*, the Northern to the Great Duke of *Muscovy*, and the Western to the *Turk*. The parts of this Kingdom are *Mengrelia*, *Gariel*, and *Imireta*, to the West, where the ancient *Colchis* was: to the North, *Abaca*; *Carthuel* (now a Province of *Persia*) and *Gaghetti* (*Gaguesfa*) to the East, formerly called *Iberia*; and *Samsche* [*Samefa*] to the South towards *Armenia*. The principal Cities are *Cotatis* and *Teflis*. The *Georgians* are Christians by Profession, but by Practice the worst in the World; especially their Princes and great Men, who will sell their Subjects for Slaves to the *Turks* and *Persians*, or exchange them for Merchandize: their Faith is very tolerable: they are of the *Greek* Church, and till of late never heard of the Church of *Rome*.

Georgia, more properly so called, borders to the East upon *Circassia* and *Muscovy*; to the West upon *Armenia* the Less; to the South upon *Armenia* the Greater; to the North upon the *Euxine* Sea, and that part of *Colchis*, called *Imiretta*, (which I believe (saith Sir J Chardin) to be all that Country which the Ancients call *Iberia*.) It is a Country very full of Woods, and very Mountainous, which yet has in it a great number of pleasant Plains;

Plains; only the middle of *Georgia* is more even and level than the rest: the River *Kur* (*Cyrus*) runs through the middle of it. This Country is very fruitful in Corn, Herbs, and Fruits; and produces a vast quantity of excellent Wines; but their most Staple Commodity is Silk, of which they have a great quantity, but not half what is reported: the Air is very dry, cold in the Winter, and hot in the Summer.

Gerawer, Geravia, a Territory in the Upper Circle of the *Rhine*, towards the confluence of the *Mayn* and *Rhine*; between the County of *Erpach* on the East, *Menix* on the North and South, the Palatinate of the *Rhine* on the West. The principal places are *Geraw*, and *Darmstad*; from which latter this is sometimes by Foreigners called the *Lantgraviat de Darmstad*. The Town of *Geraw*, which gives this Territory its other Name, lies not above 2 German Miles from the *Rhine*, and *Oppenheim* to the East, upon the River *Noir*.

Gergenti, Agrigentum, an ancient, and once a most Potent and Magnificent City of *Sicily*, mentioned in the old Greek and Latin Historians very frequently. Built by the Inhabitants of *Gela*, 600 years before the Birth of our Saviour, as *Thucydides* affirms, *Lib. 6.* and called by the Greeks *Agragas*; by the Latins *Agragas*, and *Acro-gas*, as well as *Agrigentum*. It became in time so great, as to have 10 Miles in compass, and to contain 200000 Inhabitants; and others say so many more, as is in-

credible, if not impossible. See *Laer. Lib. 8.* When this City had not stood above 40 years it fell into the hands of *Phalaris* a *Cretian*; who being Banished his Country, of a private Man became Lord of all *Sicily*, and one of the most noted of all the ancient Tyrants, enjoying this Power 16 years: after this the *Carthaginians* became Masters of it, and after them the *Romans*. It was not less Celebrated upon the account of *Empedocles* the famous *Pythagorean* Philosopher, who lived in the *LXXXIV. Olympiad*, 160 years after the Foundation of this City. The Horses bred here were of great repute in Greece, much used in their Games; on which occasion it is mentioned by *Virgil. Aen. 3.* It is now called by the Inhabitants *Gergenti*, by the Spaniards *Girgenti*; and is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Palermo*: seated between the Rivers of *Arraga*, and *Naro*, upon an Hill, almost in the middle of the Southern Shoar of that Island, in *Long. 37. 38. Lat. 36. 10.*

Germany, Germania, one of the greatest Countries in Europe, and the Mother of those Nations which in the fall of the *Roman* Empire, Conquered all the rest. At present bounded on the North by the *Baltick* Sea, and *Futland*; on the East by *Hungary*, *Prussia Superior*, and *Poland*; on the South by the *Alpes*, which part it from *Italy*; on the West by *France*; the *Netherlands*, the *German Ocean*, and *Switzerland*. *West-Friseland*, *Guelderland*, *Over-Yssel*, and *Groningen*, were heretofore parts of Germany,

Germany, which belong now to the *United Provinces*. On the other side, *Cleves*, *Juliers*, *Liege*, the Bishopricks of *Cologne*, *Treves*, a great part of the Palatinate of the *Rhine*, and *Switzerland*, of old belonged to *Gaul*, and now to *France*; yet are now (of right) parts of *Germany*. The *French* have taken from it *Alsatia*: *Switzerland* some Ages since is Cantoned into small Common-Wealths, which do not acknowledge the Emperor of *Germany* for their Sovereign. As for *Denmark*, *Poland*, and *Hungary*, they have their distinct Kings, and are by no means parts of *Germany*. It is in length from the Borders of the Dukedom of *Lorrain*, to those of *Hungary*, 120 German Miles; in breadth from the *Baltick* Sea to the *Alpes*, which inclose *Friuli*, 126. This vast Tract of Land is usually divided into Ten Circles, to wit, *Franconia*, *Bavaria*, *Austria*, *Schwaben*, (sometimes called *Suabia*.) the Upper and Lower Circle of the *Rhine*, *Westphalia*, the Upper and Lower *Saxony*, and the Circle of *Burgundy*: but this last has no Vote in the Diet, nor contributes any thing to the Charges of the Empire. The Emperor of *Germany* is not only the Head of *Germany*, but the first Prince in Christendom, in Rank and Order, tho not the most Powerful. This Country is called by the Inhabitants *Teutschlandt* or *Ceutschlandt*; by the *French* *Allemagne*; by the *Spaniards* *Alemania*; by the *Italians* *La Germania*, or *l'Allemagnia*; by the *Dutch* *Duytslandt*; by the *Poles*

Piemietzka; by the *Hungarians* *Pemes*; and by the *Greeks* *Elmagi*. In ancient times it was extremely overgrown with Woods, and full of uncultivated Marshes: there were then no Cities, no Arts, no Tillage: the Inhabitants were much like the Northern *Americans*, *Immanes Animis atque Corporibus*; of great growth as to their Bodies, and very barbarous as to their Minds. But great Warriors, and the invincible Enemies of the *Roman* Empire, which never could subdue them: on the contrary, they at last destroyed that vast Empire, in the time appointed. *Julius Caesar* was the first of all the *Romans* who (building a Bridge over the *Rhine*) entered this Country; yet with no great success. *Augustus* and *Tiberius*, Conquered those Nations of *Germany* which lay between the *Rhine* and *Italy*; but about the Year of Christ 200. they too shook off the *Roman* Yolk; the rest were always free from it. The *Rhine* and the *Danube*, were the standing Bounds of the *Roman* Empire, beyond which it could rarely keep any thing long. That which the *Romans* could never effect, the *Francks* under *Charles* the Great brought to pass; and subdued *Germany*. This Prince about 801. was made Emperor of *France* and *Germany*. It continued in his Posterity till 929. when *Henry I.* a *Saxon*, was Electd by the *German*s. His Family lasted till 1002. when it fell into the House of *Bavaria*, in the Person of *Henry II.* In 1139. *Conrade III.* Duke of *Schwaben* Succeeded, and all the Emperors

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Emperors following were of that Family, till 1274. After which the Empire for some time had no Head; but changed Families as others very frequently, till *Albert II.* Duke of *Austria*, in 1439. fixed it in the House of *Austria*. And all the Emperors ever since have been of that Family, *Leopold* the present, being the Eleventh from *Albert II.* which have successively swayed this Scepter: this Prince succeeded *Ferdinand III.* in 1657. Under these Princes *Germany* is become one of the most Civilized, Cultivated, Learned, Countries in the World; full of noble and populous Cities, and most flourishing Churches. As no Country had suffered more than this in the days of Ignorance, so when Learning had once discussed those Mists in the beginning of the XV. Century, this was one of the first that threw off the second Yoak, and made way for other Nations to do the same.

Germian, Phrygia Major, a Province of the Lesser *Asia*. Also a Mountain there called by the same Name, but of old *Dindymus*.

Gerne, Garryenus. See *Tare*, a River of *England*.

Geromlea, Achelous, a River of *Epirus*, which ariseth from Mount *Indus*, and running Southward falls into the *Ionian Sea*: now written *Aspri* in our later Maps.

Gers. See *Egers*, a River of *France*.

Gertrudenberg, Gertrudenberg. See *Geertruydenberg*.

Geru, Gerun, Ogyris, Armusia. the same with *Ormus*, or at least

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the Island in which *Ormus* stands. See *Ormus* and *Hoffman*.

Gesara, Taurica, Chersonesus. See *Krim Tartary*.

Geschisdag, a River in *Mysia*, in the Lesser *Asia*, and also the present Turkish Name of *Olympus*, or *Mæsius*, a Mountain in the same Province.

Gest, Gedrosia, a Province in the East of the Kingdom of *Persia*, next the *Moguls* Empire, by others called *Circan*.

Gestie, a City in *Parthia*, called in ancient times *Supheba*.

Gestrick, Gestrucia, a Province of the Kingdom of *Sweden*, upon the *Borner Sea*, to the West of which it lies; bounded on the North by *Singia*, on the West by *Dalecarlia*, on the South by *Uplandia*, and on the East by the *Borner Sea*; and is only famous for its Mines of Iron.

Gevals, Gevalia, a Town in the last mentioned Province of *Gestrick*, at the Mouth of a River of the same Name; about 4 Miles from the Confines of *Upland* to the North, 27 German Miles from *Stockholm* to the North.

Gewer, Javarinum, called by the Inhabitants *Raab*; by the *Germans* *Javarin, Giavarino*; is a small, but very strong City; the Capital of a County in the Lower *Hungary*, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Gran*. It stands 5 Miles from *Comorra* to the West, where the *Raab* and the *Rabnitz* fall into the *Danube*. This City is called *Gewer* by the *Hungarians*. Fortified by *Ferdinand* King of *Hungary*, in 1550. Taken by the *Turks*.

Turks in 1591. after a long Siege ; retaken by Surprize in the Night, by Count *Swartzenburg*. and Count *Palfi*, in 1606. This was at the beginning of this present War, the most Southern Town the Emperor had in the Lower Hungary.

Geyl, Julia, a River of Germany, which, as *Mercator* saith, flows through the Upper *Carinthia*, and falls into the *Drave*, a little below *Villach*.

Gezaira, that Province in the Kingdom of *Algier* in *Barbary*, in which *Algier* stands, which City too is by the *Arabians* called *Gezaira*.

Gezan, Zaaram, a City in *Arabia the Happy*, in the Province of *Hagias*, upon the North side of the River *Laakic* ; which passing by *Medina*, there falls into the *Red Sea*. This City is also called *Algjar*. Long. 69. 00. Lat. 26. 00.

Gezira, or Gefirat, Zegira or *Zigira*, a City of *Mesopotamia*, about 20 Miles North of *Nisibin*, and 60 from *Merdin* to the South-East.

Ghamma, a vast River of the *Asiatick Great Tartary*, which after a long Course, disburthens it self into the Sea of *Kaimachy*.

Ghazuan, Bengebres, a Mountain in *Arabia Felix*, out of which springeth *Eda*, a River of the same Country ; which watereth *Mecca*, and falls into the *Red Sea*, over against *Suquem* in *Egypt*.

Gianeæ, Blascon, a small Island on the Coast of *Provence*.

Gianich, Nicopolis, a City of the Lesser *Armenia*, upon the River *Ceraunia*, which falls into *Genfus*,

35 German Miles from *Erzerum* to the South-West, and 45 from *Cogni* to the North-East. This City was built by *Pompey the Great*, and is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Sebastia*. Long. 69. 00. Lat. 42. 25.

Gianuti, Dianium, Sinonia, an Island on the Coast of *Tuscany*.

Giavarin, Arabo, Jaurinum. See *Gewer*.

Giazza, Issus, a City of *Cilicia*. See *Laizzo*.

Gibel, Gabalus, a City of *Syria*, which is a Bishops See, under the Patriarch of *Antioch* ; seated upon the *Mediterranean*, not far from *Anticassium*, a Mountain of *Celestia* ; 40 Miles from *Antardum*, and 11 from *Laodicea*. In the Maps there is a City called *Gibeleto*, 9 Miles South of *Tripoli*, and 10 Miles North of *Sidon* ; which by others is called *Gebail*, and is the same place.

Gibraltar, Calpe, Gibraltaria, a City and Mountain in *Andalusia* in *Spain* ; seated upon the Mouth of the *Mediterranean Sea*, where it runs into the *Atlantick Ocean*, on the North-Eastern Point ; once against *Zeuta* in *Barbary*, from which it stands 4 Italian Miles, and the same from the Ruins of *Herculeæ*, 11 from *Tangier* to the North-East, and 16 from *Cadix* to the South-West. The City is called by the *Moors* *Gibel Tarick*, the Mountain of *Tarick*, from *Tarif* a Commander of theirs, who was the first that Landed here when the *Moors* invaded *Spain*. It is small, though very well fortified, it has a large Haven, and a strong

Castle, which has always in it a Garrison of 150 Soldiers. The City is built upon a Rock in a Peninsula, and the Castle stands on the highest part of the Rock. At the West and East end there are two Forts, or Block-houses, next the Sea, each of which has 9 Cannons : notwithstanding, *James Heemskirk* the Dutch Admiral in 1607. entered this Harbour and destroyed the Spanish Fleet. This City is called in ancient Coins *Calpe*, and *Colonia Julia Culpa* : it grew up out of the Ruins of *Heraclea* and *Carteja*, which lies not above one League from it. This and *Seuta*, or *Zeutà*, on the opposite Shoar in *Africa*, were by the Ancients believed to be *Hercules* his Pillars, beyond which there was no going. This City has also given Name to the Streights of *Gibraltar*, *Fretum Herculeum*, which is the only Outlet the Mediterranean has into the Atlantick Ocean; concerning the breadth of which there is a great Controversie; some reckoning it 7 French Leagues, others 12 Italian Miles; and 20 for its length; others one German Mile and an half. This is one of the most famous, frequented, and most anciently known Streights in the whole World.

Giera, *Hiera*, a small desolate Island near *Candia*.

Gieraci, *Hieracium*, *Locris*, *Narita*, a City of the further Calabria, 3 Miles from the Shoars of the Ionian Sea, and about one from the Ruins of *Locris*, out of which it sprung. A Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Regio*, from

which it lies twenty seven miles to the North-East.

Giera-petra, *Hiera-petra*, *Hierapyena*, a City of *Candia*, or *Crete*, which has a Castle, and an Haven such as it is, and heretofore a Bishops See: it lies on the South side of the Island in the Territory of *Sitia*, near Mount *Malaura*, 16 Miles from *Seria* to the West: now under the Dominion of the *Turks*.

Gieffen, *Gieffa*, a small, but very strong City in *Hassia*, in Germany, upon the River *Lhone*, 4 Leagues from *Marpurg* to the South: It was of late years made an University, and is the strongest Town in this Province; under the Landgrave of *Darmstadt* in part, and of *Cassel* in part.

Gigel, *Gigeri*, *Gigari*, *Igiti*, a City of *Africa*; heretofore a Bishops See, but now a small Village in the Kingdom of *Algier*; 27 German Miles from *Algier* to the East, upon the Shoars of the Mediterranean. Taken by the French in 1664. and afterwards deserted. There was another City which *Ptolemy* calls *Colops*, and placeth in the Province of *Zeugitania*, which is now called *Giger*.

Giglio, *Igilium*, *Iginium*, *Egilium*, a small Mountainous Island in the Tyrrhenian Sea, which has in it one Village and a Castle; and belonged heretofore to the Republick of *Sienna*, with which it came into the hands of the Duke of *Tuscany*. It lies about a Mile from the nearest Coast of *Italy*, between 34 and 35. deg. of Long. in Lat. 41. 55.

Gihon, *Nilus*. See *Nilus*.

Gilan, Gela, Gilania, a Province of *Persia*, upon the South side of the *Caspian Sea*, which from it is often called the Sea of *Gilan*. The chief City of this Province is *Gilan*, and stands upon the River *Abisinni*, 25 German Miles from the *Caspian Sea*, in Long. 90. 13. and Lat. 40.

Gingi, Gingis, a great City in the Promontory of *Malabar*, in the *East-Indies*, which gives Name to a Province. This City was heretofore under the King of *Bisnagar*, but has now a Prince of its own; it is very strong, and has a Castle built upon a Rock. The Province, or Kingdom of *Gingi*, has *Bisnagar* to the North, the Gulph of *Bengala* on the East, the Mountains of *Malabar* on the West, and the Kingdom of *Tanjaour* to the South.

Gingiro, a Kingdom in the Lower *Ethiopia*, towards *Melinde*, *Zanguebar*, and the Eastern Ocean.

Ginopoli, Germanopolis, Jonopolis, a City of *Paphlagonia*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Gangra*. It lies upon the Black Sea, 10 German Miles West of *Carambis*, the most Northern Cape of the Lesser *Asia*.

Giordano, Jordan.

Giorgiana, Georgia.

Govenazzo, Juvenacium, a Maritime City of *Apulia Pucetia*, now *Terra di Lavoro*, upon the Gulph of *Venice*, between *Bari* to the North, and *Trani* to the South, 12 Miles from the first, and a little more from the latter, in Long. 40. 50. Lat. 41. 12. This is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop

of *Bari*. It stands upon an Hill, and is almost incompass'd with the Sea.

Giovenco, Juvenicus, Inveclus, a River of *Italy*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which falls into the Lake of *Celano*, at the foot of the *Apenine*, 45 Miles West of *Rome*, in the Province of *Abruzzo*. Heretofore it pass'd through the Lake without mixing with it, but whether it passeth into any other River, or is swallowed up by the subterraneous passages, which carry away the waters of that Lake, *Leandro* has not inform'd us.

Gir, a River of *Africa*, which rising in *Biledulgerida*, not far from the *Atlantick Ocean*, runs Eastward; and passing under several Chains of Hills and Mountains, at last falls into *Nile*, above the *Cataracts of Egypt*. It is a vast and wonderful River in all things; and deserves a more particular description, if the Countries through which it pass'd were so known to us, as to enable us to give it.

Girgia. See *Hyrach*.

Girigo, Girgium, a City of the Upper *Egypt*, near the *Nile*; the Capital of a Province, which takes its Name from this City.

Girmasti, Caicus, a River of the Lesser *Asia*, which rising by a City of the same Name, walleth *Fudai, Pergama, Caristo*, and *Stringa*; then falls into the *Archipelago*, over against the Isle of *Mellino*. The City of *Girmasti* was of Old called *Hierogermia*; and is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of

of *Cyziceno*; called only *Germa* in the Councils, being attributed by some to *Myfia* Minor, by others to *Phrygia* Minor; it lies between *Balichistria* to the East, and *Pergama* to the West.

Giro, or *Palmacia*, *Venaria*, a small Island on the Eastern Coasts of *Genoua*.

Girona, *Gerunda*, a City of *Catalonia* in *Spain*; built by *Gerion*, a Celebrated Hero, who is said to have lived *Anno Mundi* 2840. and to have been Contemporary with *Hely* the Judge of *Israel*. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tarragona*, of a large extent; seated partly upon the descent of a Hill, partly upon a Plain; ennobled with two Bridges, one in the City over the River *Oingar*, and the other without the City, on the North side, over the River *Ter*: and besides is very well fortified, and honoured with the Title of a Dukedom. This City lies 7 Leagues from the Shoars of the *Mediterranean-Sea* to the West, 8 from the borders of *France*, 14 from *Perpignan* to the South, and 16 from *Barcelona* to the North.

Gisors, *Casortium*, an ancient Town in *Normandy*, mentioned by *Antoninus*; the Capital of *le Vexin Normand*, a Territory in this Province, which lies upon the River *Epte*, 16 Leagues from *Paris* to the West, and 10 from *Roan* to the North-East. It has given the Title of an Earl for many Ages past.

Givaudan, *Gabali*, a Territory in *Languedoc*, the Capital of which is *Mende*; it lies between *Auvergne*

to the North, *Rovergne* to the West, the Lower *Languedoc* to the South, and *Vivarais* and *Velay* to the East. Placed in the Mountains near the source of the *Allier*, the *Lot*, [*Olda*] and the *Tarn*. *Mende* the principal City, lies 25 Leagues from *Lyon* to the South-West; and *Baignol*, the next to *Mende* in greatness, lies about 6 Miles South of it.

Giulap, *Chaboras*, *Chobar*, a River and City of *Mesopotamia*. The River ariseth from Mount *Masius*, in the Confines of the Greater *Arabia*, and running Southward through *Mesopotamia*, falls into the River *Euphrates*, at *Al Thabar*; which last City it seems is by some called *Giulap*. The River is the same that passeth by *Caremit*, the Capital of *Diarbeck*, or *Mesopotamia*, and in the latter Maps is called *Soaid*: supposed to be the River *Chobar*, mentioned by *Ezekiel* the Prophet.

Giulia, *Julia*, a City of *Transylvania*, between the Rivers of *Sebekeres*, and *Feyerkeres*, upon the Lake *Zarkad*; 7 German Miles South of *Great Waradin*; upon the Frontiers of *Transylvania*; in the Hands of the Turk, whose Ancestors Conquered it in 1566.

Giulich, a Branch of Mount *Taurus* in *Cilicia*.

Giulick, *Juliacum*. See *Fuliers*.

Giustandil, *Acrys*, *Justiniana Prima*, *Lychniaus*, *Tauresium*, a City of *Macedonia*, commonly by the Christians called *Locrida*; standing on the Confines of *Albania*, upon the Lake *Pelium*,

out of which the River riseth, that watereth *Albanopoli*. This City was the birth-place of that Great Prince *Justinian* the Emperor, and from him had the name of *Justiniana*: even now it is a great and populous City, and an Archbishops See: it stands upon an high Hill, 80 Miles from *Durazzo* to the East.

Glamorganshire, one of the 12 Counties of *Wales*, has on the South the *Severn* Sea, on the East *Monmouthshire*, on the North *Brecknockshire*, and on the West *Caermarthenshire*: the North part being Mountainous, is barren and unpleasant: the South side descending by degrees, spreads it self into a fruitful Plain, which is filled with Towns. The principal City of this County is *Landaff*. There is in this County 118 Parishes. The Earldom was granted to *Edward Somerset*, Lord *Herbert of Chepstow*, &c. by *Charles I.* in 1645. the Father of *Henry Duke of Beaufort*, in which Loyal and most Noble Family it now is.

Glan, Clanes, a River in *Bavaria*, which falls into the *Danube*.

Glanio, Clanius, Liris, a River in *Italy*, now frequently called *L' Agno*. See *Agno*.

Glarys, Calarona, Glarona, a Town in *Switzerland*, which is the Capital of a Canton, seated in a Valley of the same Name, upon the River *Sarneff*; amongst very high Hills, called *Glaruischberg*; 18 Miles from *Altorf* to the South-East, and as many from *Schwits* to the North-East. This is so great, populous, and strong, that

it may compare with most Cities. The Plain upon which it stands, lies by the River *Limat*, about 3 German Miles in length, being fenced on three sides by the towering *Alpes*: having on the South and East the *Grisons*; on the West the Canton *Von Vry*, and *Schwits*; and on the North the River *Limat*, which parts it from the *Grisons*. This is one of the lesser Cantons, and the eighth in number. Of old subject to the Monastery of *Secon*, which had the Tythes, and some certain Rents; but the Inhabitants were otherwise free of all Exactions, Taxes and Tolls; and Governed by a Senate chosen out of themselves, by their own Laws and Customs; only the Abbess of the Monastery chose the Senators; and the Emperor was Advocate of the Monastery: which Right being confiscated by *Fredricus Aenobarbus*, to *Otho*, Palatine of *Burgundy*, came to the House of *Hapsburgh*; and by the latter to *Albert*, Son of *Rodolphus I.* who attempting to change these methods of Government, this Canton in 1351. Revolted, and was received into the League of the Cantons; and in 1386. gave the *Austrians* a fatal overthrow. *Zwinglius*, about 1515, Preaching here against the Church of *Rome*, many of the Inhabitants imbraced the Reformed Religion, the rest persisting in the *Roman*, and so it stands at this day.

Glas, Nanaeus, a River in *Scotland*, the same with *Strachan-vern*.

Glasgow, Glasquo, Glascum, a City in the West of Scotland, upon the River *Cluyd*, [*Glotta*,] 16 Miles from the Western Shoar. This was very anciently a Bishops See, but discontinued till King *William* of Scotland, restored it: now an Archbishops See, and an University, which was opened by *Turnbull* a Bishop, who in 1554. built a College here: and it is now the best place of Trade in this part of Scotland, having a delightful situation, excellent Apples, and a Bridge of 8 Arches over the *Cluyd*.

Glastenbury, Glasconia, Avalonia, a very ancient and famous Abbey in the Isle of *Avalon*, in *Sommerfesfoire*, upon the River *Parvet*, which is said to have been built, or begun, by *Joseph* of *Arimathea*, the Apostle of the *Britains*, and therefore honored above all other places in this Nation. The first small Cell failing, *Devi* Bishop of *S. Davids*, erected a new one in the same place. But *Ina* King of the West Saxons, who began his Reign in 689. and Reigned 38 years, was its lasting and most beautiful Founder; who about 708. erected here a very fair and stately Church, in which time it was a kind of School, or Seminary, but managed by Secular Priests. *Dunstan* brought in the *Benedictine* Monks, about 970. under these the place thrived wonderfully, and became a small City, incompassed with a strong Wall of a Mile about, and replenished with stately buildings: they had a Revenue of 3508 *l. per annum*, when

Henry VIII. put an end to all their Greatness. In this place in the Reign of *Henry II.* between two Pyramids, was found the Tomb of King *Arthur*, the famous Prince of the *Britains*, which is a very great indication of the antiquity of this Place, if there were no other.

Glatz, Clacium, Glorium, Glacium, a City of *Bohemia*, and the Capital of a County of the same Name; seated upon the River *Neis*, which runs through *Silesia*; and beneath *Guben* falls into the *Oder*, near the Mountains of *Fichtelberg*; 21 German Miles from *Prague* to the East, and 15 from *Olmütz* to the North; it is a small City, built at the foot of an Hill, and has a strong Castle in it. *Dubravus* saith it belonged heretofore to *Silesia*.

Glenearn, Carbantorigum, an Earldom in *Niddisdale* in Scotland, belonging for a long time to the *Cuningshams*, a great Family in that Nation.

Glendelagh, Glendelachum, once a City, now a Village, in the County of *Dublin*: also once a Bishops See, but now united to the Bishoprick of *Dublin*. This name is written *Glandeloure*, and *Glandlange*.

Glenluz Bay, Clenlucensis Sinus, the Bay or Arm of the Sea, which divides *Ireland* from *Galloway* in Scotland.

Glimbotin, Planina, Scardus, a Mountain in the Eastern Confines of *Macedonia*, towards *Albania*, out of which springs the River *Drin*.

Giobioken, a Town in *Lithuania*, made famous by a great Defeat of the *Moscovites* by the *Poles* in 1661. in which the former lost 12000 Men, and all their Cannon and Carriages.

Gloneck, a River of *Bavaria*, near *Tyrol*.

Gloucester, *Claudia*, & *Claudia Castra*, *Cleuvum*, *Glovernium*, a very ancient City, in a County of the same Name, in the W. of *England*, called *Gleoum* by *Anconians*; being a *Roman* Colony designed for the curbing the *Silures*, a Warlike *British* Clan. It lies on the East side of the *Severn*; and where it is not secured by that River, has in some places a very strong Wall, and is a neat and populous City: on the South side it had a fine Castle built of square Stone, which is now ruined. *Caulin*, King of the *West Saxons*, about 570. was the first that Conquered it from the *Britans*. About 878. it fell into the hands of the *Danes*, who miserably defaced it. Soon after this *Aldred*, Archbishop of *York*, built the Cathedral, to which belongs now a Dean, and six Prebends. In this Church *Edward II.* was buried; and not far from him, *Robert* the eldest Son of *William* the Conqueror; two unfortunate Princes. In the Barons Wars under *Edward I.* and *Henry III.* it suffered very much. *Henry VIII.* settled here a Bishop's See in 1540. the first Bishop of which, was *Dr. John Chambers*; from whom *Dr. Frampton*, the present Bishop, is the fourteenth in number. *Geofry* of *Monmouth*, had been Bishop of the See before;

but it was suppressed in after-times, and now again revived. This City falling at first into the hands of the Rebels in our former Troubles, was besieged Aug. 10. 1643. by the King's Forces: the 18. the King came in Person to the Leaguer, but *Essex* coming up Sept. 10 the Siege was raised: and for ought I can find it continued in their hands till the Restitution of *Charles II.*

Gloucestershire, was the chief Seat of the *Dobuni*: on the West it butteth upon *Monmouthshire*, and *Herefordshire*; on the North upon *Worcestershire*; on the East upon *Warwickshire*; and on the South upon *Wiltshire*, and *Somersetshire*: a pleasant and fruitful County, stretching in length from North-East to South-West, the Eastern part swells up into Hills, called *Cortefswold*; the middle part sinks into a fertile Plain, watered by the *Severn*; the Western side is much covered with Woods. In the times of *William* of *Malsbury*, the Vales in this County were filled with Vineyards, which are now turned to Orchards, and employed in Cyder, the true and natural *English* Wine. The Honor or Dukedom which belongs to this County, is annexed to the Royal Family. *Henry*, the Third Son to *Charles the Martyr*, was intituled Duke of *Gloucester* in 1641. Created so May 13. 1659. and died September 13. 1660. a Prince of great Hope and Constancy.

Glogaw the Greater, *Glogavia*, *Glosgavia*, a City of *Silesia* in *Bohemiah*, upon the River *Oder*; which is very well fortified, and has

has a strong Castle; the Capital of the Dukedom of *Glogaw*; about two German Miles from the borders of *Poland*, and fifteen from *Breslaw* to the North, and from *Sagan* to the East seven. This City was taken by the *Swedes* in 1647.

Maly, or *Klein Glogaw*, upon the same River; four Miles from *Oppelen* East, ten from *Glaz* East, and 30 from the Great *Glogaw* South.

Gluckstad, *Gluckstadium*, *Fanum Fortuna*, as the Name imports; a Town in *Germany*, in the Dukedom of *Holstein*, upon the *Elbe* in *Stormaria*; placed at the confluence of the *Elbe* and the *Scoer*. It was raised and fortified by *Christian IV.* King of *Denmark* in 1620. and belongs now to that Crown. It stands six Miles beneath *Hamburgh* to the West.

Glucksbourg, *Glucksburgum*, a small Town in *Denmark*, from which the Dukes of *Holstein* have their Title of *Glucksbourg*, or *Luxbourg*. It stands in the East part of the Dukedom of *Sleswick*, near *Flensburgh*, from which it lies but one German Mile to the East, upon a Bay of the *Baltick* Sea, towards the Isle of *Alsen*.

Glycynero, *Athyra*, *L' Acqua Dolce*, a River of *Thrace*; which riseth near *Byzia*, *Bilzier* or *Vysa* a City of *Thrace*; and running Southward falls into the *Propontis*, South of *Seliurea*, ten German Miles South of *Constantinople*, and six North of *Perintho*.

Gnesna, *Limiosaleum*, *Gnesna*, a City in the Kingdom of *Poland*, by the *Germans* called *Gnisen*: it is an Archbishops See, in the Pala-

tinate of *Kalish*, towards the Confines of *Germany*; and was anciently called *Limiosaleum*. This was the Royal City of *Poland*; and is now the Seat of the Primate of that Nation, and Capital of *Polonia Major*; but daily decaying, having suffered much by Fire in 1613. It lies three *Polish* Miles North from the River *Warta*, seven from *Kalish*, thirty five from *Warsaw* to the North-West, and thirty from *Danzick* to the South-West. Built by *Leobus I.* King of *Poland* in a Marshy Ground. The Bishoprick, was Founded by *Mieczilaws*, Duke of *Poland*, in 966. The Bishop of this See executes the Regal Office in the Inter-regnum of that Kingdom, and Summoneth the Diet for the Election of a new King.

Gnido, *Cnidus*, *Gnidus*, a ruined old City of *Caria* in the Lesser *Asia*; seventy Miles from *Halicarnassus* to the East, between *Rhodes* and *Cyprus*, upon the *Mediterranean* Sea. There are here many ruins of ancient Structures, as a Theatre, a Temple, and the like, which shew the Antiquity of it: though now desolate, and its two Havens, which made it once so famous, totally decayed.

Goa, *Barygasa*, *Goa*, a City of the Hither *East-Indies*, called thus by the *Portuguese*; but *Goemoar* by the Natives, that is the *Fruitful well watered Land*. It lies in a small Island towards the Mouth of the River *Mandova*, on the Shoars of the Province of *Cuncan*, in Long. 104. 15. Lat. 15. 40. on the Western Shoar of the Cape of *Malabar*. This Island belonged anciently to the

the King of *Decam*; but in 1510. was Conquered by *Alfonfus Albuquerque*, a Portuguese. Pope Paul I. made it an Archbishops See; and it was for a long time after the most celebrated Mart and Haven, in the *East-Indies*: great, populous, rich, and strong, though neither walled nor fortified, only as it had six Forts in the Suburbs. The Portuguese erected here an University, made it the Seat of the Viceroy of the *Indies*, and improved it as much as was possible. Thus *Baudrand*. *Thevenot* assures us, that it has good Walls, with Towers; and of Cannon plenty. The Island produceth Corn, Cattle, Fruit in abundance; and wants not good Water. It is still the Capital of the Portuguese Acquisitions in this remote part of the World; full of Religious Houses and Churches, Monks and Friars; but much lessened as to its Trade, by the growth of the Dutch *East-India Company*.

Goes, Goæ, Cergoes, a considerable Town in *Zeeland*, seated on that Branch of the *Scheld*, which is called the *Schenk*: a great, rich, and populous Town; on the North Shoar of the Isle of *Beuelandt*, four Miles East of *Middleburgh*, and almost five from *Uliisfingen* to the North-East. *Guicciardin*.

Goga, Dunga, a small City in *India Propria*, under the *Mogul*, in the Kingdom of *Guzarat*; towards the North Shoar of the Bay of *Barigazen*, 60 Spanish Leagues from *Dabul* to the North.

Gogna, Agonia, a small River in the Dukedom of *Milan*; which riseth near the Lake called *il Mag-*

giore, in the County of *Novarese*; and running Southward by *Novara, Mortara*, a little above *Dorno*, takes in from the East the *Ditombio*; then falls into the *Po*, eight Miles West of *Pavia*.

Gojame, Gojamum, a Kingdom in *Africa*, in the Higher *Ethiopia*, near the Sources of the *Nile*; where it breaks out of the Lake *Zembre*, or *Zare*; and lies on the South of the said Lake, between it and the Mountains: the Capital of it being *Zembre*, a City which gives Name to the Lake, between Long. 40. and 50. and South Lat. 10. and 20.

Golconde, Golconda, a Kingdom in the Hither *East-Indies*, near the Bay of *Bengala*: on the North it has the Empire of the *Mogul*, on the West the Kingdom of *Decam*, on the South the Kingdom of *Bijnagar*, and on the East the Bay of *Bengala*. This is more frequently called *Orixia*. It is a great Kingdom; extended by the space of 60 French Leagues upon the S. Bay; and takes the name of *Golconda* from the Capital City, which lies between the River *Guenga* and the Mountains of *Balagua*: a great and noble City, sixty Leagues from the Port of *Masilupatam* to the North, and fifty from the nearest Coast of the Ocean to the West. The other Cities are *Conteripatam, Caregare, Orixia, Masilupatam, Narsingapatam*, and *Maliapaura*, or *St. Thomas*. This Prince is one of the most powerful in the *Indies*. It is a pleasant Country to Travel in, by reason of the Rice and Corn, and the many lovely Reservatories.

Monfi-

Monfieur Thevenot in his Travels, affures us that Golconda is only a Caſtle where the King of Orixa reſides, and that the City is called *Bagnagar*; a great, populous, rich, well Traded City, in Southern Lat. 17. 10. adorned with many noble Structures, and fine Gardens, though the common People live in low, thatched, ill contrived Hutts. The Caſtle of Golconda ſtands two Miles Weſt of *Bagnagar*; upon a Hill riſing like a Sugar-Loaf, ſecured by a Dike, which is very deep, and a Wall of Stones three Foot in length and breadth: the Ditches are filled with fair and good Water: beſides this Wall, it has five round Towers, with a great many Cannon mounted, both on the Wall and Towers, for the defence of the Place. The Prince of this Country is a Mahometan, Tributary to the Great Mogul; he has vaſt Revenues, being the Proprietor of all the Lands in his Kingdom; and his Tolls yield him a great Sum of Money.

Goletta, Calache, a Fort in the Kingdom of *Tunis*, built by Charles V. in 1535. at the entrance of the Bay of *Tunis*, which was taken and ruined by the *Turks* in 1574.

Golfo di Arabia, Sinus Arabicus, the Red Sea, famous for the paſſage of the Children of *Iſrael*. That which we call a Bay or Arm of the Sea, or a Sea reſtrained within narrower bounds, as oppoſed to the word Ocean,

is by the *Italians, Spaniſh, and Portuguese*, called *Golfo*: ſo that in their account there is a vaſt number of *Golfoes*, or *Gulphs*; but I will only take notice here of the more remarkable, and to which the word *Gulph* is commonly added, reſerving the reſt to their proper places.

—*di Balſora, Sinus Perſicus*, the *Persian Gulph*, which divides *Persia* from *Arabia*.

—*di Lepanto, Sinus Criſſæus ſive Corinthiacus*, is a Bay or Branch of the *Adriatick Sea*; which entereth on the Weſt ſide of the *Morea*, divides it from *Livadia*, or *Achaia*, a part of *Greece*; and extends it ſelf to the fix Mile *Iſmus*, which connexes the *Morea* to the reſt of *Greece*. This has been made exceeding famous by a great Naval Victory the *Venetians* obtained here againſt the *Turks* in 1571. in which the Maritim Forces of that Empire were ſo broken, that it has not been able to recover the loſs to this day. In the Year 1687. the *Venetians* again entered this *Gulph*, and taking its *Dardanelſ*, become the intire Maſters of it.

—*di Mexico*, a vaſt Bay, which from the North Sea, or *Atlantick Ocean*, between *Florida, Cuba, Hiſpaniola*, and the *Carribbe* Iſlands. inſinuates it ſelf, and forms a kind of Semicircle, of about twenty degrees from North to South, and near fifty from Eaſt to Weſt. In this Bay *Jamaica* lies upon the North; it has *Florida* upon the Weſt;

West; New Spain on the East; and upon the South New Granada. The Continent of America is not here in the narrowest part above twenty German Miles; and therefore all that lies South of this Streight, is called South, and the other North America.

—*di Taranto*, *Sinus Tarentinus*, is all that great Bay at the South end of Italy, which has *Otranto* on the East, the *Basilicat* on the North, *Calabria* on the West, and the Island of *Sardo*, almost in the middle of it.

—*di Venetia*, the *Venetian Gulph*, or *Adriatick Sea*, is a great Branch of the *Mediterranean*; which divides Greece on the East from Italy on the West; at the N. end lies the City of *Venice*, which commands this Sea, and will suffer no other armed Ships upon it (as much as in that State lies) but Merchants and the Convoys of them.

Golle, *Galliola*, a River in *Soissons* in the Isle of France.

Gollen-berg, *Asciburgus*, a Mountain in Poland, which is a Branch of the *Sarmatian Mountains*, in the opinion of *Ptolemy*. It begins at the Town of *Twardozyn*, in the Confines of Hungary; and running Northwards towards the River *Swarta*, and the Marquisate of *Brandenburg*, ends at the *Baltick Sea*. This Mountain is called *Gollenberg* by the Inhabitants, and *Tartary* by the Poles.

Golnow, *Golnowia*, a small City in Germany, in the Dukedom of *Pomerania*, upon the River *Ibna*, which a little lower falls into the *Oder*, five German Miles North-

East of *Stetin*. This City was built in 1188. And was heretofore a great and rich Place, but of later times it has suffered much by Fire, and War: by the Peace of *Westphalia* it belonged to the King of Sweden; but by the Treaty of *St. German* in 1679. it was mortgaged to the Elector of *Brandenburg* by the *Swedes*, for 50000 Crowns.

Golo, *Tuolo*, a River in the Isle of *Corfica*.

Gomera, one of the *Canary Islands*, which is twenty two Leagues in Compass, and has a Town of the same Name, and a large Haven: supposed to be that which the Ancients called *Theode*.

Gonfi, *Gomphi*, a Town of *Thes-salia*, in the Borders of *Epirus*, towards the Springs of the River *Pence*, thirty Miles East of *Ragusa*; it is still called by the ancient Name, but reduced to a Village.

Gonga, *Gannum*, *Ganos*, *Gonni*, *Gonos*, a Town in *Thrace*, in the Province of *Corp*, upon the *Propontis*. It lies in the middle between *Rodisto* to the South, and *Constantinople* to the North, 15 Miles from either. It is mentioned in the Councils.

Gorch, a Village of the Lower Hungary, upon the River *Zarwich*, between *Alba-regalis*, and *Quingus Ecclesia*.

Goritia, *Noreja*, *Fulium Carnicum*, *Goritia*, is a small, but very strong City in the Eastern Border of *Friuli*, next *Carniola*, upon the River *Lisonzo*, or *Isonzo*, [*Sontius*] 3 German Miles from *Friuli* East, and 17 from *Venice*. This is the Capital of a small County of the same Name, and is well seated,

over-looking a fair Plain to the South-West. The Emperor's Governor of the Country lives in the Castle, who has a Guard allowed him. The Germans call it *Gortz*. This City and County fell to Frederick IV. by Inheritance from the last Earl of *Gortz*, who died in 1473. and ever since it has been in the Possession of the House of *Austria*. It has been esteemed a part of *Carniola*, though it be in truth a part of *Friuli*.

Gorkum, *Gorichemum*, a City or great Town in South *Holland*, upon the *Maes*, where it receives the *Ling*, one Mile more West than the Confluence of the *Maes* and *Wael*, three Leagues from *Dort* to the East, and four from *Breda* to the North; very strongly fortified.

Gorlitz, *Gorlitzium*, a City of the Upper *Lusatia*, in *Germany*, which is the Capital of that Country. It is very strong, seated in a Marsh upon the River *Nisse*, which falls into the *Oder*, between *Gossen*, and *Franckfort*, 12 German Miles from *Glogau* to the South-West, the same from *Dresden* to the East, and 18 from *Prague* to the North. It was heretofore under the King of *Bohemia*, but belongs now to the Elector of *Saxony*.

Goro, *Sagis*, a Haven at one of the Mouths or Outlets of the *Po*.

Goslar, *Goslaria*, an Imperial and Free City, in the Lower *Saxony*, in *Germany*, within the bounds of the Dukedom of *Brunswick Wolfenbittel*, in the Forest of *Sellerwald*. Built by Henry the Fowler, and fortified in 1201. The Dukes of *Brunswick* are its Pro-

tectors: it stands on the Confines of the Bishoprick of *Hildisheim*, 5 Miles from that City to the South-East, and 7 from *Halberstad* to the West, upon the River [*Gosa*] *Goslar*, which a little lower falls into the River *Oakre*, [*Obater*.]

Gostynin, *Gostinia*, a small Town and a Castellany thereto belonging, in the Palatinate of *Rava*, in the Great *Poland*; two Miles from the *Vistula*, and *Ploczko* to the South, which has a Castle, tolerably strong. This small Place was made famous by the Imprisonment and death of *Suscious*, Great Duke of *Muscovy*.

Gotham, *Egates*, *Aegates*, a knot of small Islands in the *Mediterranean Sea*, over against the Western Point of *Sicily*, upon the Coast of *Africa*.

Gothardsberg, *Adula*, *Summae Alpes*, a considerable Branch of the *Swiss Alpes*, between the Dutchy of *Milan* and *Switzers*, where the *Pennine Alpes* begin: it lies in part in the Canton of *Uri*, and in part in the Upper League of the *Grisons*, between *Altorff* to the North, and the Town of *Belinzona* (once a Town of the Dutchy of *Milan*, now belonging to the *Swiss*) upon the River *Tesino* to the South: the parts of this Mountain are *Grispalsberg*, from whence springeth the first Branch of the *Rhine*; *Vogelberg*, called by the *Italians*, *il monte Uccello*, from whence comes the second Branch of the *Rhine*; *Mont Furk*, from whence the *Rhosne* and the *Tesino*; *Mont Grimsel*, the Mother of the *Aar* and *Rufs*, which do both afterwards fall into the *Rhine*.

Goshen,

Gorben, Gotha, a small City in *Thuringia* in *Germany*, built by the *Goths*, which is now under the Duke of *Gotha*, a Branch of the House of *Saxony*, whose Castle is *Grimmeſtein*, this place was heretofore very strong, but in the time of *Ferdinand I.* it was destroyed, and in later times rebuilt, and called *Freidenſtein*. It ſtands 3 German Miles from *Erford* to the Weſt, and 4 from *Eyſenach*.

The Dukedom of *Gotha*, is a part of the Upper *Saxony*, under the Dominion of its own Duke; who is a Branch of the Line of *Weymar*, and beſides this Poſſeſſed of *Altenburg* in *Miſnia*, *Coburg*, a part of *Hennenberg* in *Franconia*, and *Oſterland* in the Upper *Saxony*.

Gothebourg, or *Gotembourg*, a very ſtrong City with an Harbour belonging to it in the Province of *Weſtrogothia*, at the entrance of the *Baltick* Sea, 3 German Miles from *Babuys* to the South, 66 from *Srockholm* to the South-Weſt, and 17 from *Skagen* (the moſt Northern Point of *Futland*) to the North-Weſt. In this City *Charles IX.* King of *Sweden* died, in 1660. There is another Town of the ſame Name in *New York* in *America*; built by the *Swedes*, but taken from them by the *Hollanders*, and taken again from the *Hollanders* by the *Engliſh*.

Gotland, Gothia, the South part of the Kingdom of *Sweden*, called by the Inhabitants *Gutland*; by the *Swedes* *Gota*; by the *Germans* *Gotlandt*. It lies between *Sweden* properly ſo called, *Norway* to the North, and the *Baltick* Sea; from

Norway it is again divided by the vaſt Lake *Wener*, and the River that iſſueth out of it. This great ſpace of Land is divided into three parts or Provinces, *Weſt Gota*, *Øſt Gota*, and *Sod Gota*; each of which is again ſubdivided into leſſer Provinces. In *Oſtrogothia*, is *Øſt Gota*, *Smaland*, *Oeland*, and an Iſland in the *Baltick* Sea, called *Gotland*. In *Sod* (or *South*) *Gota*, which lies next *Denmark*, (being ſeparated from it only by the Sound,) are *Skone*, *Haland*, and *Bleking*; which 3 belonged heretofore to the *Danes*, but in 1658, by the Treaty of *Roſchild*, were yielded to the *Swedes*. In *Weſtrogothia* are *Daal* and *Wermeland*: the principal Cities in theſe Provinces are, *Calmar*, *Gottenbourg*, *Babuys*, and *Landskroon*. This was the Country of that Nation of the *Goths*, which contributed ſo very much to the ruin of the *Welſtem Roman* Empire. They began to be taken notice of under *Decius* the Emperor, in the Year of *Chriſt* 251. *Theodoſius* Conquered them after this, when they had but a little before ruined *Valens* his Predeceſſor. *Alaricus* took *Rome*: after whom *Atulphus* ſet up the Kingdom of *Wiſigoths*, or *Welſtem Goths* in *Aguſtania* and *Narbon* in *France*; which was Conquered in 506. or rather removed into *Spain*; where it continued 300 years, till *Rodericus* the laſt King of this Race, was overthrown and ſlain by the *Moors*, and *Saracens* of *Africa*. Of all which I ſhall ſpeak more largely in the proper places.

Gottingen, *Dulgbiorum*, *Dulgmuniorum*, *Munstium*, *Fulphurum*, *Gottinga*, *Gottingen*, a City of the Lower Saxony, in the Dukedom of *Brunswick*, upon the River *Leyne*; 5 German Miles from *Limbecke* on the same River to the South, 12 from *Paterborne* to the East, and 16 from *Mansfelt* to the West: the River upon which it stands, a little beneath *Ferden*, falls into the *Weser*, above *Bremen* to the East, 6 Miles.

Goiz, *Emmaus*, a City of *Palestine*.

Gozi, *Thera*, an Island near *Candia*.

Gozo, a small Island near *Malta*, called *Claudia*, in the *Acts* of the Apostles.

La Grace, or *La Grasse*, a City of *Provence* in *France*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Embrun*, in the stead of *Antipolis*, now *Antibe*: it is seated upon an Hill; and is a fine well built City, 3 Leagues from *Antibe* to the West, 7 from *Nice* to the same quarter, about 24 from *Embrun* to the South, and the same from *Sisteron* to the South-West. *Hadr. Vales.* in his *Notitia Gallia* saith, This City in 1285. belonged to the Bishoprick of *Arles*, and *Antibe* was then the Bishops See; but in 1322. this is named, as a Suffragan Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Embrun*, in the *Itinerary* of *Gregory XI.* And that the See was removed hither upon the account of the daily incursions of Pyrats and Robbers, and upon the slaughter of one of the Bishops of *Antibe*. For (saith he) *Antibe* is a

Sea-Port, but *La Grace* is a strong Castle, and more remote from the Sea. Which reason sheweth the weakness of the French Nation at Sea in those times.

Grado, *Gradus*, a City and Island belonging to *Friuli*, on the Shoars of the *Adriatick* Sea, or Gulph of *Venice*; built by the Inhabitants of *Aquileja*; 3 Miles from *Venice* to the East, and 12 from *Aquileja* to the S. under the *Venetians*. The Patriarchs of *Aquileja* long since removed from thence and settled here; as they went afterwards from hence to *Venice*, about 200 years since. *Elias* one of these Patriarchs in 602. Celebrated a Council in this place.

Grafignana, *Caferoniana*, a County within the *Apennine*, the greatest part of which is under the Duke of *Modena*, the rest belongs to the Republick of *Luca*.

Grafenschaft Mansfeld, *Mansfeldiensis Cemitatus*, the County of *Mansfeld*. The word *Grafenschaft*, in the German Tongue signifying a County.

Grambusia, *Crambusia*, a small Island on the Coast of *Cilicia*.

Gran, *Strigonum*, a City of the Lower Hungary, seated on the South-West side of the River *Danube*, where the River *Gran* falls into the *Danube*. Its Castle is a very fine Pile, built upon the Banks of the *Danube*, upon a Rock, which is very steep. The City is of a Triangular form. It has two great Towers, one toward *Thomasberg*, and the other towards the *Danube*, over against *Barkan*: between these Towers there is a Wall, which has small Flanks and Redoubts, and a Dike

Dike flanked with hewen Stone : at the foot of the Dike there runs a *Terrasse*, which has strong *Pallisadoes*, and four great Points instead of *Ravelins*: the other side towards the *Danube* has nothing but Walls and *Pallisadoes* ; it is very steep on that side, and secured by the River. The Cattle stands very high, but there are 2 Mountains from which it may be battered. This City is divided into two parts, the High and the Low Town, the last Commanding the *Danube* : they are both very strong, and have good Walls. *S. Thomas's Hill* is also well fortified, because being very near the Town, it would otherwise have Commanded it. There are in it excellent temperate Baths. This City was heretofore the Capital of *Hungary*, and has many Magnificent Buildings in it, as *S. Stephens Church*, the Archbishops Palace, &c. The Country about it affords excellent Wines ; there is plenty of Hot Springs ; so that the pleasantness of its situation, and the fertility of the Soil easily induced the ancient Kings of *Hungary* to settle here. The importance of this Place has brought upon it many bloody Sieges. *John King of Hungary* besieged it without any success, about 1529. *Solyman the Magnificent* took it in 1544. The Count of *Mansfield* retook it for the Arch-Duke *Matthias*, in 1595. it was lost again by the Cowardize of the Garrison in 1605. the Governour being accidentally killed. Just over against it stands *Barkan*, to which there is a Bridge of Boats over the *Da-*

nube, which together with *Barkan*, was burnt by the Christians in 1664. In 1683. there was under the Walls of this City, a sharp Engagement between the *Turks* and *Germans* ; the latter prevailing, and taking the City of *Gran* also, October 23. after they had beat the *Turks* from *Vienna*. July 30. 1685. the *Turks* again besieged this City, but were forced to retire, Aug. 16. with the loss of all their Cannon and Baggage, It stands 6 German Miles from *Alba Regalis* to the East ; the same from *Buda* to the North, and *Comora* to the South ; in a most fruitful and pleasant Plain. Called by the Inhabitants *Stegran* ; by the *Germans* *Gran* ; by the *Italians* *Strigonia*. *S. Stephen King of Hungary* was born here. This City is also an Archbishopsee ; the Archbishop is perpetual Chancellor of the Kingdom of *Hungary*, and ought by his place to have the Honour of Crowning the King after he is Chosen, being the Primate of that whole Kingdom. The River *Gran* riseth in the *Carpathian Hills* ; and passing by *Lipsch*, *Newsol*, *Konispurg* ; and *Soidigin* at *Barkan*, over against *Gran*, falls into the *Danube*. Long 41. 25. Lat. 47. 45.

Grana, a small River in *Italy* which falls into the *Po*, against the Mouth of the *Tanaro*.

Granada, *Granatum*, *Illiberis* a Kingdom and a City in *Spain*. The Kingdom of *Granada* lies in the South of *Spain*, upon the *Mediterranean Sea*, being heretofore the Eastern part of *Hispania Baetica*. Bounded on the East with the

Kingdom of Murcia; on the North and West with that of *Andalusia*; and on the South with the *Mediterranean*. It is full of Mountains; the greatest of which is *Apulaxara*. The Soil was once very fruitful, but now desolate, and consequently in many parts barren. This Kingdom was one of the first the *Moors* Possessed themselves of, and of the last they lost; the *Spaniards* not recovering it out of their Hands before 1492. Peter Son of *Alphonfus* King of *Castile*, surprised one of their Kings, and slew him in 1350. But *Ferdinando* in the first mentioned year was the Prince which God had appointed to put a final period to the Kingdom of the *Moors* in *Spain*, by the expulsion of *Mahomet Boabdellin*, the last King of *Granada*, Son of *Muley Assin*. As this raised *Spain* to that greatness our Fathers saw and feared; so the expulsion of the Posterity of these *Moors* by *Philip II.* in 1571. occasioned by a Rebellion here and in *Andalusia*, upon the score of the Inquisition, began the ruin of *Spain*; the loss of so vast a number of Subjects (many of which though banished as *Mahometans*, did profess Christianity in *Africa* amongst the *Moors*) having rendered it (together with the *American Plantations*) Weak and unable to defend it self, or to maintain its very distant Dominions. The principal Cities of this Kingdom are, *Granada*, *Guadix*, *Baza*, *Ronda*, and *Almeria*. This Kingdom is 25 Miles in breadth, 23 in length, and 60 in circumference.

Granada, *Nova Illiberis*, the Capital City of the last mentioned Kingdom (and from whence it had its Name:) is a great and most delightful City as any in *Spain*; the Air healthful; and it has plenty of excellent Springs; so that the *Moors* were of opinion, Paradise was at least in this Climate. This City was built out of the Ruins of *Illiberis*, an old *Roman* City, in an extended form upon several Hills, two of which are higher than any of the rest, upon the River *Del Oro* [*Darrum*] the River *Xenil* [*Singiliu*] flowing also not far from it on the South. This City is divided into four parts; the first is *Granada*, in which is the Cathedral; the second, *Alhambra*, beautified with the Palace of the *Moors* Kings, which is extremely Magnificent, and has a delightful Prospect; the third *Alvesia*; and the fourth *Antiquerula*, which for the multitude of Inhabitants, and beauty of the Buildings, is not inferior to any of the other three: the whole is twelve Miles in compass, inhabited by many excellent Artificers, especially Silk-Weavers. It has also a Bishops See, an University opened by *Ferdinando*, and a Parliament or Chancellery. This City was built by the *Moors*, who were expelled out of it, after they had Possessed it 778 years, in 1462. It has 12 Gates, and 1030 Towers. In it lie buried *Ferdinando* and *Isabella*, *Philip I.* and *Joanna* his Queen. On the East there is a Castle built on a Hill of hewn Stone. This City stands 36 Leagues from *Sevil* to the East, 19 from *Cordova* to the

the South-East, and 12 from *Faen* to the South. Long. 17. 10. Lat. 37. 30.

Grane, *Grana*, an Island belonging to *France*, in the Bay of *Aquitaine*.

Granea, *Echedorus*, a River of *Macedonia*, which falls into the Gulph of *Theſſalonica*; ſaid to have been drunk dry by the Army of *Xerxes*. It is now called *Calisso* by ſome, by others *Verataſer*; and runneth near the City of *Theſſalonica*.

Granico, *Granicus*, a River of the Leſſer *Aſia*, placed by *Strabo* in the Leſſer *Myſia*: it ſpringeth from Mount *Ida*, and bending Northward falls into the *Propontus* between *Cyzicum* to the Eaſt, and *Lampſcus* to the Weſt; its Fountains are 20 *Stadias* from the Springs of *Scamandro* [now *Scamandro*.] Alſo at this day called *Granico* by ſome, and by others *Lazzara*. Upon the Banks of it near *Cyzicum*, was the firſt Battel between *Alexander* the Great, and the *Persians*, in which 100000 *Persians* were ſlain. See *Plutarch* and *Juſtin*.

Granſon, *Granſonium*, a Village in *Switzerland*, near the Lake of *Newenburg*, which has a ſmall diſtrict belonging to it, Subject to the Cantons of *Bearn*, and *Friburg*; it lies at the equal diſtance of 3 Miles from *Newenburg* to the South, and *Friburg* to the Weſt. Near this place the Army of *Charles* the Hardy, Duke of *Burgundy*, conſiſting of 50000 Men, was defeated by 5000 *Swiſs* in 1476. and his Camp taken with all

his Baggage and Cannon. This unfortunate Prince had but a little before taken this Town from the *Swiſs*; and coming too late to relieve it again, the *Swiſs* upon this defeat of his Army, have ever ſince enjoyed it.

Granville, *Magna villa*, a ſtrong Sea-Port Town in *Normandy*, 7 Leagues from *Jarſey* to the South, and five from *S. Michael* to the North.

Graro, *Maſta*, a Mountain of *Ethiopia*, upon the South-Eaſt of *Egypt*.

Gras de Paſſon, *Maſſalioricum*, the Mouth or Haven at the Outlet of the River *Rhofne*, into the *Mediterranean Sea*. This French word *GRAS*, (like the Latin *Gratus*, from whence it is derived) being employed by them, as the other was by the *Romans*, to ſignifie a Wharf, Key, or Stairs for the Shipping and Landing Merchandize; and conſequently for an Harbour, Haven, or Sea-Port, or the Mouth of a River; it frequently occurs in the Names of ſuch places.

Graffe. See *La Grace*.

Gratiſa, one of the *Azores*.

Gratti, *Crathis*, a River of the hither *Calabria*, which ariſeth out of the *Apennine Hills*; and running Northward, takes in *Bufentium* near *Cofenza*; afterwards alſo being ſwelled by the *Corhyale*, the *Turbido*, and ſome others of leſſe note, it falls into the Gulph of *Taranto* at *Thuriſ*, an ancient ruined City, now called *La torre di Brodogneto*.

Gratz, *Gratiacum*, *Gracium*, *Gracium Savaria*, a very ſtrong City.

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City of *Stiria*, which is the Capital of that Province, and has a Princely Castle in it; the common Residence of the Arch-Duke of *Graz*, or *Stiria*, who is of the House of *Austria*; it stands upon the River *Mure*, 13 German Miles from *Vienna* to the South, 5 from the *Drave*, and 9 from *Fudenburg* to the East.

Graudentz, or *Grudzancz*, *Graudentium*, *Grudentum*, a sweet, well fortified Town, in the *Prussia Polonica*; or that part, which belongs to the Kingdom of *Poland*; seated upon the Confluence of the *Osse* and *Vistula*; 15 Polish Miles above *Dantzick* to the South, and 35 from *Warsaw* to the North. It has a Castle, and is under the *Poles*.

Grave, *Carvo*, a strong Town in *Brabant*, upon the *Maes*, under the *United Provinces*. Taken by the *French* in 1672. and after a Siege of three Months left in 1674. It is the Capital of a small District called *Kuiclandt* by the *Dutch*; and stands 2 Leagues from *Nimeguen* to the South, and 4 from *Bosche-Duc* to the East.

Graveling, *Gravelines*, *Gravelingen*, *Gravelina*, *Gravelinga*, a strong Sea-Port on the Coast of *Flanders*, at the Mouth of the River *Aa*; which ariseth in the County of *Bologne*; and watering *Renty* and *S. Omar*, falls here into the *British Sea*, 3 Miles from *Calis* to the North, and the same from *Dunkirk* to the South. It was taken by the *French* in 1644. and again in 1658. ever since which time it has been in their hands.

Gravina, a City in *Puglia*, in

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the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Acerenza*, and has the honour to give the Title of a Duke to the Family of *Ursina*. It stands at the foot of the *Apennine*, in the Borders of the *Basilicate*; 9 Miles from *Matera* to the North, 24 from *Cirenza* to the East, and 34 from *Bari* to the West.

Gray, *Graum*, *Graium*, *Greium*, a City in the County of *Burgundy*, or the *Franche Comte*; small, but well Peopled; seated on an Hill, upon the River *Saone* [*Arar*] which watering *Lion*, falls beneath it into the *Rhofne*; in the Borders of the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, 9 Miles from *Dijon* to the East, and 6 from *Dole* to the North: It was well fortified, and had heretofore a strong Castle; but being taken by the *French* in 1668. and retaken in 1674. The *French* dismantled it; after which by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, it was in 1678. resigned to them, and they still have it.

GREECE, *Græcia*, *Hellas*, a very large Country in *Europe*; which being taken in its greatest extent, was bounded on the East by the *Propontis*, and the *Ægean Sea*, or *Archipelago*; on the South by the *Mediterranean Sea*; on the West by the *Ionian Sea*, or the Gulph of *Venice*; and on the North by *Bulgaria*, *Servia*, and *Illyricum*: Mount *Hemus* running between *Greece* and these Countries, and ending at the *Euxine Sea*, which there begins to be a part of its Northern Border: so that it is a kind of Peninsula, surrounded on three sides by the Sea;

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and

and only united to the rest of *Europe* by the fourth: now almost intirely in the Hands of the *Turks*, who by the ruin of the *Grecian* Empire have possessed themselves of this vast, fruitful, populous, and once most Learned and Civil Country; and by their Tyranny, Barbarity, and ill Government, have in about 200 years, almost intirely ruined what was the Work of 2000 to effect. It is called *Greece* by the *English*, *Das Griechenzland* by the *Germans*, and *Rome-Ita* by the *Turks*: it contains *Thrace*, (now *Romania*,) *Macedonia*, *Achaia*, (now *Livadia*,) the *Morea*, *Peloponnesus*, and the greatest part of the Islands in the *Archipelago*; *Constantinople* being the head of this vast Country. This people (saith *Cicero*) which hath flourished in Fame, Glory, Learning, Arts, Empire, and Military Exercises, possesseth but a small part of *Europe*: but having by their Arms prevailed over the *Asiaticks*, they surrounded the Shoars of that Country, with their Cities and Colonies. He might have added they did the like by *Italy*, and reduced almost all that which is now the Kingdom of *Naples*, under their Power, (then called *Magna Græcia*,) and the best part of *Sicily* too; and running down beyond *Italy*, *Marseilles* in *Provence*, was one of their Colonies. In *Asia* the Lest they possessed *Mysia*, *Phrygia*, *Æolia*, *Ionis*, *Doris*, *Lydia*, and *Caria*. They possessed also most of the Islands of the *Mediterranean* Sea; and this before the Rise of the *Ma-*

cedonian Empire, which put the best part of *Asia*, and *Egypt* into their Hands: nor were they ever Conquered by any Foreign Power (though *Xerxes* attempted it with an Army of 300000 Men) till the *Romans* subdued them. *Constantine* the Great fixing the Seat of the Empire amongst them at *Constantinople*, they regained their Sovereignty again; and kept it, when *Rome* and all the Western Empire fell into the Hands of the Barbarous Nations. But at last *Constantinople* being taken by *Mahomet II.* in 1453. they fell under the most deplorable slavery that is possible to be conceived.

Greenwich, a delicate Village, upon the *Thames* in *Kent*, famous of old times for the Murder of *Ealpheg*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in 1012. but more for a Royal Palace, began by *Humfray* Duke of *Gloucester*, enlarged by *Henry VII.* to which his Son *Henry VIII.* added a Castle. *Queen Elizabeth* being born here in 1533. hath given it a Title to the utmost love and esteem of all *Englishmen*.

Grenoble, *Gratianopolis*, *Acusio*, *Cularo*, a City of *Dauphine* in *France*, which belonged to the *Allobroges*; and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Vienne*, and the Capital of the *Dauphinate*: it stands on the North side of the *Isere*, where it takes in the *Drac*, *Draus*, from the South; at the foot of an Hill upon a fruitful Plain; 13 Leagues from *Vienne* to the East, and 16 from *Lion* to the South-East. This City has its name from *Gratianus* the Emperor, who rebuilt

rebuilt and adorned it. An ancient Inscription here extant saith, *Dio-clesian* and *Maximilian* repaired two of its Gates, and gave them new names. This City is now also the Seat of the Parliament of this Province.

Griechisch Weissenburgh. See *Belgrade.*

Gripfswald, Viritium, Gripf-waldia, a strong City in *Pomera-nia* in *Germany*, half a German Mile from the *Baltick* Sea, with a very convenient Haven, between *Stralsundt* to the North, and *Wolgast* to the East, over against the Isle of *Rugen*. Heretofore an Imperial and Free City, but afterwards exempted. In 1456. *Wartislaus*, the ninth Duke of *Pomerania*, founded here an University. After a very long Siege in 1631. it was taken by the *Swedes*: in 1678. it was retaken from them by the Duke of *Brandenburgh* in a few days; but the year following, restored to that Crown by the Treaty of *S. German.*

The *Grisons, Canini, Rheti, Grifones*, are a knot of Common-wealths, between the *Alpes*, the Fountains of the *Rhine*, and the *Inn*, [*Oenus*.] who are more properly called the *Alpine Rhatians*, because they live within the *Alpes*: on the North and West, they border upon the *Swisse* and *Schwaben-land*; on the East upon *Tyrol*; on the South upon the State of *Venice*, and the Dukedom of *Milan*. The whole Country is Mountainous, and generally barren. This people about 1471. united into one body in a League; and in 1491. they

again fixed the former Union, and strengthened it by a perpetual League with the *Switzers*. These are divided into three parts. First, the *Grisons* properly so called, which the *Germans* call *Oberpundt*, or the Upper League. The Second is the League of the *House of God*, or *Gottespundt*. And the Third is the League of the *Ten Villages*, *Zehen Gerichtenpundt*. Their chief Cities are *Bormio, Chiavenna, Chur, Meyenfeld, Morbegno* and *Sondrio*.

Grodna, Grodna, a City of *Po-land* in *Lithuania*, in the *Palati-nate* of *Troki*, partly upon an Hill, partly in a Valley; which has a Bridge over the River *Niemen*, upon which it stands; 20 German Miles from *Vilna* to the South- West, and 60 from *Margenburgh* to the East. It was built by King *Stephen* about 1585. In 1655. the *Moscovites* took, and wretchedly Harraressed it. *Stephen Ba-torius*, the Founder of it, died here in 1586. The Diets of *Po-land* are often held in this City, and it gives the Title of a Duke-dom.

Groeningen, Groeninga, one of the Cities belonging to the *United Provinces*; great, populous, rich, very strong, and the Capital of a Province of the same name; having been heretofore the Capital of *Friesland*. It stands upon the small River *Hoerenster*, where it receives the *Damster*; honored with a Bishops See, by Pope *Paul IV.* and with an University, opened here *A. D.* 1615. It has a strong Castle, which was in vain Attacked

by the Bishop of *Munster* in 1672. it stands 3 *French* Leagues from *Dam* to the West, towards *Leuwaerden*, from which it stands 8 Miles to the East. Heretofore a Free Imperial City, but now exempted; and is one of the States united in the *Dutch* League.

Het Groeningerlandt, the Province belonging to this City, was heretofore a part of *Friesland*. Its present bounds on the North, are the *German* Ocean, and the overflown Shallows; on the West *Friesland*, divided from it by the River *Lavica*; on the South *Overijssel*; and on the East *East-Friesland*, from which it is divided by the vast Lake called *Dollert*. The principal City is *Groeningen*. It was of old subject to the Bishop of *Utrecht*, from whom the City revolted, and put it self under the Duke of *Guelderland* in 1515. it submitted also to *Charles V.* in 1536. and under that Family continued till 1594. when it was taken by the Forces of the *United Provinces*, from the *Spaniards*.

Groen-Land, or *Green-Land*, *Gronia*, called by the *French* *Terre-verte*, is a considerable part of the *Artick* Continent, which lies more North than *Island*. First discovered by *Ericus Rufus*, an *Islander*, in 982. After this it was searched, and Inhabited towards the Shoars by the *Danes* and *Norwegians*. But from 1379. all Navigation thither was intermitted, and the Inhabitants heard of no more. The more Southern parts were again discovered about the end of the last Century, by *Martin Forbiscer*

an *Engliseman*, *George Monk* a *Dane*, and others; yet there can very little be said of it remarkable, but its Harbours frequented by the *Europeans* for Fishing, by several advances in succeeding times, the Land is discovered to *deg. 78.* of Latitude; whether it be an *Island*, or a part of the *American*, or any other Continent, is not known. *Hofman* saith the Inhabitants live on Fish and Fowle; whereas most (I might perhaps say all) that have Sailed thither, pretend to have found no other Inhabitants than Wolves, Bears, Foxes, and Dear. Its most Southern Cape is in *deg. 66.* of Latitude. It has perpetual day during our Sommer, and night during our Winter, and three months longer; for their Sommer lasts only three months and fourteen days.

Grol, *Grola*, is a City belonging to the *United Provinces* in *Guelderland*, in the District of *Zutphen*; little, but well fortified; and seated upon the River *Slinka*. Taken by the *Dutch* in 1617. By the *French* in 1672. and again deserted in 1674. This City is in the borders of *Westphalia*, and of the Bishoprick of *Munster*, 4 Leagues from *Zutphen* to the East.

Groneburgh, *Groneburgus*, *Tavastia*, the Capital of *Tavasthus*, a Province of *Finland*, belonging to the Crown of *Sweden*. See *Tavasthus*.

Grosseto, *Rosetum*, a small City in the State of *Siena* in *Italy*, upon the Sea Shoar, which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of

of *Siena*, and has a Castle that is very strong. It stands about 3 Miles from the River *Ombrone* to the North-West, near the Lake of *Prilis*, (now *di Castiglione*, or *di Biviano*.) and 4 from *Siena* South. This City sprung up out of the ruins of *Rufelle*, which stood about 2 Miles from it.

Grosso, *Ticarius*, a River of *Corsica*, on the South side of the Island.

Groszwerder, an Island of *Prussia*, at the Mouth of the *Vistula*.

Geosverner, or *le Grand Brenner*, that part of the *Alpes* next *Trent*.

Grotkaw, *Grotkavia*, a small City of *Bohemia* in *Silesia*, the Capital of a Dukedom of the same Name; under the Dominion of the Bishop of *Breslaw*; from which it is distant 7 Miles to the South, and 30 from *Prague* to the East.

The Dukedom of *Grotkaw*, is a part of the Upper *Silesia* in *Bohemia*, which has belonged to the Bishoprick of *Breslaw*, from the times of *Priestlaus Pogarellus*, Bishop of that Diocese; who bought it of *Boleslaus*, Duke of *Lignitz*, and *Brieg*, and annexed it for ever to this See. It lies between the Dukedom of *Oppelen* to the East, *Monsterberg* to the West, *Brieg* to the North, and *Nieffa* to the South. *Grotkaw*, and *Nieffa*, are the principal places in it.

Grubenbagen, a Castle and Territory in the Lower *Saxony*, in the Dukedom of *Brunswick*; towards the Mountains; not far from the

River *Leina*; almost 5 Miles from *Göttingen* to the North, and 8 from *Goslar* to the South West, 27 from *Bremen* to the South-East. This is the Capital of a Dukedom, the only City in which is *Emberke*, 2 Miles North of this Castle, which belongs to the Duke of *Brunswick Hannover*.

Guadajox, *Salsum*, a River of *Andalusia*, which at first was called *Biboras*, or *Viboras*; but taking in the two small Rivolets, of *Tovazo*, and *Salado*, it has the name of *Guadajox*; and falls into the *Guadaluquivir*, between *Sevil* and *Cordova*.

Guadalajara, *Guadalaxara*, a City in *New Spain*, which is the Capital of *New Gallicia*, and is very considerable; being seated upon the River *Baranja*, and built in 1531, by the *Spaniards*, under whom it is. This is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Mexico* ever since 1570. and the Seat of the Parliament, or Courts of Justice, of this Province. It is 40 Leagues distant from the South Sea, and 80 from *Mexico* to the West.

Guadalajara, a Town in *New Castile*, the Capital of *Algar*, upon the River *Henares*, 4 Leagues from *Henares*, [*Complutum*] to the East, and 9 from *Madrid*: it has been called *Carraca*.

Guadalajara, a Province in *New Spain*, more commonly called *Xalisca*.

Guadalaviar, *Durias*, *Turia*, a River in *Valentia* in *Spain*: it riseth in *Aragon*, in the Confines of *New Castile*, near the Head of

[*Tagus*] *Tajo* ; and running Eastward watereth *Albarazin*, and *Tervel* ; then turning South, it entereth the Kingdom of *Valentia* ; and by the Capital City of it falls into the Bay of *Valentia*, over against *Mjorca*

Guadalentin, *Chrysius*, *Terebs*, a River of *Spain* ; which ariseth in *Granada*, near *Quadix* ; and watering *Baeza*, *Lorca*, and *Almaceren*, falls into the *Mediterranean Sea*, seven Miles South of *Cartagena*, in the Kingdom of *Murcia*.

Guadalete, *Letbes*, a River of *Andalusia*, which watereth *Zahara*, *Villa Martin*, *Bornbos*, *Arcos*, and *Xeres* ; and ends in the Bay of *Cadix*.

Guadaloupe, *Aque Lupia*, an Island in *America*, which is one of the greatest of the *Antilles* ; and has been in the Hands of the *French* ever since 1627. There are in it many Plantations, or Colonies, and Castles ; the Island being sixty Miles in compass, very fruitful, and well watered. It lies in Long. 315. North Lat. 19. 10. to the North-West of *Bahadoes*. And is the third Island from the Northward of the *Caribbes* or *Antilles*.

Guadalquivir, *Bætis*, *Tartessus*, one of the greatest Rivers in *Spain* ; called *Bætis* by *Mela* ; *Tartessus* by *Strabo*. And now *Guadalquivir*, by an *Arabick* Word, which signifies the great River or Water. It ariseth from Mount *Carzerla*, in the Forest of *Sigra* in New *Castile*, in the Confines of *Granada* and *Murcia* ; six Leagues from *Baeza* to the North ; and

being augmented with the River *Borosa*, it runneth Westward through *Andalusia* ; and a little above *Andujar*, takes in from the North *Guadalimar* ; and beneath it, *Frio* from the South ; *Guadiel*, and *Herumblar* from the North ; and passing *Admuz*, with the addition of *Arjona* and *Porcuna*, it entereth *Cordova* ; then taking in *Cazer*, and some other small Rivers, it passeth to *Palma* ; where it receives the *Xenil* [*Singylis*] and so hasteth to *Sevil*, *Hispalis* ; beneath which it takes in the *Guadimar* ; and bending Southward, entereth the Ocean, five Leagues beneath *Sevil*. The Mouth of it is called *la Marefma*. Heretofore it had another Mouth, but that lying more Southward, is long since stopped up. Beneath *Sevil* it makes three or four small Islands, not worth any further notice.

Guadalquivireio, *Saduca*, a River of *Granada*, which falls into the *Mediterranean Sea* at *Malaga*.

Guadaxenil, more commonly called *Xenil*, *Singylis*. See *Guadalquivir*, and *Xenil*.

Guadiana, *Anas*, a River in *Spain*, which is one of the greatest ; its present name is compounded of the *Arabick* Word *Guadi*, which signifies a River ; and *Anas*, its ancient Name. It ariseth in New *Castile*, out of the Fens or Marshes, called *Las Lagunas de Guadiana* ; not above two Miles above the Town, *Villa Nueva de los Infantes* : being dismissed from these Marshes, and improved by the *Boydera*, it buries it self for a League under the Earth ; and near *Villabarra*

breaks

breaks out again, five Leagues beneath *Calatrava*; declining Westward, tho with great winding; taking in *Bullague*, *Esfena*, *Guadarranque*; and out of *Eftremadura*, *Guadalupo*, and *Zuja*; it watereth *Merida*; then *Badajox*, or *Badajos*, [*Pax Augusta*,] where it entereth *Portugal*; and declining to the South, visits *Olivenca*; and having parted *Algarvia* to the North, from *Andalusia* on the South, it entereth the Ocean at *Ayamente*; seventeen *Spanish Miles* West of *Guadalquivir*. This River is at present said not to bury it self in the Earth, as is reported heretofore, by all the *Spaniards* who have mentioned it. *Baudrand*.

Guadiaro, *Chrysius*, *Barbesola*. See *Guadalestin*. Others say it is *Guadalajora*, between *Estropona* to the North-East, and *Castel de la Lucena* to the West, just by the Eastern Mouth of the Straights of *Gibraltar*.

Guadilbarbar, *Rubricacus*, a River of the Kingdom of *Tunis*, in *Africa*, called *Fadog*, or *Ladog* by others: it falls into the *Mediterranean Sea*.

Guadix, *Acci*, a City in the Kingdom of *Granada*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Sevil*. Seated at the Foot of a Mountain, by the River *Fardes*, or *Guadalentia*, and the Fountains of *Segura*; ten Leagues from *Faen* to the South-East, nine from *Granada* to the North-East, and seventeen from *Almeria* to the North. This City was taken from the *Moors* in 1489, and is now in a declining State, the once a Celebrated *Roman Colony*.

Guaira, a Province of *Paraguay*, in South *America*, between the South part of *Brazil* to the East, *Parana* to the South, and *Paraguay Propria* to the West; the chief City had heretofore the same Name, but is now ruined.

Gualata, a Kingdom of *Africa* in *Nigritia*, towards the *Atlantick Ocean*; it has the Desarts of *Zanbaga* on the North, on the East the Kingdom of *Tombuctum*, and on the South that of *Genchoa*. The principal City is of the same Name.

Gualentzamore, the *Caspian Sea*.

Gualgas, *Ganges*, the great River in the *East-Indies*.

Guamanga, a City in *Peru*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Limano*.

Guanabani, or *St. Salvador*, an Island of North *America*; one of the *Lucayas*, between *Florida* and *Hispaniola*; which has a safe and a large Haven; and was the first spot of *American Ground* which *Columbus* discovered on Thursday, October 11. 1492. By him called *S. Salvador*, because his finding it that day saved his Life; the *Spaniards* having otherwise resolved to have slain him.

Guanfer, *Zalacus*, a Mountain of *Mauritania Cesariensis*, now the Kingdom of *Algier* in *Barbary*.

Guarda, *Guardia*, a City of *Portugal*, in the Province of *Beira*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Lisbon*; between *Cauria*, *Coria*, and *Limago*, fourteen Miles from either, eleven from *Viseu*.

Guardafu, and *Guardafumi*, *Aromata*, a City and Promontory in *Ethiopia*,

G U

Aethiopia, at the Entrance of the *Red Sea*; where the most Eastern Part of the Kingdom of *Adel* now is; over against *Arabia Felix*, and the Isle of *Zocotora*. This is the most Eastern Cape of all the Continent of *Africa*.

Guardia, Siga, a Town in the Kingdom of *Algier*.

Guardia, Sela, a River on the West of the *Morea*, now *Sellei*, over against *Zant*.

Guardiano, Lotoa, Letcia, an Island in the *Ionian Sea*, on the South of *Candia* or *Creet*.

Guargala, a Kingdom in *Biledulgerida*, between *Gademessa* to the East, and *Tegortina* to the West, towards the Mountains of *Zabara*.

Guascogna. See *Gascoigne*.

Guatemala, a Province in New *Spain*. The principal City of which (being of the same Name) is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Mexico*; and in 1628, by *Philip IV.* made an University. This City was built in 1524, in a Valley, near the River *Matataia*, not far from a burning Mountain; thirteen *Spanish* Leagues from the South Sea, three hundred from *Mexico* to the South-East.

Guattaro, Battarus, a River in the Isle of *Corfica*.

Guaxaca, a Province in New *Spain*.

Guayaquil, a Sea-Port Town in the North of *Peru*, upon the *Pacifick* Ocean, or South Sea; which has a large Haven, and lies over against the Isle of *Puma*; the River that washeth it, is called by the same Name.

G U

Guber, a Kingdom in *Nigritia*, between *Guiana* to the South, the River *Niger* to the North, and the Lake of *Guardia* to the East.

Gubio, or *Gubbio*, *Eugubium*, a small City in the State of the Church, in the Dukedom of *Urbino*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Urbino*, but exempt from his Jurisdiction. It stands at the Foot of the *Apennine* near the Fountains of the River *Chiascius*, in the Confines of the Marquisate of *Anconitana*; twenty six Miles from *Urbino* to the South, and sixty from *Ancona* to the West; called *Eugubio* in the later Maps.

Gueguere, Meroë. See *Meroë*.

Gueshoei, one of the principal Cities of the Province of *Honan*, in the North-East of the Kingdom of *China*.

Guelderland. See *Gelderland*.

Guenga, a River in *India*, within *Ganges*, which ariseth in the Kingdom of *Decan*, towards Mount *Gata*; and flowing through the Kingdom of *Orixia*, disburthens it self into the Bay of *Bengala*. It is called by the *Portuguese*, *Ganga*.

Guerande, a City of *Britaigne* in *France*, in the County of *Nantes*, towards the Shoars of the Bay of *Aquitain*, between the Mouth of the *Loyre* and *Udaine*; where are great Works for the making Salt. It stands fourteen Miles from *Nantes* to the West; and was once called *Aula Quiriaca*.

Guerba, a River of *Spain*.

Gueret, Gueretum, a City of *France* in *la Marche*, upon the River *Cruse*; twelve Leagues from

Limoges

Limoges to the East, and twenty two from *Bourbon* to the West; others write it *Garañum*.

Guefer, *Seleucia*, the same with *Bagdat*.

Guetaria, *Menofea*, a Town in *Guipuscoa*.

Guetra Opta, a City in New *Castile*, seated in a Plain twenty Miles from *Toledo*.

Gubaran. See *Oran*, which is the same.

Guiane, *Guiania*, a large Country in South *America*, sometimes called *Guaiana*; it is bounded on the East and North by the *Atlantick* Ocean, or North Sea; on the West by the *Terra Firma*; on the South by *Brasil*, and the Lake of *Parimao*. This Country has for thirty years last past, been Inhabited by the *English*, *Dutch*, and *French*.

Guie, *Guetta*, *Gutta*, a River in *Burgundy*.

Guienne, *Aquitania*, a Province in *France*; bounded on the North with *Xaintoigne*, from which it is parted by the River *Dordonne*; on the South with *Gascoigne*; on the East with *Perigort*; and on the West with the *Aquitancick* Ocean, from the *Pyrenean* Hills to the River of *Bordeaux*. This Country is fruitful in Corn and Wine; the first of which is usually Transported into *Spain*, and the latter into the Northern Countries. The people are of a different both *Stature* and *Humor* from the rest of *France*, which is not much to be wondered at, considering the *English* Nation for three hundred years together were possessed of this Country.

The principal Rivers of it are the *Garonne*, and the *Dordonne*; which meet at *Retraite*, and in one Channell fall into the Ocean. The chief Cities are *Bordeaux*, *Baionne*, and *Dax* or *D'Acqs*.

Guilan, or *Guilao*, the *Hyrcean* Sea.

S. Guillain, *Gillenopolis*, a Town in *Hainault*, which has a Monastery belonging to it: taken by the *French* in 1654, and retaken by the *Spaniards* in 1656.

Guimaranes, *Catraleucos*, *Vimananum*, *Egita*, *Araduca*, once a City, and frequently mentioned as such; now a small Village in *Entre Douero e Minho* in *Portugal*, three Leagues from *Braga* towards the East. This was the place where *S. Damasus*, one of the ancient Popes was born.

Guinee, *Guinea*, a very great Country on the Western Shoars of *Africa*, which by the *Portuguese* (the first Discoverers of it) is divided into two parts, the Upper and the Lower. The Upper *Guinee* is bounded with *Nigritia* on the North; the *Atlantick* Ocean on the South; and has the Kingdom of *Congo* on the East; and the Mountains of *Leon* on the West. It is a very fruitful Country, of a great extent from East to West, and much frequented by the *European* Ships. It is divided into three parts, *Guinee* properly so called, which lies in the middle; *Malegueta*, which lies to the West; and the Kingdom of *Beni*, which lies to the East.

Guinee, properly so called, is a very large Country in *Africa*, upon the

the Shoars of the Ocean ; between *Maguleta* to the West (from which it is separated by the Cape of *Palmes*) and the Kingdom of *Beni* to the East, from which it is divided by the River *de la Volta*. It is divided into *la Coste d'or*, (which lies East between the Rivers *Asien*, and *la Volta*), and *la Coste des Dents*, which lies West between the Cape of *Palmes*, and the River *Asien*, by which it is parted from the former. On the *Coste d'or* are many Castles belonging to the *English*, *Swedes*, *Danes*, and *Hollanders*. This Country was discovered in 1365, by the *French*, as is pretended. *Baudrand*. But in the dismal Wars between the *English* and *French*, under *Charles VI.* and *VII.* they were forced to omit the prosecution of this Navigation. *Hofman*. It is much more probable, and better attested, that it was discovered in 1452, by *Henry Duke of Visco*, Son of *John I.* King of *Portugal*. But then the *Spaniards*, in 1477, pursued this Discovery, and till 1479, excluded the first Discoverers, who regaining the Trade in the Island of *S. George*, built the strong Fort or Town of *Mina*, in 1486, to secure their Trade there for the future, and command all the rest of this Coast. Which was the first place built by the *Europeans* on this Coast.

Guines, a fine Town, two Miles East of *Calais*, and the Capital of a County of the same Name ; having *Boulonois* on the South and East ; *Terre d' Oye* on the North ; and the *German Sea*, or *Streights* of

Calais on the East. This County was of old a part of *Boulonois*, and the Town belonged then to *Picardy*.

Guinegat, a small Town in *Artois*, made famous by a great Defeat of the *French Forces* by the *Flandrians*, in 1479, by which *Victory Maximilian* the Emperor, (then married to *Mary* the Daughter of *Charles* the Hardy, the last Duke of *Burgundy*) recovered *Tournay* out of the Hands of the *French*, and settled the Low Countries in the House of *Austria*. It lies three *French Miles* from *S. Omer* to the South, the same from *Renty* to the East, and two from *Ayre* to the West.

Guipuscoa, *Ipuscoa*, now a Province, but once a Kingdom in *Spain*. In the middle times annexed to the Kingdom of *Navar*, but now separated from it, and united to *Biscay*: by which it is bounded on the West ; on the South it has *Alava*, on the North the Bay of *Biscay*, and the Kingdom of *Navar* on the East. The principal Cities in it are *Tolosa*, which is the Capital, *S. Sebastian*, and *Fontarabie*. It is about thirty six Miles in Compass ; anciently peopled by the *Cantabri*, a hardy and a valiant People. This Country was wrested from the Crown of *Navar* in 1079, by *Alphonfus I.* King of *Castile*, but it was restored again ; and continued under that Crown till 1200, when it revolted to *Castile* again, and ever since it has been united to *Biscay*.

Guir, *Dyrus*, a River of *Mauritania*.

Guise, *Guifa*, *Guifsa*, a Town in *Picardy* in *France*, in the Territory of *Tierache*, which has a Castle; seated upon the River *Oise*, in the Confines of *Hatnaut*; nine Miles from *Cambray* to the South, five from *la Fere* to the North-East, and about seventeen from *Amiens* to the East. This Town was besieged by the *Spaniards*, without any Success in 1650. But that which made it most remarkable was the Dukes of *Guise*, who in former times had a very great Hand in all the Affairs of *France*, from the Reign of *Francis I.* to that of *Henry IV.* This Family was a Branch of the House of *Lorrain*; advanced by *Francis I.* in 1528. from Counts or Earls of *Guise*, (which was their Inheritance) to Dukes of the same place. The first thus raised was *Claude*, the Son of *Renate II.* He had eight Sons; of which were *Francis* Duke of *Guise*, *Claudius* Duke of *Aumale*, and *Renatus* Marquess of *Ellebove*. *Francis* became very famous by his defence of *Metz*, against *Charles V.* and his surprising *Calais* from the *English*. He was Assassinated in 1553. being the Father of *Henry* Duke of *Guise*, and of *Charles* Duke of *Mayne*, &c. *Henry* making himself Head of the Holy League against *Henry III.* of *France*, was slain in the States of *Blais* by the Order of that Prince, in 1588. *Charles* the other Brother took up Arms against *Henry III.* and continued them against *Henry IV.* till at last in 1594. he was forced to submit to that *Victorious* Prince. *Charles* the Son of *Hen-*

ry, Succeeded his Father in the Dukedom, and was the Father of *Henry II.* who has been famous of later times, being chosen King of *Naples*, though the *Spaniards* shortly outed him.

Gulick, *Zuliacum*, a City of *Germany*, mentioned as such by *Tacitus* and *Ammianus*, called now by the *French* *Zuliers*; by the *Germans* *Gulick*; by the *Italians* *Giuliers*. It is the Capital of the Dutchy of *Zuliers*; seated upon the River *Roer* or *Roure*, which falls into the *Maes* at *Roermunde*; and has a strong square Castle; often taken, and retaken of latter times, till in 1660. it was put by the *Spaniards* into the hands of the Duke of *Newburg*. It lies sixteen Miles from *Cologne* to the West, seven from *Maastricht*, and four from *Aquisgrane* to the North-East. See *Zuliers*.

Guns, *Sabaria*, a River of the Lower *Hungary*, which riseth in *Austria*, and falls into the River *Rab*: the *Hungarians* call it *Benges*.

Guntz, *Guntia*, a River in *Schwaben*, which gives Name to *Guntzburg*, in the Marquise of *Burgow*; 14 Miles from *Kempren* to the North, and 39 from *Auspurg*; this River falls into the *Danube* three miles below *Ulm*.

Guplo, a small Lake in the Palatinate of *Bresl* in *Poland*.

Gurck, *Gurcum*, a City in *Carinthia*, which is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Salzburg*: it stands upon a River of the same Name, which a little lower falls into the *Oleze*; six Miles from *Vil-lach* to the North, and about five from

from *Clagenfurt* ; a little East of which the River *Gurck* falls into the *Danube*. This Bishoprick was Instituted by one of the Bishops of *Salzburg* in 1073. who reserved to himself, and his Successors, the Election and Investiture of the Bishops of this See, taking the Oath of Fealty from them : but now by Agreement with *Ferdinand I.* the Emperor chuseth twice together, then the Bishop of *Salzburg* the third time ; and so by turns, as often as this See becomes vacant ; though this Bishop is no Member of the Empire, nor has any Vote in the *Diet* , as all those which were Founded by the Emperors of *Germany* have.

Gurgian, the *Caspian Sea*.

Gustrow, *Gustrovium*, a small City in the Dukedom of *Mecklenburg*, which is the Seat of a Duke, who has here a very splendid Castle : it stands seven *German Miles* from *Wismar* to the East, four from *Rostock* to the South, three from *Dobbertin* to the North, and about seven from the Shoars of the *Baltick Sea* to the South. The Duke of *Gustrow* has under him *Rostock*, and the greatest part of the Territory of *Walden* also ; but *Gustrow* is his principal Town.

Gutkow or *Gutzkow*, *Gutkovia*, is a Town of the hither *Pomerania*, upon the River *Pene*, which a little lower falls into the *Groß Haff*, and the *Baltick Sea*. It stands 14 Miles from *Gustrow* to the East, three from *Gripswald* to the South, and four from *Wolyast* to the South-West. This is the Capital of a Marquisate, which takes its Name from

this Town ; and lies between the Dukedom of *Stetin* to the East and South, the Dominion of *Bards* to the West, and the *Baltick Sea* to the North : to it belongs *Gripswald* and *Gutkow* ; they are all of them together with *Stetin*, under the King of *Sweden*, who by a Treaty in 1676. regained them from the Duke of *Brandenburg*, who had seized them in a War, a little before.

Guydhil, the *Scotch* and *Irish*.

Guzerate, *Gedrosia*, *Guzarata*, a Kingdom in the *East-Indies*, in the Cape of *Malabar*, which had heretofore Kings of its own, but is now under the Great *Mogul* ; often also called the Kingdom of *Cambaya*, from *Cambasa* its Capital City, under which word there is a further account of it : I shall here add that *Sultan Mamooet* Prince of this Country, dying about 1545. left the Tuition of his Son to one of his great Men ; who being envied and hated by his Country-men, and his Prince (though of Age then) not being able to Protect him, he in 1565. called in *Ecbur* the Great *Mogul*, who took Possession of this Kingdom, and ruined the King and his Tutor together with the discontented Party. It is the pleasantest Province in all *Indostan*, ever Green : its Sea-Ports are *Surrat*, and *Cambaya*, which last is the best in the *Indies*.

Gwz, *Waga*, a River in *Wales*, which falleth into the *Severn* at *Chepstow*, after it hath passed by *Monmouth*.

Gwidh, *V. Ellis*, the Isle of *Wight*.

Gwineth,

H A

Gwyneth, Venedocia, North-Wales.

Gyffhorn, Gyffhornia, a Town of Germany, in the Lower Saxony, in the Dukedom of Luneburg, under the Duke of Zell; three Miles from Brunswick to the North, and five from Zell to the East; upon the River Aller.

Gyll, Ansoba, a River of Ireland, which falls into the Bay of Gallway in Conaught.

Gyngisch, Genadium, Cenadium, a City of the Upper Hungary, called Chanad by the Hungarians; and Gyngisch by the Germans: it is the Head of a County of the same Name; and a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of Colocza: upon the River Merisch, which passing from the Carpathian Hills quite through Transylvania, and by Lipa, a little lower than this City, falls into the Teyffe, over against Segedin; from which this City stands about three Miles to the East: it was in the hands of the Turks till 1676. but is now in the Possession of the Emperor.

H A.

Habas, that part of Æthiopia, which lies next Egypt.

Habes, Elutherus, a River on the West of Sicily, which falls into the Tyrrhenian Sea, eight Miles from Palermo.

Habaynacht, the great River Indus.

Hackdar, Arsenarium, a Promontory of Africa.

H A

Hadersleben, a City in South Jutland, in the Dukedom of Sleswick towards the Baltick Sea, and the Island of Fionia, which has a very large Haven. It lies between Kolding and Apenrad, about four German Miles from either; the same distance from Fionia to the West, and seven from Flentburg to the North. This City was built by John Duke of Holstein; but is now under the King of Denmark, though often taken and lost by the Swedes, in their Wars with the Danes. Frederick III. was born here March 28. 1609.

Haerlem, Harlemum, the Capital of the Territory of Kenmerlandt in West-Friseland, upon the River [Spara] Puttens Vaert; three Miles from Amsterdam to the West, and four from Aickmar to the South; between the Lake called Haerlem meer, and the Sea. Made a Bishop's See by Pope Paul the IV. under the Archbishop of Utrecht, in 1559. but this See was not long liv'd, the Hollanders revolting soon after from Spain. As this City was one of the first that ejected the Spaniards, so it was the first that felt the heat of their fury: Frederick Son of the Duke de Alva, being sent with an Army in 1573. to reduce it: which proved a long and a bloody Siege, eight Months. This Siege was made the more memorable by a Naval Victory obtained by sixty Spanish Ships, over an hundred Dutch ones, which forced the City to Surrender: as also by the Cruelty the Spaniards used after they got the Place; putting two thousand Persons to the Sword,

Sword, under pretence they came from other Towns, though they had given their Oath to bear Arms no more : and having in the Siege defaced the Sacred Images, *therefore they were put to death, not as Harleimers, but as Sacrilegious Persons.* This was the last of the Actions of the Duke of *Alva* ; being soon after recalled. This City was built (as is supposed) by *Oneslem*, a Noble Man, from whom it had its Name. Others say, by the *Friselanders*, about 506. It is supposed too, that here the *Art of Printing was first invented.* But whoever Founded, or has since improved it, it is now a great, populous, rich, well fortified City, in a healthful Air ; which has about it pleasant Meadows, and an adorning Wood. It was, in the time of *L. Guicciardin*, one of the biggest Cities in *Holland* ; making yearly between ten and twelve thousand Pieces of Cloth ; from which Trade it may be judged to have had its greatest encrease.

Hafern, Sabrina, the Severn.
See *Severn*.

Hag, a Town and County in the Empire, in *Bavaria*.

Hague, Haga Comitis, the pleasantest and greatest Village in Christendom ; seated within one Mile of the *German Ocean* ; between *Leyden* to the North, and the Mouth of the *Maex* to the South ; four *German Miles* from *Rotterdam* to the West, and 7 from *Amsterdam* to the S.W. The usual Residence of the Prince of *Orange*, and of the Council of the *United Provinces* ; in which the Earls of

Holland had heretofore a stately Palace. The *Dutch* call it *Gzaven Dage* ; the *English* the *Hague* ; the *French* *La Haye*. The *Hollanders* would never fortifie it out of Vanity they have to be the Masters of the Noblest Village in Christendom : but they have narrowly escaped the paying dear for this Boast ; the Town having been in danger of being surprized both by the *French* and *Spaniards*. It is made more particularly Remarkable this year, by the Illustrious Congress of the Confederate Princes, and the most August Reception of King *William*. The *Dage* or *Dagh*, in the *German*, signifies an House.

Hagenaw, Hagenoia, Hagena, a City in the Lower *Alsatia*, upon the Rivers [*Matra*] *Moterbrun*, and [*Sorna*] *Sorr*, United : first wall-ed in 1164 by *Frederick Aenobarbus* the Emperor ; who built here an Imperial Palace, and made it a Free and Imperial City. It is now one of the Imperial Villages : and was heretofore under the Protection of the House of *Austria* ; but by the Peace of *Mounster*, it came under the King of *France*. In 1675, it was in vain besieged by the *Austrian* Forces : yet soon after, all its Fortifications were slighted by the *French* ; and thereupon it suffered very much in the last *German War*. This City stands two Miles W. of the *Rhine*, and four from *Strasbourg* to the North : and is now repairing.

Landtvogyes von Hagenaw, or the *Bailiwick of Hagenaw*, is almost included in *Alsatia* : also called the Prefecture of the Ten Imperial Cities ; because there are

so many in it ; viz. *Hagenaw*, *Colmar*, *Schellstrat*, *Wissemburg*, *Landau*, the *Upper Ebenheim*, *Rosheim*, *Munster* in *Gregorienthas*, *Kaisersberg*, and *Turcheim*, with their dependents. *Mulhaus* in *Sundgau*, belonged also once to this *Bailimick*, which is now one of the *Swiss* Cantons. This *Bailiwick* was mortgaged to the Elector *Palatine* by *Sigismund* the Emperor for fifty thousand *Florens*. *Ferdinand* I. paid the Debt, and united it to the Dominions of the House of *Austria*, in 1558. And in 1648. by the Peace of *Munster* it was resigned with all its Dependences to the *French*, who are still possessed of it.

Hailbrun, or *Hailprun*, *Heilbron*, *Alisum*, *fons Salutaris*, *Hailbrunna*, a *German* City in the Circle of *Schwaben*, upon the River *Necker*; in the Confines of the Dukedom of *Wurtemberg*; called by this Name, by reason of the great plenty of Medicinal Springs it has. Made a Free Imperial City by *Frederick* II. in 1240. when it was also first walled : it is still a Free City, and lies two Miles from *Wimsen* to the South, eight from *Spire* to the East. Here is a Stone Bridge over the *Necker*.

Haimburg. See *Hymburg*.

Hainault, *Hannonia*, one of the greatest Provinces in the *Low-Countries*; called by the *French* *Hainaut*; by the *Germans* *Hegenow*; by the *Spaniards* and *Italians*, *Hannonia*; taking its Name from a small River. Heretofore much less, than now; containing only the Eastern part of this Province;

the Western being a distinct Earldom by the name of *Valenciennes*; but this has for some Ages been annexed to *Hainault*, and comprehended in it. This Province has on the East *Brabant*, *Namur*, and *Liege*; on the North the *Imperial Flanders*, or the County of *Alost*; on the West *Flandria Gallica*; and on the South *Picardy*. It is watered by the *Schelde* and the *Haisne*. First it served under its own Counts or Earls. The last Countess of which was dispossessed by force, by *Philip* Duke of *Burgundy*, in 1438. So it became united to the rest of the Provinces: but the greatest part of it is now subject to the *French*; viz. *Valenciennes*, *Maubeuge*, *Landrecies*, *Bouchaine*, *Quefroy*, *Ostervant*, and the Territory between the *Maes* and the *Sambre*: the County of *Monts* being only left to the *Spaniards*, with *Monts*, the Capital of this Province.

Hair, a Desert in *Lybia*, in the Kingdom of *Targa*, on the South side towards *Nigritia*; 100 Miles in length; between the Desarts of *Igni* to the East, and the Kingdom of *Zuenzig* to the West.

Haisne, *Hania*, a very small River in *Hainault*, which gives Name to the whole Province: it ariseth near *Binche* in this Province; and dividing it into two parts, watereth *Monts*. takes in *Trulla*, and at *Conde* falls into the *Schelde*.

Halapia, *Mesopotamia*.

Halar, *Halara*, a City in *Island*, on the North side, which is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Drontheim*: it has no Walls,

Walls, nor any great number of Inhabitants; but stands by the Bay of *Skagafjord*, and is under the King of Denmark, as King of Norway.

Halberstad, *Pheugarum*, *Halberstatum*, is a German City in the Lower Saxony; and a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Mentz*; being substituted in the stead of *Salinstad*, in 819. The Capital also of a Principality, which has its Name from it: it stands upon the River *Hotheim*, seven Miles from *Magdeburg* to the West, and from *Brunswick* to the South. Heretofore an Imperial Free Town; but being exempt, it fell under the Dominion of its own Bishop; till by the Treaty of *Westphalia* or *Munster*, this Bishoprick was changed into a Principality, and given to the Duke of *Brandenburg*. The Bishop of this Diocese embraced the *Augustane* Confession in 1586.

The Principality of *Halberstad*, is a small Territory granted by *Charles* the Great, (who Founded it) to the Bishoprick; but now under the Duke of *Brandenburg*. It is bounded on the North by the Dukedoms of *Magdeburg*, and *Brunswick*; on the South by the Principality of *Anhalt*; and lies from East to West about nine German Miles. The Capital of it is *Halberstad*.

Haltfax, a Corporation in the County of *York*, upon the River *Calder*, seated upon the steep descent of an Hill, and extended from East to West (which of old was called *Horton*.) It is a very populous, rich Town; having in it Eleven

Chappels, whereof two are Parishes; and about 12000 Inhabitants. Placed in a barren Soil: but the Inhabitants have by their Industry in Clothing, and other Manufactures so supplied their Defects, that none are richer or better supplied than they. *Charles* II. and *K. James* II. successively added to the Honor of this Place, when they Created *George Savil* Baron of *Eyland*, Vicount and Marquess of *Halifax*; who is still living.

Halenberg, a part of Mount *Kalenberg*, which begins in the Lower *Austria*, at the *Danube*, and runs to the South as far as the *Drave*, whereof this branch parts *Hungary* from *Stiria* and *Carinthia*.

Halep, or *Haleppo*. See *Aleppo*.

Hali, *Muza*, a City in *Arabia* the *Happy*, upon the *Red Sea*, now called *Gezien*.

Halitz, *Halietz*, a Town in *Poland*, in a Territory of the same Name, upon the River *Niefta* (*Tyra*) in *Red Russia*, which has a strong Castle. Heretofore a City of great Note, and the Capital of *Red Russia*, then a Kingdom; the Prince of which was often called the King of *Halitz*, and not of *Russia*; because this Kingdom was divided into many Dukedoms, the Principal of which was the Duke of *Kjovia*. Pope *Gregory* XI. made this an Archbishop's See: but in 1414. the Archbishoprick was removed to *Lemburg*; from which *Aalitz* stands 16 Polish Miles to the North-East, and 25 from *Caminick* to the West. It is now in a declining State, and inhabited by few.

Hall, *Hala*, *Halla*, a City in the *Upp*

Upper Saxony, in *Misnia*; which though little, is in a good Condition, and under the Jurisdiction of its own Duke. It stands upon the River [*Sala*] *Saalder*, three German Miles from *Mersburg* to the North, ten from *Magdeburg* to the South, and 17 from *Wittenburg* to the South-West. It has near it a Castle, called *Mauriceburg*, which was heretofore the Village of *Dobredor*. In 981. it obtained its Character from *Otho II.* and took its present Name from four Salt Springs which are in it. once a Free and Imperial City, but now exempted; and Subject to its Duke, who is of the Electoral House of Saxony; therefore called the Duke of Saxony of Hall; who besides the adjacent Country, has almost half *Thuringia*, and some Places in the Dukedom of *Magdeburg*.

Schwabische Hall, *Hall en Souabe*, a small Imperial Free City in *Schwaben*, which has been such ever since the Year 1360. It is placed in the midst of steep Rocks and Mountains; and had both its Name and being from those Eleven Salt Springs which rise in it. It is divided by the River [*Cocharus*] *Cochar*, into the Upper and Lower Town, which are joined by a Bridge. This City was often taken and retaken in the great *Swedish* War. It stands in the Dukedom of *Wirtemberg*, of which it was once a part; six German Miles from *Hailbrun* to the East, 19 from *Franckfort* on the *Main*, and 15 from *Spire*: at almost an equal distance from the *Rhine*, the *Maine*, and the *Da-*

nube. Taken by the Marshal *D' Turenne* in 1645.

Hall in Intball, a German Town in *Tyrol*, upon the River *Intball*, from which it has its Name; two Miles from *Innspruck* to the East.

Hall, or *Haut*, a small Town in *Hainault*, in the Confines of *Brabant*; where is a famous Church dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, much frequented on the account of an Image of hers that is admired for doing of Miracles. The Walls were pulled down in 1677. *Justus Lipsius* has wrote a particular Tract of the Miracles of this *Virgo Hallensis*, or Image of the Virgin *Mary* of Hall.

Hall, *Ernolatia*, a Village in the Upper *Austria*, upon the River *Krems*; six German Miles from *Lintz*, [*Lentia*] to the South.

Halland, *Hollandia*, a part of South *Gotthland*; which was heretofore a Province of the Kingdom of *Denmark*; but now under the K. of *Sweden*, ever since 1645. Bounded on the East and North with *Westro-Gothia*; on the West with the *Baltick* Sea; and on the South with *Scania*. The chief Town in it is *Helmstad*. This Province is extended from North to South sixty Miles upon the *Baltick* Sea, but not above fifteen broad; and was once a Dukedom.

Halderstein, a small Seignory in *Switzerland*, near *Coire*.

Halpdown, or *Haledon*, a Town in *Northumberland*, upon the River *Tine*; where *Oswald* King of *Northumberland*, invoking *Jesus Christ*, in 634. overthrew *Edwal* King of the *Britains*, and there-

upon imbraced Christianity ; sending for *Aidan* the Scot to teach him and his People, and calling the place *Heavenfield*. This Field has been since Consecrated to Victory ; the Scots being beaten here by the *English* in 1331. and again in 1402. if *Halydown*, and *Haledon* be the same places, as I suppose they are.

Ham, the same with *Egypt*.

Ham, *Hamum*, a small, but strong City in *Westphalia*, upon the River *Lippe*, in the County of *March*, in the Confines of the Diocese of *Munster* ; five German Miles from *Munster* to the South, and fourteen from *Cologne* to the North-East ; between *Dorsten* to the West, and *Lippestad* to the East. This City is under the Duke of *Brandenburg*, yet a Hanse Town : taken by the *French* in 1673. but now return'd under its former Master.

Ham, a City in *Picardy* in *France*, in *Vermandois*, upon the River *Some* ; four Leagues from *St. Quintin* to the South-West, and sixteen from *Amiens* to the East.

Haman, *Hama*, *Emisa*, *Apamea*, a City of *Syria*, called vulgarly *Hems*. It is an Archbishop's See, under the Patriarch of *Antioch*, upon the River *Orontes*, (now called *Farfar*) between *Arcthusa* to the North, and *Laodicea* to the South ; about 43 Miles from *Damascus* to the North, 80 from *Antioch*, and 30 from *Aleppo*. Our later Maps make *Haman* and *Hemz*, two several places. *Apamea* and *Emisa* are by *Baudrand* made several Cities. *Vid. Hemz*.

Hamay, or *Haimage*, a Town and Monastery in *Flanders*.

Hamburg, *Gambriuii*, *Hamburgum*, *Treva*, is one of the most celebrated Cities and Sea-Ports of *Germany* : seated in the Lower *Saxony*, in the Dukedom of *Holstein*, upon the River *Elbe* : yet an Imperial Free City, not subject to any Prince, and one of the Principal Hanse Towns in *Germany*. Heretofore it was dignified with an Archbishop's See ; but the Chair was removed to *Bremen* in 830. by *Ansgarius* the Bishop, with the Consent of *Lewis* the Emperor. This City is placed in the Territory of *Stormaren* ; eighteen German Miles from the *German Ocean*, which yet Tides up to it ; fifteen from *Bremen* to the North, ten from *Lubeck* to the South, and seven from *Stade* to the East. Very strongly fortified, rich, populous, and in a growing Condition. It has its Name from one *Hammon* a great Man, its Benefactor. *Charles* the Great erected it against the *Danes*, in 809. *Heridagus* was the first, *Ansgarius* the second and last Archbishop of it. Subject to *Albion* Prince of the North-Elbingers in the beginning : afterwards to *Herman Billingen*, Son of *Otto* the First, Duke of the Lower *Saxony* : and to his Son *Bennus* after him, in whom this Line ended. *Adolphus* Count of *Schawenburg*, in 1137. Governed this City and *Holstein*, for *Lotharius* Duke of *Saxony*. *Adolphus* III. granted it many and great Privileges for Money ; which were Confirm'd by *Fredrick Barbarossa* the Emperor. In his absence in the East, *Henry* the Lion ruin'd it ; but *Adolphus* upon his

his return recovered and rebuilt it: he did not long survive, being slain in Battel in 1203. by *Waldemar* Duke of *Sleswick*, Brother of *Canutus* King of *Denmark*. *Canutus* gave this City to *Albertus* Duke of *Orlamund*, who sold his Right: which Sale was Confirmed by *Adolphus* the Third Duke of *Holstein*; and ever since the City has been a Free State; though the Dukes of *Holstein* still pretend a Right and Title to it. *Frederick* II. in 1579. had a Controversie with it, which was ended by the payment of Money. It embraced the *Lutheran* Confession, at the first Publication of it; yet it tolerates the *Calvinists*, and gave shelter to the *English* in the Reign of *Queen Mary*, who in 1554. fled hither. In 1686. the present King of *Denmark* suddenly sat down before it with an Army of thirty thousand Men: but the Winter coming on, and the Neighbor Princes espousing their Cause, and sending them Forces into the City, he was forced to retire: those within, on whom he relied, being discovered, and afterwards Tryed, and Executed. They think themselves obliged hereby to be very jealous of all the motions of that King: to whom they declare their firm Resolutions to maintain, to the uttermost, all their Privileges and Immunities whatsoever. There is hardly in the World a finer City, nor a larger and safer Port than this: it is said to have done Homage to *Christian* III. as Duke of *Holstein*, in 1604.

Hamel, a Town near *Corbie*, upon a River that falls into the *Some* in *Picardy*.

Hamelen, *Hamala*, *Hamelia*, a City of *Germany*, in the Lower *Saxony*, in the Dukedom of *Brunswick*: between *Hildesheim* to the East, and *Paderborne* to the West; upon the (*Visurgis*) *Weser*, which parts this Dukedom from *Westphalia*, and beneath *Bremen* falls into the *German* Ocean. It stands twenty Miles from *Bremen* to the South-East, fourteen from *Brunswick* to the South-West, twenty six from *Hamburg* to the South, and twenty three from *Fuld* to the North. This City belongs to the Bishop of *Hildesheim*, and the Earl of *Lippe*: was heretofore under the Abbat of *Fuld*, before *Albert* Duke of *Brunswick* received it into his Protection, which in time turned from a Protector to a Sovereign Jurisdiction, as is usual. It is now under the Duke of *Brunswick Hamouer*. Near this Place the *Austrians* received a fatal Overthrow from the *Suedes* and *Lunenburghers*, at the Castle of *Ottendorp*, in 1633.

Hamiltown, a Castle in the County of *Cluydsdale*, in *Scotland*, upon the *Cluyd* or *Glotta*, above *Bothwel*; ten *English* Miles from *Glasgow* to the South, and thirty five from *Edenburgh* to the West; which gives the Title of a Duke to one of the best Families in *Scotland*, in whose Possession it is.

Hammeren, *Hammara*, a City of *Norway*, which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Dronheim*; in the Province of *Aggerhuis*, in the Confines of *Dalecarlia*, (a Province of *Sweden*) very small. It stands thirty *Swedish* Miles from *Bergen* to the East, and twenty from *Anslo*, (*Ansloga*) to the North. This Bishoprick is united to that of *Anslo*.

Hampton-Court, a Noble Country House, belonging to the King of *England*, in *Middlesex*, ten Miles from *London* on the *Thames*: built by Cardinal *Woolsey*, in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* who also built *White-Hall*, the common Residence of our Kings ever since.

Hamsa. See *Haman*.

Hanaw, *Hanovia*, a strong Town in *Franconia* in *Germany*, upon the River *Kintz*; which a little lower falls into the *Mayne*; between *Franckfort* to the West, and *Aschaffenburg* to the East; three Miles from either, and ten from *Marpurg* to the South. This City has suffered very much in the late *Swedish* and *German* Wars.

Hani, *Ecbatana*, a great City in the Kingdom of *Persia*, the Capital of the *Medes*; and a Regal City, mentioned by *Pliny*, *Strabo*, and *Ptolemy*. Said to be built by *Arphaxad*; now supposed to be *Tauris*. See *Tauris*.

Hannonia. See *Hainault*.

Hannover, *Hannover*, *Hannovera*, *Hanouer*, a German City in the Dukedom of *Brunswick*, in the Territory of *Calemburg*, upon the River (*Leina*) *Leine*; which

falls into the *Wefer*, beneath *Ferden*, four Miles above *Bremen*; from which last, *Hannover* stands sixteen Miles to the South-West; five from *Hildesheim* to the North-West, and six from *Brunswick* to the West. Once an Imperial and Free City, but afterwards exempted. Its Prince, who is of the House of *Brunswick*, possesseth one half of the Dukedom of *Brunswick*, with the Territory of *Calemburg*, and *Grubenhagen*; and has under him, *Hannover*, *Hamelen*, *Göttingen*, *Newstad*, and *Limbeck*. This City is very well fortified. The present Duke, *John Frederick*, is a *Roman Catholick*, younger Brother to the Duke of *Zell*. But the City of *Hannover*, was one of those which entered the *Smalcaldick* League, as appeareth in *Sleidan*. And therefore I suppose the People are generally of the Reformed Religion.

Hantshire, *Hantonia*, a County in the West of *England*; bounded on the South by the *British* Sea, and the Isle of *Wight*; on the West by *Dorsetshire*; on the North by *Berkshire*; and on the East by *Surry* and *Suffex*. It is a large and a fruitful County: the Capital of it is the City of *Winchester*; besides which it has also *Southampton*, *Portsmouth*, and *Rumsey*, very considerable Towns.

Haoaxe, *Haoaxus*, a River of *Africa*, which springeth out of vast Mountains in the *Abissine* Empire, in the Confines of the Provinces of *Xaoa* and *Ogga*: being augmented with the Streams of *Machi*, it entereth the Kingdom

of *Adel*, (called by the *Portuguese*, *Zeila*; the Capital of which, *Avoa Guvelé*, stands upon this River: it is said to be not much less than the *Nile*; and after a Course of six hundred Miles, to discharge it self into the *Red Sea*; having fertilized the Kingdom of *Adel*, in the same manner, as the other doth that of *Egypt*. See *Ferome Lobo*, a *Portuguese*, who Travelled this Country.

Hapsel, *Hapselia*, a small City in *Livonia*, in the Province of *Estonia*, and the Territory of *wick*; upon a small Bay of the same name, which is part of the *Baltick Sea*. Heretofore a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Riga*: two *Swedish* Miles from *Leal* to the North, and eleven from *Revel* to the West. It is under the King of *Sweden*.

Harberick Salamboria, a Town in *Mesopotamia*.

Harburg, *Harburgum*, a strong, but ill peopled Town in the Dukedom of *Lunenburg*, upon the *Elbe*; two *German* Miles from *Hamburg* to the South, and six from *Lunenburg* to the West. It has a Castle.

Harcourt, a small Town and Castle in *Normandy*, in the Territory of *Eureux*; scarce five Miles from thence to the West, and two from *Belmont* to the North. *Philip VI.* in the year 1338, erected it into an Earldom, which was bestowed upon the Princes of *Lorain*; some of whose Family have of late times been famous Commanders in War.

Harda, *Artiscus*, a River of *Thrace*.

Harderwick, *Hardebones*, *Harderwick*, a small City in *Guelderland*, under the United Provinces, in the County of *Veleuwe*; which is a *Hanse Town*, and an University, opened here in 1649. It stands upon the Shoar of the *Zuider Sea*, from which it has received great damage; but greater from the *French*, who taking it in 1672, dismantled, and left it in 1673. It lies seven Leagues from *Utrecht* to the South-East, and six from *Deventer* to the West. First walled with a Brick Wall in 1229.

Hardes Walt, *Hartzwald*, *Me-libocum*, a Mountain in *Thuringia*: and a Wood, or Forest, called *Sylva Hercules*; by *Ptolemy*, *Sylva Semana*; by *Cæsar*, *Sylva Bacenis*. It lies in the South Part of the Dukedom of *Brunswick*, in the Territory of *Grubenbagen*; between *Halberstad* to the East, and *Goslar* to the West: the top of the Mountain is called by the Inhabitants *Blokes-barch*, between *Osternwick*, and *Werningerod*, two Towns in these parts. The Forest covers the Mountain above mentioned, lies between the *Elbe* and *Saal* to the East, and the *Weser* to the West. *Mercator* by a mistake took it for a part of the *Hercinian* Forest; and placed it between *Thuringia* and *Bohemia*.

Harsleur, a Castle in the *Pais de Caux* in *Normandy* in *France*; upon the North Side of the Outlet of the *Seyne*; within one Mile of *Havre de Grace*, and three of *Honfleur* to the North. Belieged in 1416, by the *French*; defended by the *English*, who frustrated their

Designs ; and in a Sea Fight near this place defeated both the *French* and *Genoese* Fleets. Soon after which followed the taking of *Caen*, *Falais*, *Conquest*, and *Roan* it self, by the Victorious *English*.

Hartford, See *Hertford*.

Harlingen, *Harlinga*, a City in the United Provinces in *West-Friesland* ; the next to *Leuwarden* in order and greatness ; strong and hard to be taken, because the adjacent Country may be drowned. It has a very large Haven on the *Zuider* Sea ; and stands in the Territory of *Westergoe*, three Leagues from *Leuwarden* to the West.

Harrie, or *Harnland*, *Harria*, a Province of *Livonia*, upon the Bay of *Finland*, in the Province of *Esthon* : the Capital of which is *Revel*, which with this Province is under the Crown of *Sweden*.

Harfan, a Mountain in the Lower *Hungary*, four German Miles from the *Drave* to the North, and the same distance from *Mohatz* to the West, near which the Dukes of *Lorain*, and *Bavaria*, defeated an Army of an hundred thousand *Turks*, August 12, 1687. See *Mohatz*.

Hartfordshire. See *Hertfordshire*.

Hartlandpoint, *Herculis Promontorium*, a famous Cape in the Western Part, and Northern Shoar of the County of *Devonshire*, near the Confines of *Cornwal* ; which shoots a great way into the *Irish* Sea, and makes a safe Bay for the Riding of Ships.

Hartzerode, *Hartzeroda*, a Castle

in the Upper *Saxony*, in the Principality of *Anbault*, upon the River *Selka* ; twelve Miles from *Northausen* to the South-East : where was the Seat or Residence of one of the five Princes of *Anbault*.

Harwich, *Harvicum*, a Town in *Essex*, at the Mouth of the *Stour*, which has a Large, Safe, and Noble Sea Port ; made famous of old by a Naval Victory, here obtained against the *Danes* by the *English*, in 884. This Town is not great (saith Mr. *Cambden*.) but well peopled ; strong both by Art and Nature, (being almost surrounded by the Sea ;) and much improved by the Care and Charges of Queen *Elizabeth* ; only it wants fresh Water. It is also a Corporation, and sends two Burgesses to the Parliament.

Hasbaigne, *Hasbainensis Pagus*, called by the Inhabitants *Haspengow*, is a Territory in the Bishoprick of *Leige* ; extended between *Brabant*, the *Maeze*, and the City of *Liege*. The Capital of which is *S. Tryen* ; it reached of old as far as *Louvaine*, or *Loeven*, and is frequently mentioned in ancient History.

Hasbat, *Hasbata*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Fez* in *Barbary* : bounded on the North by the Streights of *Gibraltar* ; on the West by the *Atlantick* Ocean ; by the *Mediterranean* Sea, and the Province of *Afgaria* to the East : the principal place of which was *Tangier*, now ruined by the *English*. See *Tangier*.

Hafcora, or *Efcura*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Morocco*; having *Duccala* to the North, *Morocco* to the South, and *Tedessa* to the East: the principal Town of which is *Elmadma*.

Hafenburgh, *Didatrium*, a Town in the County of *Burgundy*.

Haffia, *Hessen*, called by the French *Hesse*, is a Province of *Germany*; honored with the Title of a *Landgrave* or *Marquisate*, which is a Provincial Earldom. It lies in the Higher Circle of the *Rhine*; between *Westphalia* to the North; *Westerwalde*, and *Weteraw* to the West; *Franconia* to the South; *Thuringe*, and the Dukedom of *Brunswick* to the East. The chief Cities and Towns in it are *Cassel*, *Hirschfeldt*, *Marpurgh*, *Smalkalden*, and *Ziegenheim*. Princes of its own have possessed it ever since 1263. It is fruitful in Corn, Pasturage, Woods, Mines, and Game. This Country took its Name from the *Hessi*, who Conquering the *Chatti*, its old Inhabitants, changed the old Name. From East to West it extends it self thirty three German Miles, in length from North to South twenty three. Converted to the Christian Faith by *Winifrid*, or *Boniface*, an *English* Saxon, about 730.

Hafnon, a Monastery in *Artois*.

Hafpaam, *Hafpabamum*, *Aspabamum*, or *Hispabam*, the Royal City of the Kingdom of *Persia*, in the Province of *Hierach*; where the *Sophy* or King of *Persia* Resides. Very great, rich, populous, and daily growing greater. The King

has here a most Magnificent Palace: there belong to it three very large Suburbs. Some think the ancient Name was *Hecatompylon*; others, *Aspa*. The Kings of *Persia* have Resided here near an hundred years: and that is it that hath given it this great Increase. It stands upon the River *Zenderoud*, or *Zenderu*; which ariseth from the Mountain of *Dimavend*, and divides this City into two parts; and about five Miles beneath, is swallowed up by the Sands. It lies seventy German Miles from *Casbin* to the South; eighty from *Ormus* to the North, and a little more from *Bagdat* to the East. Seated in a Plain, surrounded on all sides, at the distance of about three or four Leagues, with an high Mountain; which lies about it like an Amphitheatre. In Long. 86. 40. Lat. 32. 26. The Province of *Hierach*, in which it stands, was the ancient *Parthia*. This City with the Suburbs, is about eight German Miles in compass; and has twelve Gates: whereof there are but nine constantly open; it has about eighteen thousand Houses, and five hundred thousand Inhabitants. The Walls and Bastions are of Brick; but ill built, ill kept, and out of repair; so that they are of no use, to secure the City. Upon the River there is a lovely Stone Bridge. This City was taken and destroyed twice by *Tamerlane*; and about 1450, suffered much from one of its own Princes. The Mosques, the *Bazar*, (or Market Place,) the Baths, great Mens Houses and Gardens, are the

great Ornaments of it. Some of the great Houses with their Gardens, take up twenty Acres of Ground: these Gardens they adorn with Fountains, Flowers, fine Walks, and delicate Rows of Trees, both for Shades and Fruits. So that the far greatest part of this vast City is taken up by Gardens; and not peopled like ours. I have taken this short Account out of *Olearius*, (who in 1637, was in this City;) and *Thevenot*, who Travelled this Kingdom since.

Hasbengow. See *Hasbaigne*.

Hassio Porto, *Heraclea*, a Town in the Lesser Asia in *Caria*; between *Miletum*, and the Mouth of the *Meander*, (now *Madre*;) thirty Miles from *Ephesus* to the South

Hastings, *Othona*, the first of the *Cinque Ports*, in the County of *Suffex*; consisting of two Streets, extended in length from North to South; having in each of them a Parish Church: seated between a high Clift to the Seaward, and an Hill to the Land, upon a small Brook on the South Side of it; five Miles West of *Winchelsey*, and near the Eastern Borders of this County. It hath had a great Castle upon the Hill which commanded it; but this is now ruined, and instead of it stands a Light-House to guide the Sea-men. This and the other *Cinque Ports*, its Members, was to send the King twenty one Ships: each of which to have twenty one tall Men in it; who were bound to appear upon forty Days Summons, and to serve fif-

teen Days at their own Charge: but if the King desired them longer, he was to pay to the Master and Constable six pence the Day, and to each Mariner three pence. The Harbor here was made by a Pere of Timber; which being destroyed by the raging Seas in 1578, *Queen Elizabeth* granted a Contribution for the Repairing of it: but the Money was misimployed, and the Work neglected; so that the Trade and Fishery of this place is since that time much decayed. The Honorable *Theophilus Hastings*, Earl of *Huntingdon*, is Baron of *Hastings*. This Title being given to Sir *William Hastings*, his Predecessor, by *Edward the Fourth*, in the second year of his Reign.

Havage. See *Meroë*.

La Havana, a famous Sea-Port in the Isle of *Cuba*, in the Bay of *Mexico*, in the *West-Indies*; very great, and fortified to the utmost that Art or Expence can arise to: seated at the North End of the Island, over against the Cape of *Florida*: being the Harbor to which all the Fleets from *Spain* direct their Course. Here they unlade their *European* Merchandises; here they take in the Plate, and other Riches of the *Spanish West-Indies*, in order to their Transportation into *Europe*: so that it is one of the most frequented Ports in the *West-Indies*. Whilst all this Wealth passeth and repasseth through it, much of it must stick: so that it is become very rich and populous. The *Spaniards* have built a strong Castle, and settled here

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here a Governor, and a good Garrison of *Spaniards*. Yet notwithstanding all this Care and Charge, the *Buccaneers* a few years since, with a small number of Ships under *Spanish* Colors, surprized and plundered this place; and made the Inhabitants pay a vast Ransom to preserve it from being burnt. It lies in *Long. 292. 10. Lat. 20. co.*

Havaspænde, Dacia Alpestris.

Havelburgh, Havelburgum, a small City in the Circle of the Lower Saxony, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Maegdeburgh*: it stands in the *Prignitz*, a Territory in the Marquisate of *Brandenburgh*, upon the River *Havel*, which one Mile lower falls into the *Elbe*; ten Miles from *Maegdeburgh* to the North, and twelve from *Berlin* to the West. The Bishops of this Diocess have embraced the *Augustane* Confession ever since 1556.

Havessen, Cimmeriorum Populi, a Province in *Georgia*, upon the *Caspian* Sea, as *Ortelius* conjectures from the Description of *Haison* the *Armenian*. But not being called by this Name by our later Travellers, it can be no further described here.

Havre de Grace, Portus Gratiae, a strong Sea-Port Town in *Normandy* in *France*, which has a well fortified Castle, and an excellent Haven. Seated at the Mouth of the *Seyne*, in the *Pais de Caux*; eighteen Leagues beneath *Roan* to the West, fifteen from *Caudebec*, and almost twenty from *Dieppe* to the South; upon the Shoars of

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the *British* Seas, over against *Shorham* in *Suffex*. This Town was in 1563. put into the Hands of *Queen Elizabeth*, by the Protestants of *France*, (then engaged in War against their King,) as a Cautionary Place: a Peace was soon after concluded, without any regard taken of that Princess, or her Interest, by those she succored. And not contented with this, both Parties joyning against the *English*, besieged the Town; which being surrounded with Enemies without, and wasted by the Plague within, was forced in a short time to surrender to the *French*.

Haute-Riue, Alta-Ripa, a Town in *Languedoc*, upon the River *Aurieuze* [*Alburacis*;] which ariseth in *de Foix*, from the *Pyrenean* Hills; and falls into the *Garonne*, four Miles from *Toulouse* to the South.

Haux, Halla. See *Hall* in *Hainault*.

La Haye, Haga Com. See *Hague*.

Haye du Routol, Haga Brotoma, a Village in the Forest of *Routal* in *France*.

La Haye en Touraine, Haga Turonica, a Town in *Touraine*, upon the River [*Crausna*] *Creuse*; ten Leagues from *Tours* to the South, in the Confines of *Poitou*; three Miles from *Noyers* to the East; where the *Creuse* falls into the *Vienne*. This Town gave Birth to *des Cartes*, the famous modern Philosopher, who died at *Stockholm* in *Sweden*, in 1650.

Hayne. See *Haisne*.

Haynburgh, by corruption *Hamburg*, *Comagenum*, a small Town in

in the Lower *Austria*, on the Confines of *Hungary*, upon the *Danube*; 6 German Miles from *Vienna* to the East, and 3 from *Presburg* West: near which are the Mountains of *Kaunberg*, called heretofore *Comagenus Mons*. This Town is remarkable for nothing but its antiquity, having been a Roman Town.

Hecla, a burning Mountain in *Iceland*.

Hegow, *Hegovia*, a small Territory in the Circle of *Schwaben*; between the Lake of *Zell*, or the *Zeller* Sea to the East; and *Schwartzwaldt*, or the *Black Wood* to the West: not above 6 German Miles in length. In part under the House of *Austria*, and in part under the Duke of *Brandenburg*.

Heidelburgh, *Edelberga*, *Budoris*, *Heidelberga*. *The chief City of the Palatinate of the *Rhine*; seated in a Plain at the Foot of an Hill upon the River *Necker*, which is covered here with a wooden Bridge. This is a great, well peopled place; and the usual Residence of the Elector Palatine, who has here a noble and magnificent Castle, built upon an Hill. It stands 3 Miles from *Spires* to the North-East, 10 from *Frankfort* upon the *Main* to the South, and 20 from *Ulm* to the North-West. Said to be a Fee of the Bishoprick of *Worms*; and that it was granted to *Lewis* Count Palatine, in 1225. by *Henry* Bishop of *Worms*. *Robert* Count Palatine, afterwards Emperor in 1392. (as *Marquardus Freherus* faith) much enlarged it; and joyned

the Village of *Berghimb* to it, as a Suburb. *Rupertus* Count Palatine, in 1346. opened here an University, and endowed it with great Privileges. In 1622. this City was taken by the *Spaniards*, and Plundered: and the Noble Library, which the Princes Palatine had Collected, was sent to *Rome*. In the long *Swedish* War, it was taken, and retaken several times; till at last in 1649. by the Treaty of *Munster*, it was restored to its former Master. In 1688. *Octob. 25*. both the City and Castle were surrendered to the *French*. This City is supposed to be the *Budoris* of *Ptolemy*; and was in ancient times the Seat of the *Vangiones*.

Heiden, *Heida*, a Town in *Holstein*.

Heidenheim, *Ara Flavia*, a Town in *Schwaben*.

Heila, *Hela*, a Town in *Prussia Polonica*, upon the Bay of *Pautzkerwick*, almost encompassed by the *Baltick* Sea: it stands 4 German Miles from *Dantzick* to the North: burnt in 1572. by an accidental Fire; but since rebuilt.

Heilichlandt, *Astania*, *Saxorum insula*, a small Island belonging to the Duke of *Holstein*; 6 Miles from the Shoars of *Dithmarsh* to the West. Heretofore 4 German Miles in compass: but in 800. a great part of it perished by a Tempest; and in 1300. another part of what was left before, was swallowed up by the Ocean, which in its rage sometimes casts away Islands like common Vessels. It consists now but of one single Parish.

Heilsberg, a Town in the *Regal Prussia*, which has a Castle: seated in the Territory of *Ermelandt*, or *Warmerland*: the Bishop of which Province resides in it: 8 German Miles from *Regensperg* to the South. Built in 1240.

Heis, *Hericus*, *Hrue*, an Island on the Coast of *Poitou*, near the Confines of *Bretagne*.

The Island of *S. Helen*, is seated in the *Atlantick Ocean*, in 16 deg. of Southern Lat. Discovered by *Joannes de Nova*, a Portuguese, in 1502. on *S. Helens* day: it is 13 Miles in Compass; and lies at a vast distance from all other Lands, between *Africa* to the East, and *Brasil* to the West; nearer the former. It is Mountainous, but fruitful, and abounds with what is useful to the life of Man, except Wheat. It has 4 Valleys, and as many Springs towards its North end. For a long time it lay open to the benefit of all Mankind; but about twenty years since, the *English* settled a Colony here, which is become exceeding numerous.

Helicon, *Helicon*, a Mountain in *Beotia*, (now called *Stramuntia*) near *Parnassus*, if not a part of it: Sacred to the *Muses* of old, and much Celebrated by the Greek and Latin Poets. In it was the sepulchre of *Orpheus*; the Fountains of *Hippocrene*, and *Aganippe*: near it were the Cities of *Boeotia*, *Ascrea* and *Nissa*, now *Agaya*. There was also a River of Sicily so called, which is now the *Olivero* on the North side of that Island: and another in *Macedonia*, now the *Faribo*.

Helmechmenich, *Gedrosia*. See *Send*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Persia*.

Helmstad, *Helmestadium*, *Hemoplis*, a small and inconsiderable Town in *Germany*, under the Duke of *Brunswick Wolfenbuttel*, ever since 1490. having before that been Subjects to its Abbat. It stands in the Confines of the Dukedom of *Brunswick*; between *Brunswick* to the West, and *Magdeburg* to the East; upon the River *Aller*: 6 German Miles from *Wolfenbuttel* to the East, 11 from *Hildesheim* to the North-East, and 5 from *Halberstad* to the North. *Julius* Duke of *Brunswick* opened here an University in 1576. which from him is called *Academia Julia*.

Helmstad, a strong Sea-Port Town in the Province of *Halalandt*, on the *Baltick* Sea, towards the Borders of *Scania*; which by a Treaty in 1645. was yielded to the *Swedes*.

Helmont, *Helmontium*, a Town of *Brabant*, which has a very ancient Castle; and is the Capital of *Kemperland* under the *United Provinces*: it lies in the middle between *Boschleduc* to the West, and *Roermond* to the East; 6 Miles from the latter, and 6 from *Nimeguen* to the South.

Helsingford, *Helsingfordia*, a small City of *Nyland*, (a part of *Finland*;) upon the Shoars of the Bay of *Finland*; where it receives the River *Wanda*, over against *Revel*, in Long. 43. 45. Lat. 60. 10.

Helsinglandt, *Helsinga*, a Province of *Sweden*; between *Dalcarli*

carl to the West, *Fempland* and *Midlepad* to the North; and the *Baltick* Sea to the East: the principal Town of which is *Hads-wickwait*.

Hemia, Amisus, a City of *Paphlagonia*, in the Lesser *Asia*; called *Amid*, and *Hemid* by the *Turks*; and *Simiso* by the *Greeks*: it is an Archbishop's See, built on the Shoars of the *Euxine*, 100 Miles from *Sinepe* to the East; upon the Outlet of the River *Casalmach*; which comes from *Amasia*, 20 German Miles South of *Hemid*, or *Simiso*, as it is called in the Maps.

Hemid, or *Cara-Hemid, Amida*, a City of *Mesopotamia*, which now gives name to that Country, it being the Capital of it, and is called *Diarbeck* from this City. It is a great and populous City, the Seat of a *Turkish* Governour, and of a Christian Archbishop. It stands from *Arziri*, a City of the Lesser *Armenia* to the South-East, 120 Miles; from *Aleppo* to the East, 60. See *Caraemit*. Long. 78. 15. Lat. 39. 30.

Hemz, Emisa, Emessa, a City of *Syria*, called *Haman* by the *Turks*, *Chemps* by *Postellus*; which is an Archbishop's See, under the Patriarch of *Antioch*, upon the River *Orontes*, (which passeth by *Antioch*.) 43 Miles from *Damascus* to the North, 80 from *Antioch* to the East, and about 60 from *Palmyria* to the West. It is a pretty Town, walled with black and white Stone half a Pike high: it had formerly a Dike, now filled with Rubbish: it has 25 Towers, 6 Gates, and 5 Churches. The chief Church was

built by *S. Helen*; and was in the Hands of the Christians, till about 160 years ago: on the South it has a Castle, not taken from the Christians without much bloodshed, and therefore left to be ruined. See *M. Thevenot*. pag. 1. pag. 223. and *Haman*.

Hensterberg, Cetius, a Mountain of *Austria*; which begins in the Lower *Austria*, at the *Danube*, 3 Miles from *Vienna* to the West; and running South through *Stiria* and *Carinthia*, ends at the *Drave*; being called in different Countries by various names.

Hennebont, Hannebon, Hannebontum, an antient Town upon the River *Blaver*, (which falls into the Sea near *Port Louis*) in the South of *Bretagne* in France: 2 Leagues from the Shoars of the Sea and 3 from the said Port; 32 Miles from *Rennes* to the South West and 10 from *Vennes* to the North West. Heretofore very strongly fortified, but now neglected.

Herbauges, Herbadilia, an old ruined City not far from *Nantes* in the Confines of *Bretagne* and *Poitou*; mentioned in the Lives of the Saints.

Heppen, Apianum, a Castle in the Bishoprick of *Trent*.

Herac, Petra, a City of *Arabia Deserta*, called *Rabath* in the Scriptures: it was in the latter times an Archbishop's See, under the Patriarch of *Jerusalem*, having been under the Patriarch of *Antiochia*. It stands in the Confines of *Palestine*, upon the Brook *Hereth*, Long. 66. 45. Lat. 30. 20.

Heracatian, the same with *Herac*.

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Herachia, Heratia, a small Island in the Archipelago, East of Scio; and not far from *Heraclea* in Thrace.

Heracelia, Heraclea, a City in Thrace, called *Perinthus* by Ptolemy; and before, *Mygdouia*; now frequently *Araclea*. It is an Archbishop's See, under the Patriarch of Constantinople; at the first its Superior, and the Metropolis of Thrace it self; so that the Bishop of *Byzantium*, was a Suffragan to the Bishop of *Heraclea*. *Severus* the Emperor finding the City of *Byzantium*, (now *Constantinople*), in the Hands of *Pescennius Niger* his Rival, in 194. besieged it; and having taken it after a Siege of 3 years, dismantled, burnt and ruined it; and gave all its Lands to the City of *Heraclea*, which from henceforth was advanced above *Byzantium*; and continued so till Constantine built *Constantinople*, in the beginning of the IV. Century. The Bishop of *Heraclea* became by this means Superior to the Bishop of *Byzantium*. But *Heraclea* is now in a decaying condition, thus described by Mr. *Wheeler*. *This Town hath a good Harbour; whose Mouth lieth East of it running about 50, that it maketh a Peninsula. The Town lieth in the Neck of this; having the Sea on one side, and the Port on the other. Which Port is 5 Miles in circumference. There appeared great plenty of Marble Antiquities, broken and scattered about the unregarding Turks. Amongst the rest, I found one Inscription Dedicated to Severus*

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*their great Benefactor. A poor place it is, but an Archbishop's See for all that; and the Cathedral one of the best now standing in Turkey: in it Sir Edward Guitts one of the Embassadors of England lies buried; who died here before his return; upon whose Tomb is a Greek Inscription. This City lies 52 Miles from Constantinople to the West, and 70 from Gallipoli to the North-West. Heretofore a great many other Cities in Greece, Asia, Egypt, and Italy, have born the name of *Heraclea*; but they are all ruined or changed into such distant names, as that this place belongs not now to them.*

Herbipoli, Herbipolis. See *Wurtzburg*, a City of *Franconia* in Germany.

Herborne, Herborna, a small Town in *Westervalt*; in the County of *Dillemburgh*; which is an University, or rather has a College Founded in it, by *John* Count of *Dillemburgh* in 1585. It stands 4 German Miles from *Marpurg* to the West, and 3 from *Gissen*, or *Gieslen*.

Herck, Archa, a Town or Castle in the Bishoprick of *Leige*, in the Confines of *Brabant*; in the middle between *Maestricht* to the East, and *Lovain* to the West. There is also a River called the *Herck*; which flowing by *Tongren* or *Tongres*, and this Castle of *Herck*, falls into the *Demer* [*Demera*] one Mile above *Bardieft*.

Hercklens, Hercules Castra, a Town of *Guelderland*.

Hereford,

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Hereford, *Herefordia*, *Ariconium*, a City and Bishoprick under the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, upon the River *Wye*, on the Borders of South *Wales*, beyond the *Severn*; which grew up out of the ruins of *Ariconium*, an old Roman Town not far from it: *Cambden* saith of old it was called *Fernle-ga*, or the *Forest*. *S. Etbelbert* King of the *East Angles*, was slain here by *Offa* King of the *Mercians*: who invited him to his Court to Marry his Daughter; and by the malicious instigation of *Quenred* his Queen, did this base act about 749: after which, the *East Angles* continued under the *Mercians* 77 years. The Prince being esteemed a Martyr, there was a Church built to his honor, and a Bishoprick established in it. In 1055. it was burnt by the *Welsh*; but soon after rebuilt and fortified: yet it was very small at the time of the Conquest, not having above 100 Men within and without. The *Normans* built here a very strong Castle, (now ruined,) and walled the City. *Reinelm* the Bishop built part of the present Cathedral, in the Reign of *Henry I.* whose Successors built the rest, and the Close. Its Long. is 20. 24. Lat. 52. 06. The first Bishop was *Putta*, placed here in 680. *Reinelm* the XXX. in Order, succeeded in 1107. and sat 8 years. The present *Dr. Herbert Crofts*, is the LXXIX. Bishop, and was Consecrated in 1661.

Herefordshire, *Silures*, by the *Welsh* called *Erinuck*, is of an Oval form. Bounded on the East with

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Worcestershire, and **Glostershire**; on the South with *Monmouthshire*; on the West with *Radnorshire*, and *Brecknock*; and on the North with *Shropshire*. It is a pleasant fruitful County, abounding with all things necessary for the life of Man: they have a Proverb, that as to the three *W's* that is, *Wheat*, *Wool*, and *Water*, it is equal to any County in England. The *Wye*, *Lug*, and *Munow*, after they have fertilized the various parts of this County, meet below *Monmouth*; and pass in one Channel into the *Severn* near *Chepstow*. *William Fitz-Osborn* was Created Earl of *Hereford* by *William the Conqueror*, in the first year of his Reign, Anno Christi 1066. *Henry de Bohun* (descended from the former Earls, in 1199.) his Posterity in seven Descents enjoyed it till 1371. *Henry of Bullingbrook* succeeded (as Duke of *Hereford*) in the Right of *Mary* his Wife Daughter of *Humsfrey de Bohun* the last Earl of that Family, in 1398. In 1547. *Walter d' Eureux*, descended from the *Bouchiers* and *Bohuns*, was Created Viscount of this County. *Leicester d' Eureux* the present Possessor, is the eighth in this Line; and a *Minor*.

Heren, *Carrhae*, a City in *Mesopotamia*, called *Heren*, or *Harran* by the *Turks*: it was a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Edeffa* at first; but afterwards it became the Metropolis it self seated in the Province of *Diasbeck*, near the River *Chabor*; 40 Miles from *Edeffa*, 60 from the *Euphrates* to the East. The *Tur-*

tars under *Tamberlane* treated this City with great cruelty: since that, it has been in a declining condition, and now not much inhabited. It is mentioned several times in the Holy Scriptures upon the account of *Abraham's* Sojourning, and burying his Father *Terah* here, before he went into the Land of *Canaan*, (*Gen. xi. 31. Acts vii. 4.*) in which last place it is called *Charan* in *Mesopotamia*. And by *Pliny*, and *Ptolemy*, *Carrhae*. Its Long. is 73. 20. Lat. 36. 10.

Heri, Aria, a Province in *Persia*, in *Asia*; more commonly called *Hera* or *Herat*; it has a City and a River of the same Name. This River, in the later Maps called *Pulimoiion*, riseth out of the Mountains of *Cassubi*; and washing the Walls of this City on all sides (it standing in an Island) falls into the Lake of *Burgian*. The City is called *Ser-heri*; in Long. 60. 13. and Lat. 36. 20. Ninety German Miles West of *Candabar*. 20 South-East of the *Caspian*. The Roses of this Province are thought the best in the World. The Province of *Heri* is a part of that of *Chorasán*; which is one of the most rich, fertile, and populous Provinces in all *Persia*. In the City of *Heri* are made the best *Persian* tapestries: on which and other accounts it is much frequented by the *Indians*, who must pass through it in their way to *Persia*. See *Olearius* his Travels.

Herit, Adramitæ, a Province in *Arabia* the Happy.

Herma or *Erma*, a City of *Garmatia*, called *Germa*, or *Therma*,

by the ancient *Geographers*; and now sometimes *Germafte*. It stands in the Confines of *Bithynia* and *Phrygia*; upon the River [*Sagarium*] *Sacrio*; where it falls into the *Casilirnach*, which falls into the *Euxine* Sea at *Cagani*, 21 German Miles East of *Scutari*. This City is placed 36 German Miles East of *Bursia*. Now an Archbishops See. Long. 60. 10. Lat. 42. 25.

Hermanstad, Cibinium, a City in *Transylvania*, commonly by the Inhabitants called *Seben* and *Zeben*; by the Germans *Hermanstad*. The Capital of that Dukedom; the Seat of the Prince: a great, populous, strong, well built City; seated in a Plain upon the River [*Cibinum*] *Cibin*, which a little lower falls into the *Aluta*. The Inhabitants are *Saxons*: it stands 15 Miles from *Clausenburg* to the East, and 8 from *Alba Julia*. A Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Colocza*; though there is now no Bishop of it. The late Duke of *Lorrain*, of famous memory, in *November*, 1687. put into this place a Garrison of 3000 *Imperialists*, by the agreement of Prince *Abasfi*, (then Prince of *Transylvania*.) to enjoy the same for their Winter Quarters.

Hermanstein, a Castle in the Bishoprick of *Trier* in *Germany*.

Hermanville, a place near *Calais* in *France*.

Herndall, Herndalia, a part of *Norway* on this side the Mountains of *Norway*; by the Province of *Femlandt*; on which depends *Nomedale, Hellelandt, Frostein, In-*
der,

der, Heroa, and some others; which together with it were yielded to the *Swedes* in 1645.

Heron, Heropolis, a City of *Egypt*, near the bottom of the *Red Sea*; 90 Miles from *Damiata* to the South-East, about 35 *English* Miles from *Sues* to the West, and 60 from the next Shoar of the *Mediterranean* to the South. Mentioned by *Pliny* and *Ptolemy*. Its Long. 63. 30. Lat. 29. 50.

Hertford, Durocbriva, a Town in a County of the same name, in the South of *England*; upon the River *Lea* or *Ligea*, as the *Saxons* called it, which runs through it: In 607. here was a Synod. Now (saith *Mr. Camden*) it is not very populous; yet for its Antiquity it deserves regard. It has given name to this County, and is reputed the Shire Town. It has a Castle built (as some think) by *Edward* the Elder; enlarged by the Family *De Clare*, to whom it belonged as Earls of *Hertford*, in the times of *Hen. II.* and King *Stephen*. Afterwards it belonged to the Crown: *Edw. III.* granted it to *John* of *Gaunt* his Son, then Earl of *Richmond*, and after Duke of *Lancaster*.

Hertfordshire, Herfordia Comitatus, Cartiuechlani, hath on the North *Cambridgeshire*; on the West *Bedfordshire*, and *Buckinghamshire*; on the South *Middlesex*, and on the East *Essex*: it is very fruitful as to Corn and Pasture; has plenty of Woods, and Groves; and for great Towns and Rivers, it may vie with most Counties in *England*, considering its bigness. This County had first for

Earls or Marquesses, the Family *De Clare*; who for seven Descents between 1139. and 1314. enjoyed this Title. Being extinguished, *Henry VIII.* in 1537. Created *Edward Seymour* Viscount *Beauchamp*, Earl of *Hertford*; who afterward in 1551. was made Duke of *Somerset*, being the *XIV.* Earl, and *VII.* of his Family, who hath born this amongst other Titles of Honour.

Hertogenrasiad, Rodia Duck, a Town in *Holland*.

Hertzogthumb, in the *High Dutch* signifies a Dukedom, and is frequently used by them. So *Hertzogthumb Bremen*, is the Dukedom of *Bremen*. *Hertzogthum Ferden*, is the Dukedom of *Ferden*.

Hervorden, Hervordia, a City in *Westphalia*, in the County of *Ravensberg*; once an Imperial and Free City, Governed by its own Magistrates: but in 1647. taken by the Duke of *Brandenburg*, as Count of *Ravensberg*, of which this was pretended to be a Member. In 1673. it was retaken by the *French*, and soon after deserted, and restored to that Duke. It stands 10 German Miles from *Munster* to the East, 5 from *Minden*. There is in it a Nunnery, the Abbess of which is a Princess of the Empire.

Herzegovina, Arcegovina, Chelmia, Zachulmia, Ducatus S. Sabae a Province in *Servia*; called by the *Turks* *Caratze-dag-ili*, that is, the *Black Wood*; by the Inhabitants *Herzegovina*; by the *French* *Duché de Saint Saba*. It is the upper part of the Kingdom of *Bosnia*; lying upon *Dalmatia* toward

the West and South : the principal Town in it is *Saba*. This was heretofore under Dukes of its own, of the Family of *Cossa* in *Venice*.

Hesdin, *Hedena*, a fortified Town in the borders of *Artois* ; upon the River *Chanche* [*Quantia*,] which falls into the *British* Sea below *Scaple* to the North. Built by the *Spaniards* in 1554. in the place where the Village of *Mesnil* formerly stood, as a Fort against the *French* ; who have several times since taken it ; till in 1659. by the *Pyrenean* Treaty it was yielded to them. It is seated in a Morass 8 Miles from *Abbevil* to the North.

Heserwaldt, a Forest in the Dukedom of *Cleves*.

Hessen. See *Hassia*.

Hessi, the People of *Hessen*, or *Hassia* ; which drove out the *Chatti*, and possessed their Land.

Hefzgang, the Cataracts of the *Danube* in *Austria*, beneath *Lentz*.

Hethy, *Oceus*, one of the Isles of *Orkney* ; called also *Hoy*.

Hetland, the same with *Shetland*, another of those Isles.

Heu, *Isis*, the same with *Affin*, a small River in *Ross*, in the North-West part of *Scotland*.

Hexamili, *Isthmus Corinthiacus*, that Neck of Land which joins the *Morea* to the rest of *Greece* ; called thus, because it is six Miles over. This Passage has been attempted to be cut through to make the *Morea* an Island, by *Demetrius*, *Julius Caesar*, *Caligula*, *Nero* ; and after, by *Herodes Atticus*, a private Person. These all failing, it was walled against the *Turks* by a *Græcian* Emperor in 1413.

By the *Venetians* in 1224. *Amharath* II. threw down this Wall in 1463. *Mahomet* II. in 1465. intirely ruined it, though the *Venetians* had spared neither labour nor charge, to fortifie and strengthen it ; making to the Wall one hundred and thirty six Towers, and three Castles. In 1687. the *Venetians* cast out the *Turks* again, and are possessed of it. See *Morea*.

Hexam, a Town in *Northumberland*, upon the River *Tyne* ; 14 Miles from *Newcastle* to the West ; which claimed the Privilege of being a County Palatine.

Heyssant, an Island upon the Coast of *Bretagne* in *France*.

Hichan, the same with *Chios*, an Island in the *Mediterranean*.

Hidro, a Mountain in *Otranto* in *Italy*.

Hielmeer, a Lake in *Sweden*, between the Provinces of *Suderman*, and *Neritia*.

L. Hiesmois, *Oximensis Pagus*, a Territory in *Normandy*, which takes its name from *Hiesmes*, a Town in *Normandy* ; 16 Miles from *Caen* to the South-East, and 18 from *Mans* to the North.

Hiind, *Indus*, the great River in the *East-Indies*.

Hildeheim, *Ascalinium*, *Hildesia*, *Brennopolis*, a City in the *Lower Saxony* ; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Mentz*, Erected by *S. Lewis* the Emperor : it is seated upon the River *Innerste*, not above 2 Miles from the Borders of the Dukedom of *Brunswick*, 7 from *Zell* to the South, and 6 from *Hannelen* to the East. The Bishop being the

only *Roman Catholick* Bishop in all *Saxony*, is the Protector of it ; which is otherwise a Free Imperial City.

Hirschfeld, Herofelda, a small Town in *Hassia*, upon the River *Fuld* ; which had heretofore a celebrated Abby ; and was an Imperial Free Town, under the Jurisdiction of its own Abbat, together with the Territory in which it stands : but is now under the *Landt-Grave* of *Hessen-Cassel*, with the Title of a Principality, by the Treaty of *Munster*. It stands five *German* Miles from *Fuld* to the North, and seven from *Cassel* to the South.

Hispahan. See *Haspaam*.

Hispaniola, a great Island belonging to the North *America*, called by its Natives *Ayei*. First discovered by *Christopher Columbus* in 1492. The *Spaniards* afterwards gave it this Name ; though it is also commonly called *La Saint Domingue*, from its principal Town. It is seated in the Bay of *Mexico* ; with *Cuba* and *Jamaica* to the West ; *Porto Rico*, and the *Caribbe* Isles to the East ; the *Atlantick* Ocean on the North ; and the Bay of *Mexico* on the South. It extends from 299 to 307 deg. of Long. being 140. *Spanish* Leagues from East to West ; 60 in breadth ; and 400 in compass ; between 18 and 20 deg. of Northern Lat. The *Spaniards* have some Colonies at the East end ; the *French* others at the North-West end towards *Cuba*. The Air is extreme hot in the Morning ; but cooler in the Afternoon, by reason of a constant Sea Brize which then riseth. The Coun-

try is always Green ; affords most excellent Palture ; the Cattle grow wild for want of Owners, they enclease so prodigiously : Herbs, and Carrots in sixteen days become fit to Eat. It affords Ginger and Sugar Canes in vast abundance, and Corn an hundred-fold. It has also Mines of Brass, and Iron ; some say, of Silver or Gold. When first discovered, extremely populous ; but the *Spaniards* in a few years destroyed three Millions of Natives ; so that now there are very few left. The principal Town is *St. Domingo*, built by *Bartholomew Columbus*, in 1494. and removed in 1502. to the opposite Shoar of the River *Ozama*.

Histria, Hystereich, Istria, is a Country in *Italy* ; which on the East, West, and South, has the *Adriatick* Sea ; and on the North *Friuli*. It is full of Woods and Quarries ; affords *Venice* (under which it is) Materials, both for Ships and Houses ; but otherwise not comparable to the rest of *Italy* in point of Fertility ; the Air is besides sickly and unwholsom. The compass of it is about two hundred Miles. This Country was Conquered by the *Venetians* first in 938 and finally subdued in 1190. ever since which they have been under this State ; though they have made several attempts to shake off their Yoak, and regain their ancient Liberty.

Hoaiching, one of the principal Cities in the Province of *Honau* in the Kingdom of *China*.

Hodu, the *Persian* Gulph.

Hoeicheu, a City of the Province of *Nanguin*, in the South part of it, towards *Chekiam*; which stands in a Mountainous Country, and has five small Cities under it.

Hoencourt, a Town in the Bishoprick of *Cambray*, near which the *French* were defeated in 1642. It lies three German Miles from *Cambray* to the North-West, and a little less from *Arras* to the South-West.

Hoentwiel, a Fortref in *Schwaben*, in *Germany*; belonging to the Duke of *Wirtembergh*; seated upon a Rock between the Rivers *Schleichaim* and *Breym*, which both fall into the *Necker*, one above, the other beneath *Rotweil*. This Castle is seated less than two German Miles from the *Danube* to the North; and two Miles and an half from the Fountains of the *Necker* to the East. It stood seven or eight Sieges against the *Imperialists*; who in one of these (*viz.* that in 1641.) spent a whole Summer upon it, and at last could not take it.

Hohenloe, or *Holach*, *Holachius*, an Earldom in *Franconia*, in the borders of *Schwaben*, by the River *Cochar*; between the Marquisate of *Anspach*, and the Dukedom of *Wirtembergh*; under its own Count or Earl.

La Hougt Vast, or *Port de la Hogue*, *Oga*, or *Ogasti*, *Vedasti*, a Haven, or Sea-Port Town in the Territory of *Coutances* in *Normandy*; ten Miles from *Bayeux* to the West, and sixteen from *Caen* to the same.

HOLLAND, *Batavia*, *Hollandia*, the principal Province of

the United Netherlands; called by the *Spaniards* *la Olandia*; and by all others *Holland*; because it is a low Marshy, or *Hollow Soil*; and much over-spread with Waters. It is great too, and very Fruitful: having on the North the *Zuider* Sea, on the West the *German Ocean*; on the South *Zealand* and *Brabant*; and on the East *Utrecht*, *Guelderland*, and a part of the *Zuider*. In former times it was more extended towards the East of *Nimeguen*; its District being then a part of *Holland*. The *Barots* a Warlike Nation possessed the greatest part of this Country, in the times of the *Roman Empire*: who were Conquered by *Julius Caesar*, with the rest of the *Galls*, of whom this was then thought a part. After the *Roman Empire* was overthrown in the West, this Province being almost dispeopled by the Inrodes of the *Norman Pyrates*, was given by *Charles the Bald* to *Thierrie* or *Theodorick*, a Prince of *Aquitain*, Son of *Sigebert*, about 863. with the Title of a Count or Earl; his Posterity enjoyed it till 1296. in 17 Descents; when it passed to the Earls of *Hainault*; in which Family it continued till 1417. and then it passed by the Surrender of *Fagueline*, (Countess of *Hainault* and *Holland*.) to *Philip* the Good, Duke of *Burgundy*, and so to the *Spaniards*. When *Philip II.* treated this Free People ill, they revolted; and in 1572. submitted to *William* of *Nassau*, Prince of *Orange*; and in 1581. declared *K. Philip* to have forfeited all his Sovereignty: and having Leagued them-

themselves with their Neighbor States, they defended themselves so well against that Prince, by the Assistance of *Queen Elizabeth*, that at last they forced the *Spaniards* to acknowledge them a Free State. And though the *French King, Lewis XIV.* by a sudden Surprise, brought them very low in the year 1672. yet the next year they forced him to withdraw his Garrisons, and recovered every inch of Ground from him. The Prince of *Orange*, though a Child in Age, out-doing by the blessing of Heaven the oldest States-men, and the most experienced Generals.

Holdenby, a Castle belonging to the Crown in *Northamptonshire*; where King *Charles the Martyr* was kept a Prisoner by the Parliamentarians, from Feb. 17. 1646. to June 4. 1647. when by *Cornet Joyce*, one of the Officers of the Rebels, he was carried to *Childersley*, and thence to *Newmarket*. Here that afflicted Prince had leisure to Compose that excellent Piece after his death Printed, under the Title of *Εἰκὼν Βασιλική*; which contributed more to the Re-establishment of his Children, and the Reviving his oppressed Honor, than all the Armies and Forces in the World could have done.

Holderness, the most South-Eastern Promontory or Cape in *Yorkshire*, called *Ocellum* by *Ptolemy*. It lies North of *Saltsfleet*, a Town in *Lincolnshire*.

Holstein, Holfatia, that is as the name signifies in the German Tongue, the *Hollow Stone* or *Rock*, or rather a Country over-

grown with Woods and Forests, (as *Holt* signifies in the German Tongue,) is a Dukedom of great extent in the Lower *Saxony* in *Germany*; though often comprehended in the Kingdom of *Denmark*, because a part of it is subject to that Crown. It was anciently a part of the *Chersonesus Cimbrica*: bounded on the North by the Dukedom of *Sleswick* or *South-Futland*; on the West with the German Ocean; on the East with the *Baltick* Sea; and on the South with the Dukedoms of *Bremen* and *Lunenburgh*; separated from it by the *Elbe*. It is divided into four parts; *Dithmarsen, Holstein, Stormaren, and Wageren*. The principal Cities in it are *Lubeck*, and *Hamburg*; which are Hanse-Towns, or Imperial Free Cities: besides which there are *Kiel*, and *Rensburg* in *Holstein*; *Krempend*, and *Gluckstad*, in *Stormaren*. Part of this Dukedom is under the King of *Denmark*, and part of it under the Duke of *Holstein*. The ancient Inhabitants were the *Saxons*, our Ancestors, who about 449. began the Conquest of *Britain*, which perhaps were but some Tribes of the *Cimbrians*. The rest which remained in *Germany*, were Conquered with the *Saxons*, by *Charles the Great*; and continued under the Empire till 1114. when *Lotharius* the Emperor gave *Holt*, (or *Holstein*, properly so called,) to *Adolph* of *Schaumburg*, with the Title of Earl of *Holstein*: whose Posterity enjoyed it till 1459. in eleven Descents; when *Christiern* of *Oldenburgh*, King of *Denmark*,

mark, Sweden, and Norway, Son of Theodorick Earl of Oldenburgh, and of Hedwigis, (Sister of Henry and Adolph, the two last Earls of Holstein.) Succeeded in the Earldom of Holstein. The present Dukes of Holstein are descended from Christiern II. King of Denmark; who died in 1533. From Christian III. one of his Sons, are descended the Dukes of Holstein Regalis; from Adolph, another Son, are derived the Dukes of Holstein Gottorp. But this Work will not permit me to pursue these Lines any further.

Homano, Vomanus, a River of Italy in Abruzzo, a Province of the Kingdom of Naples; which springing from the Apennine, falls into the Adriatick Sea; between the Pescara, [Aternus] and the Tronto, [Truentus,] which last falls into the same Sea, near Ascoli, North of Homano.

Homburgh, a very strong Town in the Territory of Walsgow, in the Palatinate of the Rhine in Germany; which has a Castle built on a steep Hill; not above two French Leagues from Bipont to the North. This Town was taken by the French in 1679. and is still in their Hands. There is another Town of this name in Hassia; and a Castle in the Dominion or Territory belonging to the City of Basil.

Honan, a Province of the Kingdom of China, towards the North-East part: bounded on the North with Xani and Pekim; on the West with Xensi, on the South with Huquam, and on the East with Xanrum. The Capital City is Caifung; the other are Queite,

Change, Gueihæi, Hoaiching, Nanyang, and Junging. This Province contains eight great Cities, 100 smaller Cities or great Towns, and 589296 Families. There is a City of the same name with this Province, in the North-West part of it, near the River Croceus; which cuts through the N. of this Province.

Hondura, a Province of New Spain, of great extent: bounded on the North and East with the Mar del Zur, and Bay of Hondura; on the South with Nicaragua, and on the West Guatemala. It lies 200 Miles in length from East to West, and 100 in breadth from North to South; under the Government of the Prefect of Guatemala. The principal Cities and Towns in it, are Valadolid, Commaiguua, (made a Bishop's See in 1558.) Gracias a Dios, and Trugilho.

Honfleur, Fuliobona, Honflori-um, a City of Normandy, upon the Shoars of the British Sea, upon the Mouth of the Seyne, over against Harfieu, 3 Leagues from Havre de Grace to the South.

Honneau, Hon, a River in Artois.

Honnecour. See Hacourt.

S. Honore de Lerin, Lerium, Lerina, a small Island on the Coast of Provence, in which is a very famous Monastery: it lies two Leagues from Antibes, [Antipoli,] to the South, and five from Frejus to the East, towards the Confines of Piedmont.

Hoofden, the Streights between Calais and Dover.

Hoorne, Horna, a City in Holland, not great, but very well fortified; it stands in the Confines of

West-Friesland, upon the *Zuyder* Sea, (upon which it has a large and a safe Harbor;) four Leagues from *Alemaer* to the East, and six from *Amsterdam* to the North. Once an Imperial and Free City, but now exempted, and under the Dominion of the States of *Holland*.

Hoornens, *Hoornsche Eylandt*, an Island in the *Mar del Zur*, discovered by *James le Maire*, an Inhabitant of *Hoorn*, in 1616. It lies 1200 German Miles from the Coast of *Peru*, towards *Asia*, in Long. 228. Southern Lat. 12. little, but very fruitful.

Horburch, *Argentuaris*, a Castle near the City of *Colmar*, in the Upper *Alsatia*. See *Colmar*.

Hordogna, a ruined City of *Puglia*, called by the Romans *Erdonia* or *Ardonia*.

Horeb, *Melani*, a Mountain in *Arabia Petraea*; near which *Moses* fed the Flocks of *Jethro*, (his Father-in-Law,) and received the Command from the Angel in the burning Bush, to fetch up the Children of *Israel* out of *Egypt*: here also *Elijah*, the Restorer of the Law, heard the still small Voice. 1 *Kings* xix. 12. And if this be the same with *Sinai*, (as *S. Jerome* asserts,) here was the Promulgation of the Law of Nature, or the Ten Commandments, given to the *Israelites*. It is thought by some to extend from *Petra*, a City of *Arabia*, to *Ælan*, upon the *Red Sea*; at the distance of 180 Miles from *Jerusalem* to the South. The *Arabians* call it *Gibel-Mousa*, The Mountain of *Moses*; the *Europeans*, *Sinai*. Monsieur *Thevenot*,

who some years since visited all these Places, in his Travels, gives a large Account of these Mountains; and of a great number of Monasteries, Chappels, Hermitages, and Cells possessed at this day by Greek and Latin Monks: who have here many very delicate Gardens, which besides what is eaten by them, afford a good Revenue; most of the good Fruit that is sold at *Grand Cairo*, being carried thither from these Gardens, as he observeth.

Horiguela, *Orcelis*, *Oriola*, a City of *Valentia*, more commonly called *Grihuella*; which is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Valentia*: it is small, and not much inhabited; though seated in a pleasant Valley, at the foot of an Hill; having over it a Castle, built on a Rock, which is honored with the Title of a Dukedom: it stands upon the River *Tader*, (now *Segura*) which falls into the Bay of *Alcante*; six Spanish Leagues South of that City, and three Leagues East of *Murcia*.

Hormiz, *Saocoras*, a River of *Mesopotamia*, which falls into the *Euphrates*; others call it *Set*.

Horn, heretofore *Heurn*, *Horna*, a small Town in the Bishoprick of *Leige*, which has a beautiful Castle: about one League from the *Maes* and *Roermond* to the West; six from *Maestricht* to the North: also the Capital of the Earldom of *Horn*, within this Diocese; which lies between *Guelderland* to the East, *Bosleduc* to the North, and the County of *Lootz* to the South and West. This was heretofore under Earls of its own; but they being

being Extinct in the last Century, it returned to the Bishops of *Leige*.

Horndiep, Arnapa, a small River of *Holland*; which ariseth in *Drent*, a Territory of *Over Yssel*; and flowing through *Groningen*, a little beneath *Hunfen*, falls into the River *Reit Diep*, after it has watered the City of *Groningen*.

Horomeli, one of the Names of *Greece*.

Horti, Hortanum. See *Orta*.

Houdain, Hodanum, a small French City in *la Beauſſe*, near *Chartres*; two Leagues from *Dreux* to the North-East, and eight from *Paris* to the West.

La Houleme, Holmeſia, a small Diſtrict in *Normandy*, between the River *Orne*, (*Olina*.) and the Territory of *le Mans*; in which there is no Town of note.

Hoy, Dumna, an Island of *Scotland*, which is one of the *Orcaſes*.

Hoye, Hoya, a small Town in *Weſtphalia*, upon the River *Weſer*; two German Miles from *Ferden* to the South, and from *Newburg* to the North; the Capital of the Earldom *von Hoye*, in *Weſtphalia*; which was under Earls of its own, till 1582. when upon the Death of *Otto*, the laſt of them, it fell to the Duke of *Brunſwick Zell*.

Hudſons Bay, an Arm of the Sea, in the North *America*, diſcovered by one *Hudſon* an *Engliſhman*, in 1612.

Hudwiczwalde, a City or Town in the Province of *Helſing*, in the Kingdom of *Sweden*, on the *Baltick* Sea, towards the Province of *Middlepad*.

Huecar, Vero, a River of *Spain*.

Hued, Icer, Serbes, a River in the Kingdom of *Algiers*, in *Africa*; which falls into the *Mediteranean Sea*.

Hued Nijar, Niger, a River of *Africa*.

Hued el Quiber, Naſabath, a River in the Kingdom of *Algier*.

Hueſca, Faventia, Calicula, Veſci, Oſca, Eſcna, a City in the Kingdom of *Granada*. See *Horiguela*, which is the ſame City. There is another Town of the ſame Name, in the Kingdom of *Arragon*, upon the River *Yjuela*; fourteen Miles from *Saragoſa* to the North-East, and twenty from *Lerida* to the North-West.

Hull, Petuaria, Hulhum, a Town and River in the Eaſt Riding of *Yorkſhire*. The Town is ſeated upon the Weſt Bank of the River, where it entereth the *Humber*; twenty ſix Miles from *York* to the South-East, and eleven from the *Spurn Head*, or *Britiſh Sea* to the North-West. Of no great Antiquity; *Edward I.* purchaſing the Ground of the Abbat of *Meaux*, and built the Town, which thereupon was called *Kings-Town*. He made the Haven alſo; granted the Town a Charter, and divers Liberties; by which means it grew to that it now is; being ſo ſtately Houſes, ſtrong Forts, well furniſhed Ships, Merchandize, and plenty of all things, the beſt in this part of *England*. The Inhabitants aſcribe much alſo to *Michael de la Poole*, Duke of *Suffolk*; who procured them many Privileges, after

after he was by *Richard II.* made Duke of *Suffolk*. Their gainful Fisheries on the Coast of *Iseland*, had its share in this growth. Being grown Rich they Walled the Town, Paved their Streets, raised their chief Magistrates from a Warden to Bailiffs; at last in the Reign of *Henry VI.* got the Honor of a Mayor, and that the Town should be a County. *Charles* the Martyr Treasured up here a goodly Magazine for the benefit of his Subjects: but when he came to use it *April 23. 1642.* he was most unworthily, and undutifully excluded by Sir *John Hotbam*; which on the twenty fifth of the same Month was by the Parliament justified: being upon the matter the first act of Hostility against that Holy Prince. *Hotbam* the Son, was Routed *April 11. 1643.* at *Ancaster*, by *Colonel Cavendish*. And both Father and Son, came to be Beheaded by their fellows Rebels: the first in 1644. and the other in 1645. for intending to return to their Allegiance.

The River of *Hull*, riseth by *Kilham*, in the same County; and passing on the East of *Beverley*, at the distance of a Mile, falls into the *Humber*; between *Hull* and *Drispole*; being Navigable up to *Beverley*, and perhaps higher.

Hulst, Hulstum, a City in the Low-Countries in *Flanders*, near *Gaunt*: small, but very well fortified: taken by the *Dutch* in 1645. and kept by them ever since. It stands five Leagues from *Antwerp* to the West, and seven

from *Gaunt* to the North-West. *Humago, Cissa*, an Island near *Histria*.

Humain, Siga, a City of *Mauritania* in *Africa*.

Humana, a ruined City in the *Marca Anconitana*.

Humber, Abus, one of the principal Rivers of *England*; or rather an Arm of the Sea, into which many of the Rivers of this part of *England* empty themselves: on the North it hath *Torkshire*, on the South *Lincolnshire*: out of the first of these it receives the River of *Hull*; then the *Ouse*, (which bringeth with it *Derwent*, the *Swale*, the *Tour*, the *Wharf*, the *Aire*, *Calder*, and the *Dun*;) then the *Trent* which divides *Nottingham* from *Lincolnshire*; and brings many other with it, as the *Darwen*, the *Manifold*, the *Stoure*, and many others: above *Barton* it receives the *Amkam*, out of *Lincolnshire*: the Mouth by which these Streams enter the *German Ocean* being almost seven Miles wide.

Humble, Homelia, a small River of *Hants*; which rising by *Bashwortham* and watering *Boreley*, forms an Haven, called *Humble Haven*, on the East of *St. Andrew's Castle*, over against the Isle of *Wight*, where it entereth the *British Sea*.

Hungaria, Pannonia inferior, is one of the Noblest, but most unfortunate Kingdoms, next to *Greece*, in *Europe*. The Natives call it *Magyar*; the Poles, *Wegierska*; the Germans, *Ungarn*; and the French, *Hongrie*: On the North it is bounded

bounded with the Upper Poland, and Red Russia; the Carpathian Mountains interposing between it and them: on the East with Transylvania and Moldavia; on the West with Stiria, Austria, and Moravia; and on the South with Slavonia, and Servia. Baudrand (including Slavonia) bounds it on the South with Croatia, Bosnia, and Servia. It extends in length from Presburgh, along the Danube, to the borders of Transylvania, the space of three hundred English Miles: and one hundred and ninety of the same in breadth: it takes in all that Tract of Land, that was possessed heretofore by the Jazyges Metanastæ, a Sarmatian People; and part of Pannonia Superior, and Inferior. Wonderfully fruitful; yielding Corn and Grass in abundance; the latter exceeding (when at its greatest length) the height of a Man: it bounds so in Cattle, that it is thought alone to be able to serve all Europe with Flesh; and they certainly send yearly into Germany eighty thousand Oxen. They have Deer, Partridges, and Pheasants in such abundance, that any body that will may kill them. They have Mines of Gold, Silver, Tin, Lead, Iron and Copper; store of River, or Fresh-water Fish; and Wines equal in goodness to those of Candia. The People are Hardy, Covetous, Warlike; but Slothful and Lazy, not much unlike the Irish. Their best Scholar was St. Jerome. Their best Soldiers Johannes Huniades, and Matthias Corvinus. The principal Rivers are the Danube, (which

divides this Kingdom from end to end,) the Savus, the Dravus, and the Tibiscus: they have one famous Lake, called the Balaton, which is forty Italian Miles in length. The principal Cities are Buda or Offen, Presburgh, Alba-Regalis, and Caschau. The Hungarians are a Tribe of the Scythians or Tartars, which in the times of Arnulphus, Emperor of Germany, possessed themselves of Transylvania, and the Upper Hungary; under Lewis IV. Successor to Arnulphus, they passed the Danube; wasted all Germany, Italy, Greece, Slavonia, and Dacia; till broken by the Forces of Germany, and sweetened by the Christian Religion, (first taught them under King Stephen, about 1016. by Albert, Archbishop of Prague,) they became more quiet, and better civilized. This Stephen began his Reign in 1000. This Race of Kings continued to 1302. in twenty three Descents: when Charles Martel, (Son of Charles King of Naples, and Mary Daughter to Stephen IV. King of Hungary,) partly by Election, partly by Inheritance, and Conquest succeeded to this Crown: to him succeeded Lewis, his Nephew, in 1343. Charles II. (another of his Descendants) in 1383. Sigismund Emperor, King of Bohemia, in the Right of Mary his Wife, (Eldest Daughter of Lewis) in 1387. Albert of Austria, in the Right of Elizabeth his Wife, (Daughter of Sigismund) in 1438. Vladislaus, Son of Albert, and Elizabeth, in 1444. Matthias Corvinus, Son of Johannes

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Johannes Huniades, by Election in 1458. *Uladislaus II.* Son of *Cassimir IV.* King of *Poland*, and of *Elizabeth*, (Daughter of *Albert*) in 1491. *Lewis II.* slain in the Battel of *Mohatz*, succeeded in 1517. and was slain in 1527. *John Sepusio*, Vauvod of *Transylvania*, chosen upon his Death, succeeded that year; but was outed by *Ferdinand*, restored by *Solyman* the Turk, and at last died in 1540. The *Hungarians* Crowned *Stephen* his Son, an Infant, in the Cradle: but *Solyman*, seized the best part of his Kingdom, (under pretence of defending it against *Ferdinand* of *Austria*) and *Ferdinand* the rest; so that ever since this wretched Kingdom has been a Stage of War, between the *Austrian*, and the *Ottoman* Families. The former at this time having recovered from the latter, all the Lower *Hungary*; and all but *Grand Waradin*, and *Temeswar*, in the Upper. The Reader may be pleased to know, that all that part of *Hungary*, which lies on the West and North of the *Danube*, is called the Lower *Hungary*: what lies on the East and South, the Upper. This Kingdom is divided into fifty five Counties; three and twenty of which in the beginning of this last War, were in the Hands of the *Turks*, and the rest in the Emperors. It has also two Archbishops Sees, *Gran* [*Strigonium*,] and *Colocz*; thirteen Bishopricks; six under the first, and seven under the latter.

Huntingdonshire, is bounded on the North by the River *Avon*,

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or *Afon*, which parts it from *Lincolnshire*; on the West by *Northamptonshire*, on the South by *Bedfordshire*, and on the East by *Cambridgeshire*. The North-East parts of it are Fenny; but yield plenty of Grass for feeding of Cattle. The rest is very pleasant, fruitful of Corn, rising into Hills, and shady Groves. The whole indeed was one Forest, till *Henry II.* in the beginning of his Reign disforested it.

The Town of *Huntingdon*, which gives Name to the County, is seated upon the North side of the River *Ouse*, somewhat high; and stretcheth out it self in length to the Northward: it has four Churches in it, a fair Bridge of Stone over the River, and near it is the Mount or Plot of an ancient Castle, (now ruined,) built by *Edward* the Elder, in the Year 917. Which King *David* of *Scotland*, (who had this County with the Title of an Earl, from King *Stephen* of *England*, for an Augmentation of his Estate,) in the Year 1135. enlarged with new Buildings, and Bulwarks: but *Henry II.* finding great Inconveniences from it, razed it to the Ground. This was a very considerable Town in the times of *Edward* the Confessor, and perhaps greater than now. The first Earl of *Huntingdon* was *Waltheof*, Created in 1068. two years after the Conquest: he being beheaded, *Simon de Lyze*, (who Married *Maud* the Daughter of *Waltheof*)

Waltheof) was made Earl in 1075. *David Prince of Scotland*, her second Husband, was the next Earl in 1108. it continued in this Family of *Scotland*, till 1219. but it is now in the Family of the *Hastings*: *George Lord Hastings and Hungerford*, being by *Henry VIII.* Created Earl of *Huntingdon*, in the Year 1529. *Theophilus Hastings*, the present Earl, succeeded his Father in the Year 1655. and is the seventh Earl of this Noble Family.

Haquang, a very large Province in the middle of the Kingdom of *China*; counted the seventh in number, but in extent one of the greatest; its greatest length is from North to South: being bounded on the North by *Honan*; on the East by *Nankim*, and *Kiamsi*; on the South by *Quantum*; and on the West by *Queycheu*, and *Suchen*. It contains fifteen Cities, an hundred and eighteen great Towns, five hundred thirty one thousand six hundred eighty six Families. The greatest City is *Vuchang*. The great River of *Kiam* crosseth it, and divides it; and in the middle of this Province it receiveth two other great Rivers, one from the North, and the other from the South; whose Names I cannot assign. And these three Rivers form at their meeting a very considerable Lake, between the Cities of *Kincheu* and *Yocheu*.

Hurepois, *Hurepoeſium*, a District in the Isle of *France*; between *la Beaufe* to the West, *la Brie* to the East, (from which it is parted by the *Seine*,) and *la Gaſti-*

nois to the South. This heretofore was a part of *la Beaufe*. The Cities in it are *Corbeil*, *Castres*, and *la Ferté Aleps*.

The *Hurons*, are a People of North *America*, in the Northern parts of New *France*, towards a Lake of the same Name; the River *Des Hurons*, ariseth in the West of New *France*, called also the River of the *Otavacks*, a People bordering on the *Hurons*; and runs a great way towards the North-East, till at last it falls into the River of *St. Laurence*. The Lake *des Hurons* is very great, and in its extent resembles a Sea; but the Waters are fresh: it is 700 Leagues in Compass, as the Inhabitants about it pretend: the Lake of *Illinia*, and the Upper Lake do both fall into it.

Huz, the Country of *Job*, between *Syria* and *Arabia*; now *Ompis*.

Husum, a City of *Denmark* in *Futland*; in the South part of the Dukedom of *Sleswick*, near the Shoars of the *German Ocean*, and *Nort Strand*, (an Island so called,) it has a most noble Castle, built by the Duke of *Holstein Gothorp*, in 1581. under whom it now is. It stands a *German Mile* and an half from *Frederickstad* to the North, four from *Sleswick* to the West. Some few years since, it was fortified; but the King of *Denmark* has slighted its Out-works.

Huy, and *Hu*, a Town of the Low-Countries in the Bishoprick of *Liege*, in the Territory of *Condroz*; between *Liege*, and *Namur*; which has a Castle, and a Stone

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Stone Bridge over the *Maex*, but ruined. This place was taken by the *French* in 1675, and its Fortifications ruined. It stands five *French* Leagues from *Liege* to the South-West, and thirteen from *Brussels* to the North-East.

Hyefmes. See *Hiefmois*.

Hyeres, a Knot of small Islands on the Coast of *Narbonne*, or *Provence*, in the Mediterranean Sea.

Hymburgh. See *Haynburgh*.

Hyrach, *Hyrkania*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Persia*; heretofore bounded on the North by the *Hyrceanian* Sea, on the East by *Margiana*, on the West by *Media*, and on the South by *Parthia*, properly so called: Now divided into two Provinces, called *Taberistan*, *Mazenderan*.

The *Hyrceanian* Sea, *Mare Hyrcanium*, takes this ancient well-known Name from this Province: but it is no less frequently called, both in Ancient and Modern Geographers and Historians, the *Caspian* Sea. This Sea is called by various Names according to the Countries which do border upon it. It was anciently called the Sea of *Chosar*, from the eldest Son of *Thogarma*, a Great Grand-Child of *Noah*, by *Japhet*. *Nabius*, in his Geography, calls it the Sea of *Tavisthan*; the *Arabians* *Boharcorsum*; the *Persians* *Kulsum*; (as they do also the *Persian* Gulph.) The Greek and Latin Authors, *Mare Hyrcanium*, or *Mare Caspianum*; the *Persians* call it also the Sea of *Baku*; the *Muscovites*, *Gualenskoi-More*. The Ancients generally thought it had a communication

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with the *Indian Ocean*; which is not true: for it has no communication with any other Sea in the World known; and therefore may most properly be called the *Mediterranean Sea*: this was known to *Aristotle*, and *Herodotus* of old. Its greatest extent is from North to South, (that is, from *Astrachan*, to *Ferabash*,) eight deg. of the Equator; or one hundred and twenty *German* Miles, or four hundred and eighty *English* Miles: its Breadth from the Province of *Chuarefm*, to the Mountains of *Circassia*, (or *Shirwan*,) is six deg. or ninety *German* Miles, or three hundred and sixty *English* Miles. The Waters are in the middle as salt as those of any other Sea whatsoever; but it neither Ebbs nor Flows, as all the rest do, which have any Intercourse with the Ocean. It hath in a manner never a safe Harbor upon it: the best is *Minkischlak*, or *Manguslave*, on the side of the *Grand Taviary*. The Water is of the same color with that of other Seas: it has but one Island in it, and that lies towards *Persia*, called *Ensil*, which has never an House in it. Thus far *Olearius*, who Travelled over it in 1536. It is generally very shallow, and flat; therefore in Tempests dangerous to those that Sail upon it: the *Persians* never trust to it, and rarely go out of sight of the Shoar. This Sea has on the North the Kingdom of *Astrachan*, and *Nagaisa*; on the East *Chuarefm*; on the South, the Kingdom of *Persia*; and on the West *Georgia*: it receives there above an hundred Rivers

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Rivers which fall into it, many of which are very great; as the *Volga*, the *Araxis* or *Cyrus*, the *Keisilosein*, the *Bustrow*, the *Aksay*, and the *Koifu*: towards the North, are the Rivers of *Faika*, and *Jems*; towards the South, and East the *Nios*, *Oxus*, and the *Oxxentes*, which *Curtius* calls *Tanaïs*: *Olearius* assures us, that in twenty days Travel between *Reschet* and *Schamackap*, he crossed above fourscore Rivers great and small.

Hyth, a Port in the County of *Kent*, which has a Castle for its Defence; upon the Straights of *Calais*, between *Dover* to the North, and *Rie* to the South; two Miles from the first, and five from the latter.

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JACCA, an ancient City belonging to the *Vascones*, now in the Kingdom of *Arragon*; supposed to be built by *Pompey* the Great, but certainly called by this very Name by *Ptolemy*. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Saragoza*: and stands upon the River *Aragona*, at the Foot of the *Pyrenean Hills*; 21 (*Baudrand* saith 16) *Spanish Miles* from *Saragoza* to the North, 8 from the *Confines* of *France*, and 8 from *Huesca* in *Arragon* to the North West. This City is the Capital of the County of *Arragon*.

Jacacury, a City of the *Hither East-Indies*, called of old *Soficura*, as *Castaldus* conjectures.

Jada, Lade, an Island in the *Archipelago*.

Fader, *Guttalus*, a River of *Germany*, more commonly called the *Oder*. It falls in the *Baltick Sea* near *Stetin*; having watered *Silesia*, *Marchia*, and *Pomerania*. *Hoffman* placeth it in *East Friseland*.

Jadog, a River in *Africa*; called *Rubricatus*, *Armua*, and *Ardalia* of old: *Ladog*, and *Guadilbarber*, as well as *Jadog*, in later Writers. It falls into the *Mediterranean Sea*, through the Kingdom of *Tunis*.

Faen, *Aurigi*, *Uiturgis*, *Aurinx*, *Oringe*, *Oningis*, is a City and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Toledo*, ever since 1249, having been three years before recovered by *Ferdinando* out of the Hands of the *Moors*. It is a great and populous City in the Kingdom of *Andalusia*, upon the River *Guadalbolton*, where it receives that of *Susanna*; twelve Miles from the *Guadalquivir* to the South, towards the Borders of *Granada*; and eighteen from *Alcala* to the South-East.

Jasanapatan, *Jaffanapatan*, a City on the North of the Island of *Ceylan*, in the *East Indies*: in the Hands of the *Dutch*, and the Capital of a Kingdom of the same Name. It lies in Long. 110. 00. Lat. 10. 07.

Jaffo, or *Jassa*, *Joppe*, a City of *Palestine*.

Fagerndorff, *Carnovia*, or *Karnow*, a Town in *Silesia* in *Bobemia*, the Capital of a District of the same Name, and heretofore under

under the Duke of *Brandenburgh*. It stands upon the River *Oppa*, which near *Hilfshin*, falls into the *Oder*; four German Miles from *Ratibor*, a City of *Bohemia*, towards the West; and about three from the Confines of *Moravia*: there is in it a very splendid and magnificent Castle.

Faitza, *Gaitia*, *Faycra*, a City of *Bosnia*, towards the Confines of *Croatia*, upon the River *Plena*; defended by a strong Castle, which is in the Hands of the *Turks*, as *Calchondylus* saith.

Fagei, one of the Heads of *Dwina*. See *Dwina*.

Fagnievo, a City of *Servia*, built on a Plain amongst the Hills; not above half a Days Journey from *Monte-Novo*, another City of the same Province. It is pretty considerable, and has some Christians residing in it, tho under the Dominion of the *Turks*.

Facuby, a River of *Tartary*, which falls into the *Caspian Sea*, on the Confines of *Bochar*.

Faitza, the Capital of *Bosnia*.

Fakotyn, a small Town in the *Ukrain*, in the Palatinate of *Kiovia*, beyond the *Nieper*, which has a strong Castle. It stands upon the River *Supol*, 11 Miles from *Kiovia* to the East, and about 13 from the *Nieper*, into which the *Supol* falls, 6 Miles above *Czyrkassy*. This Town belongs to the *Muscovites* now.

Falea, *Elin*, a City in the *Mecca*.

Falina, *Acherusia*, a Lake in *Epirus*.

Falines, *Macaria*, a Town in *Cyprus*, towards its North End.

La Felle, *Gala*, a small River of *France*, which falls into the *Garonne*.

Jamagorod, *Jama*, a strong Castle anciently belonging to the *Russ*, and accounted the Key of that Kingdom; but in 1617, resigned to the *Swedes*. It is seated on a River called *Jamische Reck*; three German Miles from *Narva*, in *Livonia*. See *Narva*.

Jamatca, a very great Island in *North America*, first discovered by *Columbus*, and called thus in Honor of *S. James*. It was found out by him in his second Voyage to *America*, whilst he Sailed about *Cuba*. In his third Voyage he suffered Shipwrack upon it; and the *Spaniards* ungratefully designed to have suffered him to perish, out of pure envy; but he found the Natives more kind than they. Whereupon he Landed, and fell to Plant it; building the Town of *Metilla*; which they deserted soon after, and built *Sevil*, ten Leagues more West. In 1509, the Natives rebelled against *Didacus*, the Son of *Columbus*; but were subdued. In 1590, the *Spaniards* built *S. Fago*, and deserted *Sevil*. In 1638, one *Jackson*, an *English* Man, with a Fleet of *English* Privateers, surprized and plundered *S. Fago*; then left it to the *Spaniards* again. The time being come when the *Spaniards* were to pay for their Ingratitude to *Columbus*, and their Cruelty to the Natives, (some Millions of which they had barbarously murdered;) the *English*, under *Penn* and *Venables*, Landed here, about twenty thousand

land strong, being mostly necessitous Persons, who had been undone by our then Tyrant, and the Times, May 3. 1655. The *Spaniards* unable to resist so great a force, retired into the Woods, and Fastnesses; hoping to retrieve what they thus lost, by a Treaty; but it proved otherwise. For part of the *English* fell to Plant; the rest to Privateer upon the *Spaniards*, by which they got Wealth: and the Fame of this so increased, that many going over to them, it became in a few years a very powerful Colony; now able alone to manage a War against all the Forces the *Spaniards* have in the *West-Indies*. This Island is situate between 17 and 18 degrees of North Lat. within the *Tropicks*, in the *Mare del Nort*; one hundred and forty Leagues North of the Main Continent of *America*, fifteen South from *Cuba*, twenty West from *Hispaniola*, and one hundred and forty from *Carthagena Nova*. It is of an Oval Form; one hundred and seventy Miles long; seventy in breadth; and contains four or five Millions of Acres; Nine hundred thousand of which were Planted in 1675. In the middle there is a lofty Chain of Mountains, which run the whole length of the Isle, from East to West; from which spring plenty of pleasant and useful Rivers, to the great Refreshment and Convenience of the Inhabitants. It has a very rich fat Soil, black and mixed with Clay; except in the South-West Parts, where it is generally a more loose Earth: it every where an-

swers the Planter's Care and Cost. The Air is always serene and clear; the Earth in her Summer Livery; here being a perpetual Spring. It has frequent Showers of Rain, constant cooling Breezes of Wind from the East: the *Dews* in the Night quicken the Growth of what is Planted: so that it is the most delightful, temperate, healthful, pleasant Island of all those in the *West Indies*: and will be extremely considerable, when it comes to be thorowly Peopled. The principal Towns in it are *Port Royal*, (built by the *English*) *S. Jago*, and *Sevilla*. The present Governor, by the Appointment of King *William*, is the Earl of *Inchequin*, succeeding to the Duke of *Albemarle*, who received this Government from King *James* the Second, in 1688, and here died.

Jamaistero, a County in *Japan*, in the West Part of the Island of *Nipon*; under which are twelve Provinces, or Kingdoms.

Jamama, a City of *Arabia Felix*, upon the River *Astax*; which falls into the Mouth of the *Euphrates* and *Tigris*, about thirty German Miles South of *Balsera*. *Jamama* stands towards the Borders of *Arabia deserta*; two hundred and fifty Miles from the *Persian Gulph* to the West, and seventy German Miles from *Balsera* to the South-West. Long. 77. 30. Lat. 27. 00.

Jamba, a Province under the Great *Mogul*, towards the River *Ganges*; between *Patna* to the East, *Naugracut* to the North, *Labor*

Labor to the West, and *Bakar* to the South; the City of *Famba*, from which it takes its Name, stands eighty Miles from *Ganges* to the East, towards *Labor*.

Famby, a Sea-Port Town, and a Kingdom of no great extent, in the Island of *Sumatra*, towards the Eastern Part of it.

Fambol, *Joannipolis*, a City in *Bulgaria*.

Famboli, *Chalcis*, *Chalcidica*, *Regio*, a Province in the North of *Macedonia*; between *Theſſalonica*, the Arm of the Sea which runs up to it, the *Archipelago*, and *Thrace*. The chief Towns of which are, *Theſſalonica*, *Amphipolis*, and *Conteſſa*.

James Bay, a Bay in *Virginia*.

James Town, the principal City or Town in *Virginia*: begun by the *English* about 1607. Another in the Country of *Leirim*, in the Province of *Connaught* in *Ireland*; so called from King *James I.* its Founder, upon the *Shannon*; well Walled, but almost wholly ruined as to its Buildings, in the Wars against King *Charles* the First, and Second.

Fam suqueam, or *Nanquin*, a River of *China*.

Fametz, a strong place in *Lorraine*, yielded to the *French King* in 1632. It stands in the Confines of the Province of *Luxemburgh*; between *Monmety* to the North, and *Damvillers* to the South; thirteen Miles from *Metz* to the West: now dismantled.

Fancoma, a Kingdom in the *East-Indies*, beyond the *Ganges*, under the King of *Pegua*.

Fanna, a part of *Greece*; some say *Epirus*, others *Theſſalia*.

Fanimmina, *Cassiope*, a City of *Epirus*.

Fanowitz, a small Town in *Bohemia*; where the *Suedes* in 1645, gained a great Victory over the Imperialists: six *German Miles* from *Prague* to the North-West, towards the Confines of *Moravia*.

Fantra. See *Ischar*.

Japan, *Japonia*, a vast Country in the Eastern Ocean, called by the Inhabitants *Nippon*; by the *Chinians* *Gepuen*, that is, the East, and from thence by the Europeans *Japan*. On the West it is bounded by the Sea of *China*, (which divides it from *China*,) and the Island or Promontory of *Corea*. It is supposed to be an Island, one hundred and fifty *German Miles* in length; seventy in breadth. The Inhabitants are all under one Prince, Heathens, and sworn Enemies of Christianity: which begun to take rooting amongst them by the Preaching of the *Portuguese*; but was extirpated by Fire, Sword, and the bloodiest Persecution that ever was practised amongst Men. The *Dutch*, (who Trade here) are secured with the utmost Caution, that they may not surprize any part of the Shoar, or build any Fort, or do any other Act whereby they may settle themselves: nor will they permit them to see more of the Country than one small Peninsula; or of the Inhabitants, than those they Trade with; and for a long time they would not permit them to Land, Buy, or Sell, till they had renounced their Christianity.

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This Island lies sixty Leagues from *Cantan*, a Province of *China* to the East, , mountainous, and generally barren; but it maintains a vast number of Cattle; yet the Inhabitants do not know how to make either Butter or Cheese. This Island, totally unknown to the Ancients, was first discovered by *Antonio Mota*, a Portuguese, in 1542. The *Jesuits* in 1556, sent *Xavier* to Preach here: at first they had great success, inasmuch that in the year 1587, they pretended to have gained two hundred thousand Converts. But this lasted not long; for about the year 1622, there began so dreadful a Persecution, as is no where to be met with; and these new Converts having never been well grounded in their new Religion, Apostatized so fast, that in seven years there were very few Christians to be found, and perhaps at this time, none. This Country lies in 35 degrees of Lat. the principal City is *Meaco*, tho the Emperor of late has resided at *Fendo*.

Fappenaw, *Fapodes*, a small District in *Carniola*, under the Emperor.

Faracazes, *Ganea*, two Rocks at the entrance of the *Euxine* Sea, in the *Propontis*.

Faretta, *Terias*, *Simethus*, the greatest River in the Island of *Sicily*; it falls into the Sea, three Miles from *Catania* to the South-West.

Farnac, *Farnacum*, a small Town in *Angoulmois*, upon the River *Charente*; between *Angouleme* to the East. and *Saintes* to the

West, eight Miles from either; memorable for a Battel here fought in the year 1569, in which the old Prince of *Condy* was slain, by one *Montesque* (a Captain under the Duke of *Anjou*) tho he offered one hundred thousand Crowns for his Ransom; and the *Hugenots* defeated, after a bloody Fight of ten hours continuance.

Faromitx, a small Town in *Bohemia*, upon the *Elbe*, twelve Miles from *Prague* to the East.

Faroslaw, a pleasant Town in *Red Russia*, belonging to the *Poles*, upon the River *Sune*; forty five Polish Miles from *Warsaw* to the South, thirty five from *Cassovia* to the North-East, and twenty from *Lemburg* to the North-West: near this place the *Swedes* gave the *Poles* a fatal overthrow in 1656.

Faroslaw, a great City in *Muscovy*, which is the Capital of a Dukedom of the same Name, and has in it a Timber Castle; it is seated upon the *Volga*, thirty German Miles South of *Wolgda*, thirty seven North of *Moscho*. The Dukedom of *Faroslaw* is very great; and lies between that of *Wologda* to the North, *Rostow* to the South, and the River *Volga* to the East. Governed by a Prince of its own, till *John Basilovits*, Duke of *Russia*, Conquered it, and annexed it to his own Dominions. Since that, it has been given to the eldest Son of the Duke of *Muscovy*, as his Title and Residence.

Farsey, *Cesarea*, an Island on the Coast of *Normandy* and part of the Dukedom of *Normandy*; but now annexed to the County

of *Southampton*. This, and *Guernsey*, being all that is left to the Kings of *England*, of their great Dominions in *France*: from the Shoars of which it lies about 5 Miles to the West, and 30 from those of *England* to the South. The Inhabitants speak a *Norman* kind of *French*. There are in it 12 Parishes; and 2 Castles, *Montorgueil*, and *Elizabeth*. This Island was one of the last that yielded to the prevailing Rebels, not without force, in *October* 1651. after the Kings return to *France* from the Battel of *Worcester*. The same Prince in 1663. sent them a Silver Mace to be born before their chief Magistrate, as a remembrance of this their fidelity to him in his greatest distress.

Jassy, *Jassium*, a City of *Walachia*, called by the *French* *Jas*, upon the River *Pruth*; 30 Miles from the Confines of the Kingdom of *Poland* to the South, 50 from *Soczow* to the East, and 120 from *Caminieck* to the North-East. It is not improbable, this is the *Augusta Dacia*: but the later Geographers are very much mistaken in placing it in *Moldavia*, when it belongs to *Walachia*. The *Vaivode*, or Prince of these Countries, for the most part resides here; having suffered much from the *Cossacks* of later times, the *Turks* maintained a strong Garrison in it. The present King of *Poland* in 1686. Marching this way against the *Turks* and *Tartars*; Possessed himself of it, leaving a Garrison: but before his return there happened so great a Fire, that when he came, he was

forced to withdraw his Forces, and leave it to the *Walachians* to be repaired.

Jati, *Bathis*, a River on the West of *Sicily*, which falls into the Bay or Gulph of *Amar* on the North side, 25 Miles South of *Palermo*.

Java, a great Island in the *East-Indian* Sea, 200 Leagues in length. On the West it has *Sumatra*; on the East, some other small Isles; on the South the vast Ocean plays full upon it; and on the North it has the Island of *Borneo*, at the distance of 45 *German* Miles. It is divided into 9 Kingdoms; the greatest of which is the Kingdom of *Bantam*. The whole Island produceth great quantities of Spice; and is on that account much frequented by the *English* and *Dutch*. The *Dutch* had heretofore the Fort or City of *Batavia* in this Island: not contented with this, about 1684. joining with a Son of the King of *Bantam*, (then in Rebellion against his Father) upon pretence of assisting him, they seized the City of *Bantam*, took Possession of the *English* Factory, and all the Goods belonging to the *English*, and kept the old King a Prisoner in the Castle of *Bantam*. But finding there were several attempts to restore him to his former Possession, in 1686. the young King (by the Advice of the *Dutch*) removed his Captive Father to *Batavia*. See *Batavia*. The principal Cities of this Island are, *Balambuan*, *Bantam*, *Batavia*, *Japara*, *Jortan*, *Materan*, *Panarucan*, *Passarvan*, *Saraboy*, and *Tuban*.

ban. The Southern parts were never yet much fought into, and so not much known. It lies between 130 and 140 Long. and 5 and 10 of Southern Lat.

Faur, *Faurus*, a small River in *Languedoc*; which riseth near *S. Pontbois*, and falls into the *Orba*, near the Castle of *Pujols*.

Favarin, [*Faurinum*.] See *Gewer*, and *Raab*.

Fawer, *Fauria*, a City of *Silesia* in *Bohemia*: small, but indifferently populous, and the Capital of a Dukedom; and has also an ancient Castle: it lies not 2 Miles from *Lignitz* to the South, and about 9 from *Breslaw* to the West. The Dukedom of *Fawer* lies between *Lusatia* to the West, *Bohemia* (properly so called,) to the South, the Dukedom of *Lignitz* to the North, and that of *Swyedenitz* to the East.

Fayck, *Rhymnus*, a River of the *Asian Tartary*, which falls into the *Caspian Sea*, between the *Rha* and *Faxartes*: *Olearius* placeth it in the middle of the North end of that Sea.

Fazzo. See *Laiazzo*.

Idanbas, *Igaista*, a ruined City in *Portugal*.

Idasa, a Branch of Mount *Imaus*.

Idria, a Town in the County of *Goritia*; encompassed with Hills on all sides; and seated upon a River of the same name. Remarkable for the Quick-Silver Mines in it. See *Dr. Brown's Travels*, p. 82, 83. It stands 10 Miles from *Goritia* to the North-West.

Iducal, *Atlas Major*, a vast Moun-

tain on the South of *Barbary* in *Africa*.

Jefferkin, *Capernaum*, a City in *Palestine*.

Jempterlandt, a Province in the Kingdom of *Sweden*; which has *Angerman* to the East, *Middlepad* to the South, *Helsing* to the West, and *Norway* to the North. It belonged to the King of *Denmark* till 1645. and then was resigned to the *Swedes*; there are 3 Castles, but never a City in it.

Jena, a small City in *Hassia* in *Germany*, upon the River *Saal*, under the Duke of *Saxon Weimar*; 2 German Miles from *Weimar* to the East, 9 from *Leipsick* to the North-East, and 3 from *Naumburg* to the South. It has a small University opened here in 1555.

Jende, or *Pajende*, *Jendus*, a Lake in the Province of *Tavasthia*, in *Fin-Land*.

Jendo, a City in *Japan*.

Jengan, a City in *Xensy*, a Province of the Kingdom of *China*. It stands in a Mountainous Country near the Lake of *Lieu*, and has 18 smaller Cities depending on it.

Jenisey, *Jenisea*, a River in the North of *Muscovy*, which runs more East than that of *Obb*, and said to be greater: on the East it has a Chain of vast high Mountains, (some of them burn like *Aetna*;) on the West a fruitful Plain or Level, which it overflows every Spring for 7 German Miles together, as the *Nile* does *Egypt*. This River having watered the *Tingoesians* and *Samoieds*, falls into the Sea of *Zemla*, or *Weigats* Streight.

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Feniza, or *Fenizza*, a small City in *Macedonia*, built by the *Turks* out of the Ruins of *Pella*, the Birth-place of *Alexander the Great*: it stands upon the Bay of *Thessalonica*, between the Outlets of *Benoda* and *Castora*, (two Rivers,) 28 Miles from *Edessa* to the East, and the same from *Thessalonica* to the South. The Inhabitants finding here great Ruins, and much Marble, believe it to have been the Palace of *Philip King of Macedonia*.

Fenkoping, a small City in *Smaland*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Sweden*; it lies between the Lake of *Werber* to the West, and the *Baltick Sea* to the East; 16 Miles from the latter.

Fenupar, a City and Kingdom under the Great *Mogul*, which is a part of the Hither *India*, on this side the *Ganges*: seated upon the River *Coul*; 130 Miles from *Delly* to the South, and *Labor* to the North.

Fere, *Eara*, a River near *Calais* in *France*.

Ferne, *Ferna*, a River in *Gallicia*.

Fero, *Giaros*, a small Island, or rather Rock, in the *Archipelago*.

Ferico, *Hierico*, a celebrated City in *Palestine*; built by the *Febusites*, whilst the Children of *Israel* were in Bondage in the Land of *Egypt*, with Walls and other defences to a wonder; all which fell down before the Ark of God, as is Recorded in *Joshua* 6. After this it lay desolate 531 years; and was rebuilt in the Reign of *Ahab King of Israel*, by *Hiel the Bethelite*, with

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the loss of his Eldest and Youngest Sons, according to the Prediction of *Joshua*, in the year of the World 3025. It stood not above 335 years, before it was ruined by the *Chaldeans* under *Nabuchadnezzar*. After the Captivity it recovered again: our Saviour honored it with his Presence and Miracles. About the year of Christ 68. it was taken by the *Romans* under *Vespasian* and *Titus*. It became after this a Bishops See, and was in some esteem till it fell to the *Saracens*. In the times of the Holy War, it was again in the hands of Christians, and of great fame; but falling the second time to the *Saracens*, they entirely ruined it: so that it is now only inhabited by the *Arabians*, who have here 30 or 40 Brick Houses, as *M. Thevenot* assures us. It is seated in a pleasant and fruitful Plain; 12 Miles West from *Jordan*, and the same from *Jerusalem* to the North-East. The *Arabians* at this day call it *Rih-ba*. Mr. Fuller, in his *Pisgah Sight*, is of opinion, it was well inhabited between the days of *Joshua* and *Ahab*, though not walled: he makes the City of *Palm Trees* where *Ehud* stabbed *Eglon King of Moab*, to have been *Ferico*.

Fersey. See *Farsey*.

FERUSALEM, HIEROSOLYMA, the Capital City of *Palestine*, and for a long time of the whole Earth; taken notice of by *Pliny*, *Srrabo*, and many of the Ancients. Called, when the Children of *Israel* entered *Canaan*, *Febus*; and by that name assigned to the Tribe of *Benjamin* by *Joshua*.

four. It was in the hands of the *Febusites* till the Reign of *David*, who took it from them, Anno *Mun.* 2898. *Abfalom* his Son disposseſſ'd him again for ſome time, in 2920. *Solomon* his Son, Conſecrated here the nobleſt Temple the Sun ever ſaw, in 2939. *Sheſhack* King of *Egypt*, came up againſt *Rehoboam* Son of *Solomon*, and took and Plundred *Jeruſalem*, in 2973. In 3117. it was taken by *Joas*, one of the Kings of *Israel*, and Plundred the ſecond time. Again taken by *Pharaoh* *Necho*, King of *Egypt*, in 3339. By *Nebuchadnezzar* the firſt time in 3350. The ſecond time in 3360. when the Temple was burnt, and the City totally Razed, and deſtroyed. It lay deſolate thus, till the firſt year of *Cyrus*; when the *Jews* returned, and began to rebuild it in 3420. About 3500. *Nehemiah* finiſhed this Work. In 3619. *Alexander* the Great came up againſt *Jeruſalem*; and it was delivered to him without reſiſtance, by *Jaddus* the High Prielt. In 3629. *Ptolemæus* *Lagus* took *Jeruſalem* by ſurprize, and carried many of the *Jews* into *Egypt*. In 3780. *Antiochus* King of *Syria*, took *Jeruſalem*; ſlew vaſt numbers of the Inhabitants, prophaned the Temple; and endeavoured to extirpate the *Jewiſh* Religion by a Perſecution. In 3805. the *Jews* under *Jonathan*, totally expelled the *Syrians*; and regained the intire Poſſeſſion of *Jeruſalem*. In 3880. *Pompey* the Great, entered *Jeruſalem*, ſaw the Temple, and made *Jeruſalem* Tributary. In 3896. *Cræſſus* entred and Plundred

the Temple, contrary to his Faith given. In 3909. *Pacorus* King of *Parthia*, took and Plundred *Jeruſalem*. The next year, *Herod* began his Reign over the *Jews*, by the appointment of *Antonius*: in the latter end of his Reign, and in 3950. our Saviour was Born: in 3983. he ſuffered Death for us, being 33 years old. In the year of our Lord 69. *Titus* after a dreadful Siege put an end to the *Jewiſh* Government; deſtroyed *Jeruſalem* and the Temple; which lay deſolate till 132. when *Adrian* rebuilt it, and called it *Ælia*; permitting the Chriſtians to live here, and Prohibiting the *Jews*. In this interval, the Biſhop of *Cæſarea*, got the Superiority over the Biſhop of *Jeruſalem*. In 361. *Julian* the Apoſtate, to contradict our Saviour's Prophecy, ſent the *Jews* to repair the Temple of *Jeruſalem*; wherein they and he were diſappointed by Miraculous Earthquakes, Tempeſts, and Balls of Fire iſſuing out of the Foundation. In 636. *Omar* the *Saracen*, took it after a Siege of two years. In 1099. the Chriſtian Armies under *Godfrey* retook it from the *Saracens*, when it had been four hundred ſixty three years in their hands. In 1187. *Saladine* the *Saracen*, recovered it out of the hands of the *Chriſtians*. In 1228. *Frederick* the Emperor recovered *Jeruſalem* by a Treaty, without blows; and was Crowned at *Jeruſalem*. But in 1234 the *Templars* having perfidiouſly broken the Peace, the *Saracens* retook and deſaced it; abuſing the *Sepulchre*, which

which till then had been revered by all Men but *Jews*. Ever since this, it has been in the Possession of the *Mahometans*, as they at times prevailed one upon another. It continued under the *Sultans* of *Egypt*, till 1517. when *Selim* Emperor of the *Turks*, took it from them ; and under this Family it is at this day ; called by the *Turks* *Eikods* ; that is, the *Holy City*. It is at this day the principal place in *Palestine* ; seated (saith Mr. *Sandy*) on a rocky Mountain, every way to be ascended (except a little on the North) with steep descents, and deep Valleys about it, which do naturally fortifie it : for the most part it is environed with other (not far removed) Mountains, as if placed in the midst of an Amphitheatre. On the East is Mount *Oliver*, separated from the City by the Valley of *Fehosaphat*, which also Circleth a part of the North, and affords a passage to the Brook of *Kedron* : on the South is the Mountain of Scandal, with the Valley of *Gehimmon* : on the West formerly it was fenced with the Valley and Mountain of *Gibon*. Mount *Sion* lay within the City, which stood upon the South side of it : on the East side of this Mountain stood the famous Temple ; and between the City and the Temple, the Kings Palace. Mount *Calvary* (which formerly lay without the City to the North-West,) is now well nigh the Heart of it ; the visiting the Holy Sepulchre being the almost only reason why *Ferusalem* at this day has any being. The Inhabitants of it are not many ; for the most part *Monks*,

and Religious Persons of all Nations ; miserably oppressed by the *Turks*, who seek all opportunities to impoverish and injure them. This City stands 40 Miles from *Joppe*, and the *Mediterranean* Sea ; 160 from *Damascus* to the South, 300 from *Grand Cairo* to the North-East, and 400 from *Alexandria*. In Long. 69.30. Lat. 31. 20. according to Mr. *Fuller*. Others say Long. 69. 00. Lat. 32. 44.

Fesfelbas, *Margiana*, a part of the Province of *Chorasán*, in the Kingdom of *Persia*.

Fesi, *Æsium*, a City in the *Marchia Aconitana*, in the Dominions of the Church ; which is a Bishops See, immediately under the Pope : it is but small ; and stands upon an Hill, by the River *Fesi* ; 6 Miles from the Confines of the Dukedom of *Urbino*, 23 from *Ancona* to the West.

Fesselmeer, a City and Kingdom under the Great *Mogul*, lying North of the Kingdom of *Guzarat* ; the City is great ; 120 Miles from the River *Indus* to the East, and the same from *Guzarat* to the North.

Terra de Jesso, *Essonis Terra*, a large Country towards *China* and *Japan* ; discovered by the *Hollanders* in 1643. It is joined by some to the North parts of *Japan* ; by others, separated from it by a Streight of 15 Miles broad. All agree, it is of a great extent from East to West. The chiefest City is *Matzumay*, which is the Capital of a Province of the same name ; but no *European* having yet settled here, it is very little known.

Fesful,

Jesual, another Kingdom belonging to the same Prince.

Jesupol, a very strong Town and Castle in *Padolia* in *Poland*; on the Confines of *Pocuoock*, upon the River *Bistris*.

Jeter, *Fatrus*, a River of *Mysia*, in the Lesser *Asia*.

Jetsugen, a Territory or Province in *Japan*.

Jex, and *Jexdi*, *Hecatompilos*, a City of *Persia*.

If, *Hypæa*, one of the *Hyeræ*.

Iglaw, *Iglavia*, *Giblova*, a City of the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, but in *Moravia*, upon the River *Iglaw*, on the Confines of *Bohemia*; 24 German Miles from *Prague*, and 10 from *Lenz*. This City is reasonably well peopled.

Igliaco, *Peneius*, a River on the West of the *Morea*.

Ibor, a City and Kingdom at the most Southern Point of the Promontory of *Malacca* in the *East-Indies*, over against the Isle of *Sumatra*; distant little more than one degree and a half from the Line, in Long. 129.31. The King is a Potent Prince in these parts.

Ila, *Ila*, *Epidia*, one of the Western Isles of *Scotland*, over against *Cantyr*, in 56. deg. of Lat. 24 Miles long, and 16 broad; plentiful in Wheat, Cattle, and Herds of Deer.

Iler, *Hilara*, *Ilarus*, a River of *Schwaben*, in *Germany*, which riseth in *Tirol*; and running Northward, watereth *Kempten*; then falls into the *Danube* over against *Ulm*.

Ilerda, *Lerida*, *Athanagia*, a fortified and strong City in *Catalonia* in *Spain*; which is a Bishops

See, under the Archbishop of *Tarragona*: seated upon the River *Segre* [*Sicoris*], 3 Leagues above its fall into the *Ebro*, in the Confines of *Arragon*. This City is mentioned in *Livy* as taken by *Scipio*; and rendered famous for an Encounter near it, between a General of *Sertoris* and *Manilius* Proconsul of *Gallia*; where the latter was defeated with the loss of 3 Legions of Foot, and 1500 Horse.

Ill, *Ellus*, *Hellus*, *Hellelus*, a River of *Germany*, which ariseth in *Sunigow*; and passing through *Alsatia*, watereth *Mulhausen*, *Ensfheim*, *Colmar*, and *Strasburg*; below which it falls into the *Rhine*.

Imen, a considerable Lake in *Russia*, towards *Livonia*, on the South of the City *Novogorod*; which disburthens its self into the Lake of *Lagoda*, by a River which passeth on the East of that City called the *Wolga*.

Ilment, *Arabius*, one of the most considerable Rivers in the Kingdom of *Persia*: it ariseth from the Mountains of *Sibocoran*, in the Province of *Sigistan*; and watering *Mut*, *Gilechi*, *Racagi*, beneath *Sistan*, it takes in the *Sal*; beneath *Sereng*, the *Ghir*; beneath *Chicheran*, the *Ilmentel*; and beneath *Pasir*, falls into the *Arabick* Ocean, in Long. 106. 30. near *Macran* to the West.

Ilez, *Ilza*, a small Town in the Palatinate of *Sandomir*, in the Lesser *Poland*, with a Castle, which belongs to the Bishop of *Cracow*.

Imaus, is one of the greatest Mountains, in the Greater *Asia*: it begins at Mount *Taurus*, near the

the *Caspian* Sea ; and running Southward through the whole Continent of *Asia*, it divides the *Asian Tartary* into two parts, and ends, at the rise of the River *Ganges* ; where it again spreads it self East and West ; and becomes a Northern boundary to the Empire of the Great *Mogul*, (or *Indostan*;) having performed a Course of 450 German Miles, and taking various names from the Nations it passeth.

Imzregor, *Claudius*, a Mountain in *Sciria*.

Imola, *Cornelia*, *Forum Cornelii*, *Imola*, a City in the Dominions of the Church in *Romandiola*, upon the River *Santerno*. This is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Ravenna* ; of which *Alexander VII.* was Bishop, when in 1655. he was chosen Pope. It is a fine and a populous City ; twenty Miles from *Bononia* to the East, and twenty five from *Ravenna*.

Imperiati, a small City in the Kingdom of *Ciles*, near a River of the same name, four Leagues from the South Sea.

Imacho, *Apheas*, a small River of *Epirus* ; which watereth *Larta* on the South, and falls into the Bay called the *Gulph* of *Larta*.

Index. Vid. Indus.

India, is taken for a considerable part of *Asia* commonly called the *East-Indies*, to distinguish it from *America*, which is called the *West-Indies*. It is thought to be the *Havilah* in the Holy Scriptures : by the Natives, *Indostan*. Bounded on the North with the *Asiatick Tartary*, the Mountains of *Imaus*, and *Emodus* ; on

the East with the Kingdom of *China*, on the South with the *Indian* Ocean, and on the West with the Kingdom of *Persia*. This Country consists partly in a vastly extended Continent, partly in Islands, some of which are very great. That upon the Continent, is divided into three Parts. 1. The Empire of the Great *Mogul*, or North *India* ; which is a part of *India intra Gangem & Indum* ; and more peculiarly called *Indosthan* ; in this there are thirty five Kingdoms. 2. The Peninsula of *Malabar*. 3. the *India extra Gangem*. In the *India extra Gangem*, are four more considerable Kingdoms. *Pegu* to the West, *Ava* to the North, *Siam* to the South, and *Cochinchina* to the East ; each of which contains many particular or lesser Kingdoms in it. The Principal of the Islands are *Borneo*, *Ceylan*, *Java*, *Sumatra*, *Celebes*, *Mindano*, *Luconia*, *Hainan*, *Pakan*, *Gilolo*, the *Muluccaes*, and *Philippine* Isles. Many of these are so great, as to be divided in many Kingdoms : some of them have never been thoroughly discovered by the European Nations. This Country extendeth in length from deg. 106. to 159. of Long. and from deg. 10. of Southern Latitude, to 44. of Northern. It abounds with Gold and Silver Mines, and all other sorts of Metals, but Copper and Lead ; with all sorts of Cattle but Horses ; with all sorts of Corn but Wheat. So that these and Wines are almost the only things they need from other Nations, towards the Convenience, or indeed

indeed Luxury of human Life; for this is the Store-House of Spice and Jewels, to the whole World. *Alexander* the Great was the first of the *Grecians* who Discovered, and Conquered a part of this vast Region; which soon after revolted from his Successors. The *Romans* never went so far; but were honored with some Embassies from them, when they had Potent Princes, as *Augustus*, *Antoninus*, and *Constantine*. After-times wrapped them up in the Clouds again. There was a Trade driven by the way of the Red Sea, between the *Persian*, *Turkish*, and *Indian* Merchants for Spice; yet there was little known of them, till the *Portuguese* discovered the way by the *Cape of Good Hope*, in 1499. and the first Voyages were made hither by them in 1500. and 1502.

Indostan, or the Empire of the Great *Mogul*, is bounded on the North by the *Asian Tartary*, and the Kingdom of *Thibet*; on the West by the Kingdom of *Persia*; on the East by the River *Cosmin*, or *Cosmite*, (by which it is divided from the rest of *India*;) on the South with the Bay of *Bengala*, and the Promontory of *Malabar*. There are, besides what lies within these bounds, some Kingdoms under this Prince beyond the *Ganges* towards *China*: in all he has under him thirty five Kingdoms. His Capital City is *Agra*. He is of the Race of *Tamerlane*, the Great *Scythian* Conqueror; and has been possessed of this Country ever since the Year 1473.

India extra Gangem, is bounded on the West by the furthest, or most Eastern Branch of the River *Ganges*; (which is called *Antiboli* from its spring unto its fall into the Ocean;) on the North, with unknown Countries; on the East with the Kingdom of *China*, and the Eastern Ocean; and on the South with the same Ocean. In this there are four great Kingdoms, which do not depend on the Great *Mogul*. See the general Division.

The *West-Indies*, are all those Countries more commonly called *America*; and the *Indies* only by reason of their Wealth and distance.

Indre, *Ingeris*, *Ander*, *Andri*, a River of *France* which riseth in the Province of *Berry*; and watering *la Chaster*, *Chau-Roux*, *Loches*, and taking in the *Cher*, falls with it into the *Loyre*; eight Miles beneath *Tours* to the West. This River in the Writers of the middle Age is called *Anger*.

Indus, one of the greatest, first, and best known Rivers of the *East-Indies*; called by the Natives *Sinde*. It springeth out of the highest part of *Imaus*, (by some called *Taurus*;) in the Kingdom of *Cassimer*, in the Empire of the Great *Mogul*, towards the Confines of the *Asian Tartary*: and turning Southward, watering many Provinces or Kingdoms, and taking in the Rivers of *Behat*, *Nilad*, *Ravée*, *Coule*, and many others, it at last falls into the *Arabian* or *Indian Ocean*, by four great Mouths, in the Kingdom of *Tatta*, between the Kingdoms of *Guzarat* and *Persia*.
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The name of that Mountain, out of which it springeth, is called *Paropamis*. It receives between its Head and its Fall 21 Rivers. It had of old 7 Mouths; 3 of which are now stopped.

Ingelheim, *Ingelhemium*, a small Town in the Lower Palatinate in Germany; 2 German Miles from *Mentz* to the West. *Charles* the Great was born in this place in 732. After this, it was an Imperial and Free City; but exempted in 1402. by *Lewis* the Emperor, and now under the Elector Palatine. Near this place *S. Lewis*, King of France, died in 840. Called *Ryder Ingelheim*, the Lower or Nether *Ingelheim*, to distinguish it from another called *Ober* or Upper *Ingelheim*.

Ingermanlandt, and *Ingrie*, a Province of Sweden; between *Moscow* to the East, *Livonia* to the West, the Lake of *Ladoga*, and the Bay of *Finland*. Heretofore subject to the *Russ*, (who call it *Isera*,) before the *Swedes* took it from them by Conquest. The chief Town is *Notteburgh*, upon the Lake.

Ingolstadt, *Ingolstadium*, *Aureopolis*, a City of Germany, in the Dukedom of *Bavaria*, which has a Bridge over the *Danube*. It was at first a Village; but exalted to the dignity and magnitude of a City by *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, Emperor of Germany. *Gustavus Adolphus*, the Victorious King of Sweden, was not able to take it when he attempted it in 1632. In 1410. here was an University opened, which has obtained many Privileges and

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good Endowments from *Lewis* Duke of *Bavaria*, and Pope *Pius* II. it is now under the Duke of *Bavaria*. This City lies 3 Miles from *Newburgh* to the East, and 7 from *Ratisbone* to the West.

Inhambane, a Kingdom in the Lower *Aethiopia*, between *Monomotapa* to the North, and *Casreiria* to the South. The chief place of which is *Tonge*.

Inbamior, another small Kingdom in the Lower *Aethiopia*, towards the River *Cuama*, and the Confines of *Monomotapa*.

Inisa, one of the names of Mount *Imaus*.

Imneken, *Aguntum*, a Town in *Carinthia*.

Innerness, a Town in *Scotland*.

Ins, *Im*, *Oenus*, *Aenus*, a River in Germany, which ariseth in *Switzerland*, from Mount *Moloia* (one of the *Alpes*,) from two Springs, on the borders of the *Valteline*; and flowing through the Earldom of *Tirol* by *Inspruck* (the Capital of it,) *Hull*, *Schwarz*, and *Kufstein*, it entereth the Dukedom of *Bavaria*; where being augmented by several other Rivers, it falls into the *Danube* at *Passaw*, over against *Ilsat*.

Inspruck, or *Insprug*, *Oenipons*, is the Capital City of the County of *Tyrol* in Germany: little, but neat and populous; built in a fruitful Valley upon the River *Im*, (or *Imns*,) over which it has a Bridge, and from whence it has its name; at the foot of the *Alpes*. It has a neat strong Castle, in which the Dukes of *Austria* have sometimes resided. Walled by *Orto* the Great, in

in 1234. but those Walls are not now maintained: it is under the Emperor. This City stands 20 Miles from *Satzburgh* to the South-West, and 18 from *Trent* to the North. Most memorable for the shameful flight of *Charles V.* in 1552. when *Maurice*, (Duke of Saxony,) *Albert*, (Marquess of Brandenburg,) and *William*, (Landgrave of Hesse,) joyning their Forces suddenly, took *Auspurg* (20 Miles from hence to the North-West) in four days; thence marching directly for *Inspruck*, they took in their passage *Eresburgh*, (which was thought Impregnable;) and put that Prince, with *Ferdinando* his Brother, (then at *Inspruck*), into such a fright, that they were forced to cross the *Alpes* in the dead of the night by Torch light: many of the Nobility not having so much as an Horse to ride on. The next day these Confederate Princes took the Town, Plundered all they found belonging to the Emperor, and *Spaniards*; but spared the Towns Mens Goods and Houses. This Action put an end to all the Projects of that Prince in *Germany*; and has established the *German* Liberty, then in great danger of ruin. In 1689. about *January*, this City suffered a great deal by the repeated shocks of an Earthquake.

Iustad, *Oenostadium*, a Suburb of the City of *Passaw*, upon the Eastern Bank of the River *Inn*, where it falls into the *Danube*.

Joannipoli, *Pretslaw*; a City of *Bulgaria*, which is a Bishops See.

Jocelin, *Josselinum*, a Town

in *Bretagne* in *France*, upon the River *Ouste*; which coming from *S. Quintrin*, falls into the River *Vilaine*, near *Redon*. It stands 16 Miles from *Rennes* to the West, and as many from *S. Brieux* to the North-West.

Joden, *Judei*, the *Jews*.

Jogues, *Gymnosophistæ*, a Heathen Sect of Philosophers, of great antiquity in the *East-Indies*, still extant.

Joinville, *Joanvilla*, a small Town in *Champagne* in *France*, upon the River *Marne*, [*Matrona*]; 8 Leagues from *Chauumont* to the North, 18 from *Chalons* to the South-East. Ennobled with the Title of a Principality by *Henry III.* of *France*, in 1552.

Joigny, *Jovinicum*, a City in *France*, upon the River *Tonne*, [*Icana*], in *Champagne*, in the Territory of *Sens*; which is built at the foot of an Hill, and has a splendid Castle belonging to it: written by some *Ivinicum*.

Jona, *Ibona Hii*, an Island on the West of *Scotland*: famous for the Sepulchres of the old *Scotch* Kings. The chief Town in *Sodore*, a Bishops See in time past; who had in his jurisdiction all these Western Isles, and the Isle of *Man*. This See was erected in 840. This is the same with *Cholmskil*, and lies 5 Miles from *Dumstafag* to the North-West.

Tonne, *Joanna*, a River, written also *Tonne*: it ariseth in the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, from the Mountain called *Morvant*, near the Castle of *Chinone*; and visiteth the City

City of *Clamefy* in *Nivergne*, and *Cretian*; where it takes in the *Cure*; after which passing on the East of *Auxerre*, it becomes sufficient for the passage of Boats of some bulk; and admits the *Serine*, and *Armançione*: then passing by *Sens*, falls into the *Seyne* at *Montreau sur Yonne*, 17 Leagues above *Paris*.

Fonquera, *Funcaria*, an old Roman Town, mentioned by *Antoninus*, and *Ptolemy*. It is in *Catalonia*, at the foot of the *Pyrenean Hills*, near the passage called *Col de Pertus*, in the Confines of *Roussillon*, and *France*; 3 Leagues West from the *Mediterranean Sea*, 5 from *Perpignan* to the South, and 7 from *Girona* to the North-East.

Fonquieres, *Fuucaria*, a Town in *Provence* in *France*, upon the *Mediterranean Sea*; 5 Leagues from *Marseille* to the West, and 15 from *Avignon* to the South.

Jordan. See *Fourdain*.

Fortan, *Fortanum*, a City and Kingdom on the North side of the Island of *Java*, in the *East-Indies*. Also a River of the same name.

Fourdain, *Jordan*, *Jordanes*, is the greatest River in the Holy Land or *Palestine*; and the most Celebrated in the Holy Scriptures: called at this day by the Inhabitants *Scheriah*. It riseth in the Confines of *Calesyria*, from two Fountains, (*Jor* and *Dan*.) both at the foot of Mount *Libanus*; 4 Miles above *Casarea Philippi*: and running Southward it maketh two Lakes; first that of *Meroz*, then that of *Capernaum*, called also the

Sea of Galilee; and having watered several of the ancient Cities of the Land of *Canaan*, (none of which are now extant,) it falls into the *Dead Sea*, or *Lake of Sodom*. It is the greatest, or rather the only River in all this Country; the rest being meer Brooks rather than Rivers. About half as broad at *Jerico*, as the River *Seine* is at *Paris*; very rapid, and the Water of it thick; because it passeth through fat Lands, and is very full of Fish; best on both sides with thick and pleasant Woods. This account is given of it by *Monsieur Thevenot*, who saw it himself.

Four, *Fura*, a Mountain which divides *France* from *Switzerland*.

Foyeuse, *Gaudiosa*, a Town in *France*, in the Province of *Vivara*; honored by being a Duchy.

Ipepa, *Hypepa*, a City of *Lydia*, in the Lesser *Asia*; between Mount *Tmolus*, and the River *Caystro*; not far from *Thyatira*. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Ephesus*.

Ipre, *Iperen*. See *Ypre*.

Iprichia, the same with *Africa*.

Ips, *Urbium*, a Town in *Austria*.

Ipsala, *Cypsella*, a City in *Thrace*, by the River *Mela*: at first a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Trajanopolis*, or *Zernis*; afterwards it became the Metropolis. It lies between this City to the West, 29 Miles, and *Drusilaba* to the North-East 26 Miles: The River in our latter Maps is called *Larissa*; and falls into the *Archipelago*, over against the Isle of *Lembro*, just behind

hind that Peninsula which makes the *Dardanel*s straight.

Ipswich, *Gippo-vicus*, the County Town of *Suffolk*, heretofore called *Gippwich*: seated on the North side of the River *Stour*, upon the foot of a steep Hill, in somewhat a low Ground: it has a commodious Haven, and was heretofore a place of great Trade, with many wealthy Merchants in it, and a vast number of other people; but now decayed as to both. It was also formerly fortified with Trenches and Rampires; the loss of which is not to be lamented; the Town being so seated, that it can never be made a place of Defence, the Hills on all sides (but the South, and South-East,) commanding it. It has 14 Parish Churches, and a great many goodly Houses, the tokens of its former Wealth. In 991. the *Danes* sacked it, and 9 years after repeated their cruelty upon it. In the Reign of *S. Edward* it had 800 Burgesses, who paid Custom to the King. There was also a Castle built here by the *Normans*, which *Hugh Bigod*, Earl of *Norfolk*, defended against the Usurper *K. Stephen*; but was forced to surrender at last: the ruins are now lost. *Mr. Camden* supposeth it to have been demolished by *Henry II.* when he did the same by *Waleson* Castle not far off. Here Landed the 3000 *Flemings*, which the Nobility called in against *Henry II.* when his Son rebelled against him. In the late Rebellion, this Town stood clear of all those Calamities which involved the rest of the Nation.

The Bishop of *Norwich* hath a House here; and the Viscount of *Hereford* another, befitting his degree and quality. The Honourable *Henry Fitz-Roy*, Duke of *Grafton*, was Created Viscount *Ipswich*, Aug. 16. 1672. who dyed of the Wounds that he received in the Service of *K. William* before *Cork*, Octob. 9. 1690. This Town is also a Corporation, and sends two Burgesses to the Parliament.

Iris, *Eurolas*, a River in the *Morea*; which washeth *Misira*, and falls into the Gulph *di Colochina* on the South side of the *Morea*. It is now called *Vasilipotamo*, or *Basilipotamo*, that is, the *Kings River*.

I R E L A N D, *Hibernia*, *I-vernia*, is a great, fruitful, and noble Island on the West of Great Britain: accounted in ancient time for greatness and glory, the third Island of the World; and called then the Lesser Britain. *Orpheus*, *Aristotle*, and *Claudian*, call it *Ierna*. *Juvenal*, *Mela*, *Juvena*; *Diodorus Siculus*, *Iris*. Others *Fovernia*, *Overnia*, and *Bernia*. The Natives *Erin*. The *Welsh* *Puerdon*. The *English* Ireland. It is 300 Miles long, and 200 broad: on the East it has the tempestuous *Irish* Sea, between it and Great Britain; on the West the *Vergivian* Ocean, on the North the *Deucalidonian* Sea, and on the South the *British* Ocean. The Country is full of Woods, Hills, and Bogs. The Soil Rich and Fruitful, especially as to Grass; and therefore it has ever abounded in Cattle, which is its most Staple Commodity. The Air

City of *Clameſy* in *Nivergne*, and *Cretian*; where it takes in the *Cure*; after which paſſing on the Eaſt of *Auxerre*, it becomes ſufficient for the paſſage of Boats of ſome bulk; and admits the *Serine*, and *Armançione*: then paſſing by *Sens*, falls into the *Seyne* at *Montreau ſur Tonne*, 17 Leagues above *Paris*.

Fonquera, *Fuucaria*, an old Roman Town, mentioned by *Antoninus*, and *Ptolemy*. It is in *Catalonia*, at the foot of the *Pyrenean Hills*, near the paſſage called *Col de Pertus*, in the Confines of *Rouſſillon*, and *France*; 3 Leagues Weſt from the *Mediterranean Sea*, 5 from *Perpignan* to the South, and 7 from *Girona* to the North-Eaſt.

Fonquieres, *Fuucaria*, a Town in *Provence* in *France*, upon the *Mediterranean Sea*; 5 Leagues from *Marſeille* to the Weſt, and 15 from *Avignon* to the South.

Jordan. See *Fourdain*.

Fortan, *Fortanum*, a City and Kingdom on the North ſide of the Iſland of *Java*, in the *East-Indies*. Alſo a River of the ſame name.

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Ipre, *Iperen*. See *Tyre*.

Iprichia, the ſame with *Africa*.

Ips, *Uſbium*, a Town in *Auſtria*.

Ipfala, *Cypſella*, a City in *Torace*, by the River *Mela*: at firſt a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Trajanopoli*, or *Zernis*; afterwards it became the Metropolis. It lies between this City to the Weſt, 29 Miles, and *Drufilaba* to the North-Eaſt 26 Miles: The River in our latter Maps is called *Lariſſa*; and falls into the *Archipelago*, over againſt the Iſle of *Lembro*, juſt behind

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Iris, *Eurotas*, a River in the *Morea*; which washeth *Mistira*, and falls into the Gulph *di Colochina* on the South side of the *Morea*. It is now called *Vasilipotamo*, or *Basilipotamo*, that is, the *Kings River*.

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Air is at all times temperate ; but too moist to be at all times pleasant or wholesome. The *Romans* in all probability never had any footing in this Island. This Nation was Converted to Christianity in the fifth Century by *Palladius*, and *S. Patrick*; especially the latter : who Planted not only Religion, but so much Learning too amongst them, that in the next Age the Monks of Ireland were eminent for Holiness and Learning. In 694. *Egfrid*, King of *Northumberland*, first entered, and destroyed this Nation with Fire and Sword; After this the *Danes*, for 30 years together, wasted and destroyed them. After these the *Germans*. After them *Edgar*, the most powerful King of *England*, Conquered a great part of *Ireland*. And when by Massacres and other Accidents, the *Irish* were freed from all these Calamities; there ensued Domestick Broils amongst themselves. In, 1155. *Henry II.* being called in by the Natives, resolved on the Conquest of them; whereupon *Richard Strongbow*, Earl of *Pembroke*, began it: in 1172. *Hen. II.* in person entered *Ireland*, and taking upon him the Stile of Sovereign Lord of *Ireland*; the States and all the petty Kings submitted to him : and passed over all their Rule and Power, which was confirmed by Pope *Hadrian*. The Kings of *England* continued the Title of Lords of *Ireland* till the Reign of *Henry VIII.* who took first upon him the Stile and Title of King of *Ireland*, in 1541. which was confirmed to *Mary* his Daughter, by Pope

Paul IV. in 1555. The *Irish* have ever looked upon this Conquest as a Wrong and an Usurpation, which no Act of theirs, nor Time it self could make valid. Hence when ever *England* has been imbroiled, they have taken the opportunity of Revolting. In the Reign of *Edward I.* when that Prince was engaged against the *Scots*, one *Dovenald O-Neal* stiled himself King of *Ulster*; and in Right of Inheritance, the undoubted Heir of all *Ireland*. But when in the Reign of *Henry VII.* the pretence of Religion was added; first the Earl of *Kildare* Rebelled in 1537. and was presently suppressed, taken and Beheaded, with his five Uncles. In 1539. *O-Neal* began another Rebellion: but so soon as *Thomas* Earl of *Suffex*, Lord Lieutenant, came against him with an Army, the Gentleman grew humble, submitted, and was Pardoned. He flew out again in 1563. burnt the Cathedral of *Armagh*, and besieged *Dundalk*; but with no success. In 1565. *Sir Henry Sidney*, Lord Lieutenant, went against him, and in a Fight broke his Forces: so that flying to the *Scots*, (whom he had likewise injured) in 1567. he was Assassinated in cold blood, and presently after Attainted in Parliament, and the Title of *O-Neal* abolished. The Earl of *Desmond* was the next, who in 1679. calling in the *Spaniards*, began another Rebellion; which ended ill for him; the *Spaniards* being driven out the year after, and this Earl taken and slain in 1583.

In 1595. *Tir-Oën*, who had done great Service against the Earl of *Desmond*, and was highly favored by Queen *Elizabeth*, most ungratefully began a Rebellion, the most dangerous of all the other; this Earl having been bred in the Queens Service, and learned Military Discipline from the *English*, which he now made use of against them. In 1598. he defeated the *English* at *Blackwater*. In 1599. brought the Earl of *Essex* to condescend to a Treaty with him. In 1601. he brought the *Spaniards* over to his Assistance, who took and garrisoned *Kinsale*; which was retaken by Sir *Charles Blunt*, (afterwards Lord *Monjoy*,) and the *Spaniards* totally driven out: whereupon *Tir-Oën* submitted, and was brought over by the Lord Lieutenant, to King *James I.* in 1603. This War lasted eight years; and might have proved fatal to the *English*, if God had not prevented it. After this I find no general Insurrection of the *Irish* till 1641. when seeing *Charles I.* engaged in War with the *Scots* at home, they on a sudden rose up and Assassinated 20000 *English* in a few days, when no body suspected any such thing. This Insurrection began *Sept. 3.* The Troubles of *England* gave them some respite; but in 1649. and 50. *Oliver Cromwell* began their Chastisement so effectually, that *Ireton*, and those he left to carry it on, erected mournful Trophies of the Divine Vengeance against them, with no great expence of Time, Blood, or Treasure: it misfired but a little, that the *Irish* Name

and Nation, had been totally extirpated. *Charles II.* upon his Restoration in 1660. shewed them more Mercy; restored such as had any pretences of Loyalty to plead for their Estates; and governed them all his time with so much Clemency, that this Nation never was in a better State since they fell under the *English*, than at the time of the Death of that Good Prince.

Irneo, *Vindius*, *Hirminus*, a ledge of Mountains in *Spain*; commonly called *El monte de las Asturias*, the Mountain of the *Asturas*; which is a Branch of the *Pyrenean* Hills, running out to the West, between the *Asturas* to the North, and the Kingdom of *Leon* to the South: the greatest is called *Irneo*, or *Erneo*; and also *Cueto de Hanno*, or *Ori*.

Ischar, *Fatrus*, a River of *Bulgaria*; which riseth out of Mount *Hemus*, and watering *Ternova*, a City of that Province, falls into the *Danube* at *Suistefo*. It is the third River from the Western border, and now more usually called *Iantra*.

Ischeboli, or *Ischepoli*, *Scopelus*, an inland City of *Thrace*; made a Bishop's See by *Leo* the Emperor, under the Archbishop of *Adrianople*. I suppose it is the same with that which is now called *Isola*.

Ischia, *Anaria*, *Inarime*, *Pitheculsa*, an Island on the Coast of the Kingdom of *Naples*, near the Bay of *Puteolum*; not above three Miles from the Shoar to the West. Its Circuit is of twenty Miles; of old called *Inarime*; and by the *Greeks*, *Pitheculsa*. It has a City of

of the same Name, well fortified, with a Castle built on a Rock ; in which *Ferdinando*, King of *Naples*, found shelter ; during the storm brought upon him by *Charles VIII.* of *France* ; who in 1495. Conquered his whole Kingdom in a few days. This City is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Naples* ; 18 Miles from *Naples* to the West. *Claudius Nepos*, a Frenchman, in 1586. published an exact Map, and Description of this Island ; which is inserted into the Description of *Italy*, published by *Antonius Maginus*.

Iscondar, the Turkish Name of *Scutari*, or *Scodra*.

Idenstein, a County in *Weteraw*, a Territory in the Upper Circle of the *Rhine* ; between *Hassia*, to the East, and the *Rhine* to the West : by some *Isembourg*.

Isenach. See *Eysenach*.

Isenghien, *Iszegemium*, a Castle in *Flanders*, in the Territory of *Courtray* ; which gives the Title of an Earl or Count, to the Family of *Vilnia*. It is now under the French ; two Leagues from *Courtray*, towards *Bruges* to the North.

Isenberg, *Isidis Mons*, a Mountain in *Schwaben*, near *Ausburgh*.

Isendyck, *Isendium*, a small but strong Town, upon the Sea Coast in *Flanders*, over against *Biervliet*, a Town belonging to the *Hollanders*. This Town stands upon the *Scheld* ; three French Leagues from *Sluys* to the East, and something above four from *Middleburgh* to the South ; and was fortified by the Spaniards against the Dutch.

Iser, *Isara*, a River of Germany,

in the Dukedom of *Bavaria*. It ariseth in the borders of the County of *Tirol*, three Miles from *Inspruck* to the West ; and flowing to the North through *Bavaria*, watereth *Munick*, or *Munichen*, (the Capital of that Duchy) and *Frisingen* ; beneath which the *Amber* (*Ambra*) from the West, falls into it at *Landschut* : and at last it ends in the *Danube*, over against *Derkendorf* ; six Miles West of *Passaw*, and the same distance above *Seraubing* to the East.

L'Isere, *Isara*, a River in *France*, which is called *Isar* by *Ptolemy* : it ariseth in the Territory of *Tarentaise*, near *Mouriers*, in the Dukedom of *Savoy*, which it watereth ; beneath which, it takes in the *Arche* from the South ; then passeth by *Montmelian* to *Grenoble* ; over against which it admits the *Drac*, from the South ; and above *Valence*, falls into the *Rhone*.

Fernia, *Asernia*, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, by some called *Sernia*. It stands in the Province of *Molise* ; and is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Capua* ; seated four Miles from the River *Volturno* to the East, and the same from the Confines of the *Terra di Lavoro* ; at the foot of the *Apennine* ; 30 Miles from *Capua* to the North, and almost 20 from *Trivento* to the South. It is now in a tolerable good state, and made more famous by the Birth of *St. Peter Celestine*, a Pope.

Isin, *Isnisca*, a Village, and a River in *Bavaria* ; six Miles from *Munichen* to the East.

Ifakal, Lein Alschemes, Busiris, Ramesses, a ruined old City in *Egypt*, within the *Delta*; the Ruins of which are so called.

Island, Thule, Islandia, is a great *Island* in the Northern Ocean, called by the *Dutch* *Het Islandt*; by the *Germans* *Pusslandt*. It lies between *Norway* to the East, and *Greenland* to the West; from East to West 200 *French Leagues*, and about half so broad. Well peopled, and fruitful towards the Sea-shoar; but the middle is barren, desolate, and very Mountainous. *Naddock* a *Norwegian*, first discovered it in 860. and called it *Sneeland*, that is, the Land of Snow. *Flocko*, a *Pyrate* of *Norway*, afterward gave it the Name of *Ice-land*; from the great quantity of *Ice* he found about it. It began to be inhabited by the *Norwegians* under *Ingulphus*, so soon as ever it was discovered; that Nation being then dissatisfied with *Herald* their Prince. It became Subject to *Norway* in 1260. by doing Homage to that Crown; and in the Right of that Kingdom it belongs to the King of *Denmark*, who every year sends them a Governor. They were Converted to the Christian Faith, by *Adebert* Bishop of *Bremen*: *Canutus* King of the *Vandals*, settled Bishops first amongst them, in 1133. one at *Hola*, another at *Schalholt*; and to each of them annexed a School. They had at first neither Money nor Cities; but lived in Caves, in the sides of Mountains; covered their Huts with Fishes Bones, and Eat dried Fish instead of Bread. They speak

the ancient *Cimbrian* Tongue. In 1584. the Bible was Printed in their Language. They have no Cattle but *Horses* and *Cows*; nor any Trees but *Box* and *Juniper*. The Country produceth so great a quantity of sweet Grass, that their Cattle would burst, 'tis said, if they did suffer them to eat it as they would. On the East and West sides of the Isle, there are burning Mountains. The Inhabitants are strong and fierce. It lies between 8 and 10 deg. of Long. and in Lat. 67. 150 *German Miles* from the Shoars of *Norway* to the West.

The Isle of France, Insula Francia, is a very great Province; the most celebrated, rich, and populous of any in that Kingdom. It is bounded on the North by *Picardy*, on the East by *Champagne*, on the West by *Normandy*, and on the South by *La Beauſſe*: it contains in it 12 Counties: the principal City is *Paris*, the Royal City of this Kingdom.

Islenos, Selinus, Trajanopolis, a City in *Cilicia*, in the Lesser *Asia*.

Ismar. See *Smyrna*.

Isne, Issny, Iſna, Viana, a small City in *Schwaben*, in *Germany*, in the Territory of *Algow*, upon the River *Arg*; which falls into the Lake of *Constance*; four *German Miles* from *Kempten* to the West, the same from *Lindaw* to the North-East, and eleven from *Ulm* to the South; made an Imperial Free Town by *Charles IV.* Emperor of *Germany*.

Isnich, Ascania, Palus, Nicæa, Antigonis, a City in *Bithynia*; famous for the first General Council

cil here held in 325. See *Nicea*.

Isnigimid, *Nicomedia*, a ruined City of *Bithynia*.

Isola, *Insula*, *Esula*, *Afsila*, a City in the Province of *Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Isonzo, *Ifontius*, *Natisco*, *Sontius*, a River of *Friuli*: it ariseth out of the *Carinthian Alps* in *Carniola*, a Province of *Germany*; and entering *Friuli*, a Province of *Italy*, it watereth the County and City of *Goritia*, and also *Gradiska*; where taking in *Frigido*, *Turre*, and some other Rivers, it leaveth *Aquileja*; and falls into the Gulph of *Trieste*, five Miles South-East of *Aquileja*: near this River *Odacer*, who had made himself King of *Italy*, was slain by *Theodorick* King of the *Goths*, in 489. To this Place the *Turks* came under the Command of *Asa-Beg*, in 1177. in the time of *Mahomet* the Great; and overthrew *Feronimo Novello*, Count of *Verona*, a famous Commander of those times; and slew him in Battel, together with his Son, and most of his Commanders; destroying a Party of 3000 *Venetians*, and setting 100 Villages on fire.

Ipirite, *Sparte*, a Village and Mountain in *Thrace*, upon the *Euxine* or *Black Sea*.

Issel. See *Issel*.

Issoire, *Ifiodorum*, a City in *Auvergne* in *France*, upon the River *Allier*, which divides this Province; and falls afterwards into the *Loyre*; six Leagues from *Clermont* to the South. This City is called *Icciodorum*, *Ifforium*, and *Iciodurum*.

Issar, *Sichem*, a ruined Place in *Samaria*, in the *Holy Land*.

Istacar, *Istacarta*, a City in *Persia*, one of the most ancient of that Kingdom, and once a Royal City; but now scarce a Village; the City of *Xiras* having sprung out of its Ruins, and overwhelmed it. It stood one Mile from the *Araxis*, now *Bendamur*.

Ieria. See *Histeria*.

Istrig, *Sargetia*, a River of *Wallachia*; which ariseth in the South part of *Transylvania*, and falls into the River *Marisi*. In the Bed of this River, *Decebalus* buried his Treasure, when invaded by the Emperor *Trajan*.

Italia, *Latium*, *Aufonia*, *Hesperia*, *Oenotria*, *Saturnia*, is the most celebrated Country in *Europe*; the Mistress, and Civilizer of all the rest. As She had anciently all those Names I have already expressed; so of later times the *Germans* call it *Weischlandt*, or *Wallischlandt*; the *Danes* *Walland*; the *Turks* *Talta*; the *Poles* and *Sclavonians* *Wloska*. Its ancient bounds extended no further to the North, than the Rivers of *Arnus*, now *Arno*; and *Aesu*, *Efino*; afterwards it was enlarged by the Conquest of the *Senones*, to the River *Rubicon*, now *Il Pisatello*. All between these Rivers and the *Alpes*, being then called *Gallia Cisalpina*. But at this day it is extended to the *Alpes*, and the River *Varus*; which part it from *France* and *Germany* to the West and North; on which side also the *Adriatick* Sea divides it from *Dalmatia*: on the South the *Tyrrhenian*, *Sicilian*, and *Ligurian* Sea divides it from *Africa*; on the West the same Sea washeth

washeth it; and on the East the lower part of the *Adriatick* Sea, and the *Ionian*, which divide it from *Greece*. This Country lies in the form of a vast *Peninsula*; and resembles very much the Leg of a Man. It containeth in length from *Augusta Prætoria*, (now *Auſt*,) at the foot of the *Alpes*, unto *Otranto*, (in the most Eastern Point of the Kingdom of *Naples*) 1020 Miles in: in breadth from the River *Varo*, (which parts it from *Provence*) to the Mouth of the River *Arſa* in *Friuli*, where it is broadest, 410; about *Otranto*, where narrowest, it has not above 25; and in the middle from the Mouth of *Pescara* on the *Adriatick* Sea to that of the *Tiber*, on the opposite Shoar, is 126 Miles: its whole Circuit may be about 3448 Miles. The *Apennine* Hills divide it into two parts: it is a very fruitful, pleasant Country; and towards the North, extremely well watered with Rivers. At first divided into divers Tribes and Nations; which being all united by the *Roman* Conquests into one Empire, upon the ruin of that, it became again divided into divers Seigniories and Republicks; that are now severally in the hands of the Pope, the King of *Spain*, the Republick of *Venice*, the Dukes of *Savoy*, *Florence*, *Mantoua*, *Modena*, and *Parma*; the Common-wealths of *Genoua* and *Luca*, and some other small Principalities; of all which I shall discourse in their proper places.

Iton, *Itona*, a small River of *Normandy*, which washeth *Euruex*; and then falls into the River *Eure*.

Italica, *Heraclea*, a City of *Asia*.

Itzebo, *Itzeboa*, a small City in *Holftein*, properly so called, in the very borders of *Stomaria*, upon the River *Ssor*; two German Miles from the *Elbe* and *Gluckstadt*, towards the South-East.

Juanogrod, a Castle in the County of *Ingermanland*, near *Narva*; from which it is parted only by the River *Plausa*. Built and fortified by the *Russ*; and Conquered by the *Swedes*, together with the Province, in which it stands.

Jucatan. See *Tucatan*.

Judea. See *Palestine*.

Judenburg, a City of the Upper *Sciria*, upon the River *Muer*, which falls into the *Drave*, in the borders of *Hungary*; nine Miles above *Gratz* to the West, and two from the Confines of *Carinthia*. It is under the House of *Austria*, and thought to be the ancient *Sabatinca Norici*.

Judia, *Udia*, *Odiaa*, The Capital City of the Kingdom of *Siam*, in the *East-Indies*, where the King resides: thirty Leagues from the *Indian Ocean*, upon the River *Menan*. In Long. 129. 00. Lat. 15. 00: And is a Place of great Trade.

Judicello, *Amananus*, a River of *Sicily*, which ariseth from Mount *Etna*; and passing through the City of *Catania*, falls into the *Ionian* Sea, after a Course of ten Miles.

Ivette, *Iveta*, a small River of *France*, which falls into the *Orbe*.

Juhorsky, *Jugra*, *Juhra*, a Province of *Moscow*, upon the *White Sea*.

Ivica, Ebusus, an Island on the East of *Spain*, belonging to *Majorca*, and seated between it and *Spain*: only 20 Miles in compass, with a secure Haven on its South side. It affords great plenty of *Salt*, and has no hurtful Creature in it. The Bishop of *Tarragona* is the Proprietor of this Isle. It is on all sides incompassed with Rocks, or small Islands, which make the approach to be very dangerous.

Juine, Junna, a small River in *Gastinois* in *France*; which arising near the Forest of *Orleance*, and bending Northward, takes in *Estampes* and some other small Rivers; and falls into the *Seyne* at *Corbie*. Some believe it to be the same with the River *Tone*; and that it was called *Estampes*, from the Town of that Name upon it.

Juliers, Juliacum, a City of *Germany*; mentioned by *Tacitus* and *Ammianus Marcellinus*; called by the Inhabitants *Gulick*, see *Gulick*. Also the name of a Dukedom, in the Province of *Wastphalia*, between the *Rhine* to the East, and the *Maes* to the West; bounded on the North by Upper *Guelderland*; on the East by the Bishoprick of *Cologne*; on the South by *Eisfall*, and the Bishoprick of *Treves*; and on the West by the Dukedom of *Limburg*. The River *Roer* divides it into two parts. This from 700. was under Princes of its own, to 1609. when upon the death of *John William*, the last Duke, there arose a contest between the Duke of *Newburg*, and *Brandenburg*; which in 1612. broke out into a

War; these two Dukes in the end dividing the Dukedom between them; and entering a League for their mutual defence against who ever should annoy either of them in that which he possessed. The Dukes of *Saxony* at the same time pretended a Right; which though they never prosecuted, yet they still reserve unto themselves.

Juncto, Tagrus, a Mountain in the Kingdom of *Portugal*.

Funnan, Funnanum, a great Province in the Kingdom of *China*, in the South-West borders towards the *East-Indies*: on the North it is bounded by the Kingdom of *Tibet*, and the Province of *Suchem*; on the East it has *Queycheu*, and *Quam-si*, (two other Provinces of *China*.) on the South, the Kingdoms of *Tunkim*, and *Cochin-China*; and on the West, the Kingdom of *Pegu*. The Southern parts of this Province have been Conquered by the King of *Tunkim*, and are in his hands. It has its name from *Ynnam* a vast City, seated in Long. 131. 00. Lat. 25. 30. This Province contains 22 great Cities, 84 smaller, and 132958 Families.

Junquera. See *Fonquera*.

Furat, a part of the Mountain *Fura*, which lies between *Burgundy* and *Switzerland*; also called *Furten*.

Fura, a Mountain which divides *France* from *Switzerland*, called by the Germans *Furten*; by the Swiss *Leberberg*, and *Leerberg*. It begins at the *Rhine* near *Basil* to the North; extends to the *Rhojne*, and the County of *Beugey* to the South; having many different names

names from the People by which it passeth. That part which begins at the *Rhofne*, four Miles from *Geneva* (and lies between the County of *Burgundy* and *Beugev*) is called *le Credo*: afterwards it is called *St. Claude*, about the rise of the *River Doux*; it has the name of *Mont de Foux*, in the borders of *Basil*, *Pierreport*, and *Botzberg*; more South *Schmat*; and by the *Swiss Leberberg*.

Furea, *Eporadia*, called *Urbs Salassiorum* by *Prolemy*, and *Eporadio* by *Antoninus* in his *Itinerary*; at this day *Furea* by the Inhabitants; *Jurée* by the *French*; is a City of *Piedmont* in *Italy*, the Capital of the Territory of *Canavese*, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Turin*: seated upon the *River Doria* [*Duria*] which falls into the *Po* beneath *Rivarotta*; between *Chivas* to the West, and *Casal* to the East; thirty *Italian Miles* from *Turin* to the North, and twenty five from *Aouft* to the South-West. This City has been under the Duke of *Savoy*, ever since 1313. who has taken care to fortifie it very well: it has also an ancient Castle, and a Stone Bridge over the *River Doria*.

Furiograd. See *Derpt*.

Futland, *Futia*, *Cimbrica Chersonesus*, is a very great Province of the Kingdom of *Denmark*; extended in the form of a vast Peninsula from North to South, and only joined to the Continent at the South end; where *Holstein*, a part of this Promontory, joins it to *Germany*; on the West it has the *German Ocean*, on the North and East the

Baltick Sea. It is divided into the Northern and Southern *Futland*. The Northern *Futland* is divided into four Diocesses; *Rypen*, *Arhusen*, *Alborch*, and *Wisborch*; this part is under the King of *Denmark*: the Southern is divided into three, viz. *Sleswick*, *Flensborg*, and *Hadersleben*; this is under the Duke of *Sleswick*, who is of the Blood Royal of *Denmark*.

Ixar, a small Town in the Kingdom of *Arragon*, upon the *River Martinium*; 12 Miles from *Sarragoza* to the South; which gives the Title of a Duke.

Ixe, is a Kingdom on the South of *Japan*.

Iyo, is a Province in *Japan*, in *Xicoca*; towards the West of it, and the Island *Ximoom*; which has in it a Town of the same name.

K A.

K *Aimachites*, a Province or Tribe amongst the *Asian Tartars*, by the great *River Ghamma*; between *Mongal* to the North, and the Kingdoms of *Thibet*, and *Tangut*. These People give name to that part of the Ocean, which bordereth upon them.

Kalisch, *Calisia*, a City in the Kingdom of *Poland*; built upon the *River Prosna*, which a little lower falls into the *Warta*; five *German Miles* from the Confines of *Silesia*, and twelve from *Breslaw* to the North-East. It is the Capital of a *Palatinate* in that Kingdom, and suffered very much from

K A

the *Swedes* in the Year 1657.

Kalmar. See *Calmar*.

Kalmitz, *Celemantia*, called by *Ptolemy* the Town of the *Quades*, is now a Village in *Austria*; not far from the Fountains of the River *Teye*, in the Confines of *Moravia*; thirty Miles (saith *Baudrand*) from *Znaian*, a Town of *Moravia* to the West.

Kam, the ancient name of *Egypt*.

Kamienick, *Camienick*, *Camenecia*, *Clepidava*, *Camenecum*, a strong City in the *Ukraine*, in the Kingdom of *Poland*, which is the Capital of *Podolia*. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Lemberg*; and stands upon a Mountain by the River *Smotrzyck*, which a little lower falls into the *Niefter*: thirty Miles from *Lemberg* to the South-East, eighty from *Warsaw*, and one hundred and seventy from *Constantinople*. The *Turks* very often attempted this Place without any Success: but having suffered much by Fire in 1669. and being thereupon in 1672. besieged by them, it was taken; the *Poles* being then engaged in a Civil War amongst themselves, and the Town not in a Condition to defend it self. The *Cossacks* under the Command of the *Sieur Mohila* block'd it up in April 1687. The *Polish* Army offered to attack it about September following: but upon the Approach of the *Ottoman* Forces, they were both of them forced to retire. the *Polish* Army kept it in a manner block'd up by their Encampment in Sept. 1688. about a Month after, they left the *Tartars* to put

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a Convoy of Provisions into the Place. In 1689. Aug. 20. the Forces as well of *Lithuania* as *Poland*, under the Command of the great General of *Poland*, setting down before it, began a formal Attack; till on the eighth of Sept. following, being cross'd with ill Success, they raised the Siege.

Kaniow, *Kaniowia*, a strong Town in *Poland*, upon the *Nieper*, where the River *Ros* falls into it, in the Palatinate of *Kiowia*. It lies seven German Miles from *Czyrcafis* to the North-West, twenty seven from *Kiowia* to the South-East, and upon the same side of the River. This Town is one of the strong Places which belongs to the *Cossacks*.

Kanisa, *Canisa*, a Town of the Lower *Hungary*; seated upon the River *Sala* in the County of *Zalad*, between the Lake of *Balaton*, and the *Drave*; not above one Mile from the Confines of *Stiria* to the East. This was taken by the *Turks* in 1600. though the Imperialists did all that was possible to prevent it: the Year following, the Arch-Duke of *Austria* besieged it from the beginning of September, to the end of October, without any Success. In 1664. Count *Serini* besieged it, and had infallibly carried it, if he had been succoured in time. In 1688. June 30. The Count *de Budiani* blockaded it with a body of 6000 *Hungarians* and 2000 *Heydukes*: which continued till April 13. 1690. when in pursuance of a Capitulation, that the Emperor had ratified, the Keys of the Gates hanging upon a Chain of

of Gold were delivered to the Count *de Budiani* by a Turk, saying; *I herewith consign into your hands the strongest Fortress in the Ottoman Empire.* The Imperialists found in it great store of large Artillery, taken heretofore from the Christians; and some with old German Inscriptions.

Kargapol, Cargopolia, a City in *Muscovy*, in the Western parts of that Kingdom, near the Lake of *Onega*; between the Confines of *Sweden*, and the *Dwina*: there is a Lake and a River of the same name belonging to this City.

Karkeffa, a Town in *Arabia deserta*.

Karn, Taurn, a Mountain in *Carinthia*.

Karnwaldt, a Forest in *Switzerland*.

Karopnitze, Orbelus, a Mountain in *Macedonia*, which is a Spur of Mount *Hemus*; dividing *Macedonia* from *Thrace*.

Kassel. See *Cassel*.

Karzbach, Cattus, a River in *Silesia*, which washeth *Lignitz*.

Kaufbeurn, Kaufbura, a City in the Circle of *Schwaben*, in *Germany*, in the Territory of *Algom*, upon the River *Wertach*; between the Bishoprick of *Ausburg* to the East, and the Territory of the Abbat of *Kempten*; not above sixteen Miles from the Confines of *Bavaria* to the West, eight from *Ausburg* to the South, and five from *Nimeguen* to the East. This Town bought its Liberty of *Conrade II.* Emperor of *Germany*, at the price of fifty thousand Crowns; when it had been two hundred years in

the Possession of the Barons *Uon Hoff*; who coming out of *France* into the Service of *Lotharius* the Emperor, built it in 1340. It embraced the Reformation in 1624.

Kaunberg. See *Haynburgh*.

Keccio, Daona, a City of the Kingdom of *Tunking* in the *East-Indies*.

Keisers-Lautern, Caesaropolis, a City in the Palatinate of the *Rhine*, upon the River *Lauter*, near the Dukedom of *Bipont*; six Leagues from *Spire* to the West, a little less from *Worms*: called by the *French, Caseloutre*: it has a Castle, and a Territory or Jurisdiction, belonging to it: which Surrendered to the Marquis *de Boufflers*, the 30th. of Sept. 1688.

Kelaggebar. See *Petra*.

Keldan, Chaldaea, a Province of *Asia*, in *Assyria*; towards the Conjunction of the *Euphrates* and *Tygris*; often called *Babylonia* from its Capital City. This Province, which lay all on the West of the *Euphrates* and *Tygris*, by the taking of *Bagdat*, fell under the Dominion of the *Turks*; whereas before it was under the *Persians*. The Principal Cities in it are *Bagdat, Cusa*, and *Vaset*. It is now called *Yerach Arabi*, and *Kaldar*.

Kelb, or Krl; Kylli, Celbis, a rapid River of *Germany*; much celebrated for plenty of Fish, and Corn Mills. It washeth *Gerhardstein, Kilburgh*, and *Erang*; then falls into the *Maes* beneath *Treves*, almost over against the Mouth of the *Roer*, or *Rober*. This River is called *Rapidus Celbis*, in *Aufonius*.

K E

Kellen, Trajana Colonia, once a City, now a Village in the Dukedom of *Cleves*.

Keller Ampt, the Territory belonging to the City of *Zell*, in the Bishoprick of *Breme*, upon the River *Aller*. See *Zell*.

Kelnsey, Ocellum, a Promontory in the South of the East Riding of *Yorkshire*, commonly called *Wolderness*; upon the North Side of the *Humber*; over against *Saltsfleet* in *Lincolnshire*.

Kemach, Camachus, a City of *Cilicia*, in the Lesser *Asia*; in the Borders of the Lesser *Armenia*; which was made a Bishops See, under the Patriarch of *Constantinople*, by *Leo* the Emperor. Now a mean Village, under the slavery of the *Turks*. *Baudrand* writes it *Che-mach*.

Kemois, a People in *Chochin-China*.

Kempen, or Kampen, a Territory in *Brabant*; which was of old the Seat of the *Toxandri*; by the latter Latin Writers called *Campinia*. It is called by the *Flandrians*, *Het Kempelandt*. The greatest part of it lies in the North of the Bishoprick of *Liege*, towards the *Moes*, and the District of *Besleduc*; and contains also the South Part of the Counties of *Lootz*, and *Hoorn*; in which are the Towns of *Masark*, *Bering*, &c. The lesser part of it lies in the Dukedom of *Brabant*, in the Territory of *Besleduc*; between *Pee-land*, *Osterwick*, and the *Kempen* in *Liege*. The only Town of any Note in this part is *Eyndhoven*, which is in the Hands of the *Hollanders*. See *Eyndhoven*.

K E

Kemper. See *Quimper*.

Kempton, Druisomagus, Campodunum, Campidona, a City of *Schwaben* in *Germany*, in the Territory of *Algow*. It is one of the most ancient Cities of *Germany*, being mentioned by *Prolemy*; and had heretofore a Castle called the *Burghald*, which is now pulled down and ruined. This was the Seat of the old Dukes of *Schwaben*: amongst which *Hildebrand* was of great fame; whose Daughter *Hildegard*, Marrying to *Charles* the Great, Founded here a Monastery: the Abbat of which, as a Prince of the Empire, was Lord of the City; till the Inhabitants purchased their Liberty of one of them, with a vast Sum of Money: after which it was annexed to the Empire; and in 1625, obtained a Charter from *Frederick III.* who gave them an Eagle for their Arms, (one half Gold) with a Crown. *Maximilian I.* and *Charles V.* both determined the Controversies between them and their Abbat. It is now governed by a Mixture of an *Aristocracy* and a *Democracy*; and it embraced the Reformation in 1530. This City is seated upon the River *Iler*, which falls into the *Danube*, over against *Ulm*; five German Miles from *Memmingen* to the South, twelve from *Constance* to the East, and twelve from *Ulm* to the South. The Monastery Founded by *Hildegardis*, was of the Order of *S. Benedict*.

Kenchester, Ariconium, a desolate Roman Town in *Herefordshire*.

Kendal,

Kendal, a Town, Earldom, and Barony in *Westmorland*; seated upon the West Side of the River *Ken* or *Kan*, in the South Part of that County in a fruitful Valley. The Town is not great, but rich; being a place of great Trade, and the Inhabitants very industrious in making Cloaths. *John*, Duke of *Bedford*, Brother to *Henry V.* was by him Created Earl of *Kendale*. The Barony is in the Earl of *Pembroke*.

Kenelworth, a large, beautiful, strong Castle in *Warwickshire*; which in the Reign of *Henry III.* stood a Siege of six Months; and being at last surrendered, there was here a Proclamation issued out, That all that had born Arms against the King should pay five years Rent of their Land: which was called *Dictum de Kenelworth*. In the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* it was given to *Robert Dudley*, Earl of *Leicester*; who spent very freely in the Repair of it; so that it was then the second or third Castle of *England*.

Kenet, a River in *Wiltshire*.

Kenis, *Anchialo*, *Anchialus*, a City of *Thrace*; which is an Archbishops See, and has a Haven upon the Mouth of the River *Eriginus*, upon the *Euxine*; fifteen Miles from *Mesember* to the South-East. It is under the *Turks*, and not expressed in our latest Maps.

Kensington, a Town in *Middlesex*, of which the Earl of *Warwick* bears the Title of Baron.

Kent, *Cantium*, is the most South-Eastern County of *England*: on the North it is bounded by the

Thames, which parts it from *Essex*, on the East and South it has the *British* Sea; in part on the North, and on the West it has *Sussex* and *Surrey*. It is in length from East to West fifty Miles, and from South to North twenty six. That part which lieth towards the *Thames* is healthful, but not fruitful: the middle parts are both; the Southern are very fruitful, but not healthful. This County was first Conquered by *Julius Caesar*, (tho not without great Resistance) in the year of *Rome*, 696, and 698, fifty three years before the Birth of our Saviour; being forced to a double Expedition against almost this single County. As he began the Conquest of *Britain* here, so did the *Saxons*: *Hengist* erecting the Kingdom of *Kent*, in the year of Christ 456, seven years after the first arrival of the *Saxons*. Against the *Danes*, the *Kentish* Men did also great things; and with much Courage and Patience, repelled those Barbarous People. When *William* the Conqueror had subdued all the rest of the Nation, he was glad to come to a Composition with the Inhabitants of this County; and to grant them their ancient Liberties and Customs. This County was also the first that imbraced the Christian Religion, from *Augustin* the Monk, in the year 568. Accordingly *Canterbury* is justly the Metropolis of the whole Kingdom of *England*; as having been the first Fountain from whence the Christian Religion spread it self amongst the *Saxons*: for as for the *British* or *Welsh*, they had

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had imbraced Christianity long before. *William* the Conqueror in 1067, Created *Odo*, Bishop of *Baieux*, (his half Brother) Lord Chief Jultice, and Lord Treasurer of *England*, Earl of *Kent*. In 1455, *Edward IV.* Created *Edmond Grey*, Lord *Rushyn*, Lord Treasurer of *England*; which Family still enjoys this Honor; *Ansbony II.* the present Earl of *Kent*, being the eleventh in this Succession. Besides the Sea of *Canterbury*, this County enjoys a second Bishoprick, which is *Rocheſter*; and a great many populous, rich Towns, safe Roads, large and secure Harbors for Ships; and whatever else is desirable in human life, except a more serene Air.

Kerex. See *Keureux*.

Kertog, a River in *Shropſhire*, which falls into the *Dee*, above *Bangor*.

Kerka, or *Karka*, *Titius*, a River of *Dalmatia*; which washeth *Sardona*, and *Sebenico*; then falls into the *Adriatick* Sea, eight German Miles North of *Spalatro*.

Kermen, *Germia*, a considerable City at this day in *Thrace*, seated not far from *Adrianople*; the *Turks* have here a *Sangiack*.

Kerry, a County in the Province of *Munſter*, on the *Vergivian* or *Western* Ocean; between the County of *Clare* to the North, and the County of *Cork* to the South, and East; the Capital of which is *Ardart*.

Kerſtenryck, *Chriſtendom*.

Keſchidag, *Olympius*, a Mountain of *Misia* in the *Leſſer* *Asia*.

Keſmarck, or *Keyſermarck*, *Cæſaropolis*, a Town of *Hungary*.

K E

Keſſel, or *Caſſel*, *Caſtellum Menapiorum*, a Town in *Brabant*; two Leagues beneath *Roermond* to the North; between the *Maes* to the Eaſt, and the *Peel* to the Weſt; ſeated upon the River *Neerſe*; which a little lower falls into the *Maes*.

Keureux, *Kerex*, *Krais*, *Chryſius*, *Cuſus*, a River of *Transylvania*, and the Upper *Hungary*; which ariſeth in the *Western* Borders of *Transylvania*, near *Felſat*, and watering *Giula*, a little above receiveth another Branch, called by the ſame Name, which paſſeth by Great *Waradin*; both which Rivers being united, fall into the *Tibiſcus*, or *Teyſſe*, at *Czongrodt*, bove *Segedin*. One of theſe is called by the *Germans*, *Fekykereſ*, which goes to *Giula*; the other, *Sebeskereſ*: *Feky* ſignifying *White*, and *Sebes* *Black*.

Kexholm, *Kexholmia*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Sweden* in *Finland*; which was heretofore under the *Ruſſ*; but Conquered by the *Swedes* in 1617. It is the moſt South-Eaſtern Part of *Finland*. The Capital of this Province is *Kexholm*; ſeated upon the Banks of the River *Voxen*, near to the *Western* Shoar of the Lake of *Ladoga*; which together with the Caſtle, (which is very ſtrong) was taken by *Monſieur Pont de la Gardie*, a *French* Gentleman, from the *Ruſſ* in 1580. The year following this Gentleman took *Narva*, and ſeveral other ſtrong places for the *Swedes*, from the *Moscovites*; and was at laſt drowned in the River of *Narva*.

Keyſerſtul,

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Keyserstul, *Forum Tiberii*, a small Town in *Switzerland*, upon the *Rhine*, over which it has a Bridge. It lies in the County of *Baden*; nine *German Miles* from *Basil* to the West, and *Constance* to the East; and belongs to the Bishop of *Constance*, but is subject to the Canton of *Zurich*.

Khoemus, *Margiana*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Persia*.

Kherman, *Carnania*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Persia*.

Kiburgh, a Castle in the Canton of *Zurich*, upon the River *Toss*; two Miles from *Zurich* to the East; the Earls of which were heretofore of great Name. This Castle was purchased by them of *Zurich*, in 1452.

Kiel, *Chilonium*, a City in the Dukedom of *Holstein*, under the Duke of *Holstein*; upon the Mouth of the River *Swentin*; having a convenient Port upon the *Baltick* Sea, much frequented by Merchants Ships: there belongs to it a Castle seated on a Hill; and an University opened here in 1665. The Convention of the States of *Holstein*, are usually held here. This City stands nine *German Miles* from *Lubeck* to the North, ten from *Flenstorg* to the South; and the very well fortified, has of late suffered very much from the *Swedes*.

Kiengara. See *Gangra*.

Kil, *Gelbis*, a River in the Bishoprick of *Treves*; which falls into the *Maes*, three Miles beneath *Treves*; having watered *Kilburgh*, and some other small Towns. Its Rise is in the Dukedom of *Limburgh*.

K I

Kildare, *Kildariensis Comitatus*, a County in the Province of *Leinster*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*: which has the County of *Dublin* on the East, the Kings County on the West, the County of *Meath* to the North, and that of *Catherlach* to the South. The principal Town of it is *Kildare*. This Town was taken by the Duke of *Ormond*, in the year 1649, from the Parliament Forces: and retaken in a few Months after by *Hewson*.

Kile, *Covalia*, a County in the West of *Scotland*, upon *Dunbri-tain Fyrth*, over against the Isle of *Arran*.

Kilia Collatia, *Insula Achillea*, a City of *Mysia*.

Kilkenny, a City of *Ireland*, in a County of the same Name; in the Province of *Leinster*, in the Confines of the Province of *Munster*: the Seat of the Bishop of *Ossory*, a Suffragan to the Archbishop of *Dublin*; and the Capital of the County in which it stands. It is a great and a strong City; placed upon the Banks of the River *Nure*; ten Miles from *Cashel* to the North-East, fifty five from *Dublin* to the South-West, and twenty eight from *Waterford* to the North. The most populous, rich, and well traded inland Town in the whole Kingdom of *Ireland*: it took its Name from one *Canic*, who leading here a solitary life, was in great esteem for Holiness amongst the *Irish*; whence the place was called by them *Cell-Canic*, *quasi Cella Canici*, or *Canicks Church*. This consists of two parts: the *Irish* Town

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Town, in which is *Canic's Church*, the Cathedral; and the *English*, which was built since; it is now the principal part; the former only a Suburb to it. It was walled by *R. Talbot*, a Noble Man; and the Castle built by the *Butlers*. *This City was the Fountain and Head of the late Irish Rebellion; the very Centre from whence all the Lines of Treason against the King, the Nation, and the Religion of Ireland were drawn; the Seat of of their Council or Committee, from whence the Conspirators sent out their Orders.* It was also one of the first in the Punishment: for *Cromwell*, having taken *Drogheda*, marched to *Kilkenny*, and besieged it; and after a short, but sharp Resistance, took it upon Articles in eight days time, in the month of *June*, 1650. The Committee being fled, before his coming, to *Athlone* in *Conaught*, whither their Calamities followed them. After the Fight of the *Boyne*, *Kilkenny* was readily submitted to the Duke of *Ormond*, (who has a Noble Seat in it) and made the Head-Quarter for the Forces of King *William* in this part of the Country.

The County of *Kilkenny* is bounded on the West by the Province of *Munster*, and County of *Typperary*; on the North by *Queens County*; on the East by *Catherlach*, (cut off from it by the River *Boyne*;) and on the South by the County of *Waterford*. The River *Nure* divides it from North to South; and afterwards falls into the River *Boyne* at *Rosse*. The City

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of *Kilkenny* stands almost in the Centre of the County; which the Learned *Dr. Bates* makes to consist of three parts, whereas *Mr. Camden* gives it only two.

Killair, the same with *Kildare*.

Kiltian, *Celenius*, a River of Scotland.

Killaloo, *Killala*, a small City and Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tuam*; in the Province of *Conaught*, in the County of *Mayo*; twenty four Miles from *Gallway* to the North.

Kilmalock, *Killocta*, a small City in the Province of *Munster*, in the County of *Limerick*; eighteen Miles from *Limerick* to the South. This was taken by *Hewson* in 1650.

Kilmar, an Arm of the Sea in *Munster*, which lies between *Dingle* and *Bantry*.

Kilmore, *Kilmora*, a small City in the Province of *Ulster*, in the County of *Cavan*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Armagh*; by the appointment of Pope *Nicholas V.* in 1454. It stands upon *Ninty*, in the Confines of *Conaught*, and *Leinster*; thirty two *English* Miles from *Drogheda* to the West, and forty one from *Armagh* to the South-West. The *Irish* call this City *Chilmbor*.

Kilmore, a small City in the County of *Knapdaile*, upon the Bay of *Fynn*; forty Miles from *Dunbretain* to the North-West.

Kings-County, a County of Ireland, in the Province of *Leinster*; bounded on the West by *Conaught*,

Conaught, and the County of *Gallway*; on the North by *Meath*; on the East by *Kildare*, and on the South by *Queens-County*. The principal Town in it is *Kings-Town*, *Regiopolis*, seated upon the River *Esker*, which falls into the *Boyne*; twenty Miles from *Athlone* to the East, and forty from *Dublin* to the West.

Kingchiew, a City of *China*, and a Province also. See *Queichew*.

Kinsale, *Kinsalia*, a Town and part of the County of *Cork*, in the Province of *Munster*, on the River *Ban*, near the Ocean; fifteen Miles from *Cork* to the South. This Town was seized by *D'Aquila*, a *Spaniard*, in 1601, with two thousand Soldiers in favor of that dangerous Rebel *Tir-Oën*: but being presently besieged by the Lord *Montjoy* (Lieutenant of *Ireland*) both by Sea and Land in *December*; and *Tir-Oën* coming up to relieve the *Spaniards* with six thousand Foot, and five hundred Horse, amongst which were two thousand fresh *Spaniards*, who had landed a little before at *Berehaven*, *Baltimore*, and *Castle-haven*) being defeated *December 24.* by a Detachment drawn out of the *English* Camp, *D'Aquila* thereupon, *January 2.* following, surrendered the Town to the *English*; and was Transported, with the Remainder of his Men, by the *English* into *Spain*. The Forces under the Earl of *Marleborough*, possessed themselves of this Town, *Octob. 2.* 1690: the next day they took the Old Fort by Storm; (the Governor for King

James II. with several other Officers being slain upon the Ramparts. On the seventeenth following, the New Fort surrendered upon Articles; and the Garrison of about 1200 Men marched out with their Arms and Baggage the same day, to be conducted to *Limerick*.

Kintzig, *Kintia*, a small River in *Schwaben* in *Germany*; which ariseth in the Dukedom of *Wirtemberg*, in the *Black Forest*; and running South-West through the Territory of *Ortnau*, it watereth *Wolsach*, *Hussen*, and *Offenburgh*; then falls into the *Rhine* at *Strasburgh*, four Miles South-West of *Baden*.

Kiowia, *Kiow*, a City of *Poland*, seated upon the *Nieper* in the *Ukraine*; which is the Capital of a County or Palatinate of the same Name; and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Lemburgh*; having still a very strong Castle. The Ruins of its Walls shew that it was once a great and a magnificent City; containing eight miles in circuit: which appears also from the Cathedral Church. Towards the North it is yet full of People; but what lies to the South and West has only a Timber Fence. This City was built by *Kio*, a *Russian* Prince, in the year 861. After this it was the Capital of *Russia*, in which it stands; which then had Princes of its own. And at last it was taken by the *Poles*. In 1615, it was taken and burnt by the *Tartars*; and could never since recover that loss. Within these thirty years last past it has suffered very much from the *Cossacks* and *Moscovites*. In 1651, the *Poles*

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Poles took it from the *Cossacks*; but they having afterwards recovered it, Mortgaged it to the *Moscovites*; who are in that Right still possessed of it. Its Long. is 61. 20. Lat. 50. 51. This City is called by the *Poles*, *Kioutf*, or *Kioff*; and lies forty *Polish Miles* from the Borders of *Moscovy* to the West, seventy from *Caminieck* to the North-East, and an hundred from *Warsaw* to the East.

The Palatinate of *Kiovia* is called *Volhinia Inferior*, and also the *Ukrayne*: it is a part of *Red Russia*; and lies on both sides of the River *Nieper*; between *Moscovy*, the Desarts of the Lesser *Tartary*, *Volhinia Superior*, the Palatinate of *Barlaw*, and the *Tartars* of *Orzakow*. In 1686, this was yielded to the *Russ*, to ingage them in an Alliance with the *Poles* against the *Crim Tartars*.

Kiri, *Drinus*. See *Drino*.

Kirkreul, *S. Andrews* in *Scotland*.

Kirkwall, *Carcoviaca*, the principal Town in the *Isles of Orkney*; which has a Castle, and a large Haven. It is seated upon the Island called *Mainland*, on the North Side of the Island, but towards the Eastern End; and is in subjection to the King of *Scotland*; the Seat of the Bishop of the Northern *Isles*.

Kisdarnoczi, *Claudius*, a Mountain between *Stiria* to the West, and the Lower *Hungary* to the East; which has various Names given by various Nations.

Klausenburgh. See *Clausenbourg*.

Klagenfurt, or *Clagenfurt*, *Claudia*, *Claudivium*, a City of *Carinthia*.

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Dr. Brown in his *Travels*, saith, it is fair four-square Town; inclosed with a handfom Wall; the Rampart is very broad; at each Corner there is a Bastion, and one in the middle of each Curtain: the Streets straight and uniform, as well as the Works. There is a very fair Piazza, (or Square) in the middle, which was thus adorned by the *Lutherans*, whilst they held this place; who also erected the Noble Fountain in the Piazza, the Figure of which is represented by this Author. This is the Capital of *Stiria* at this day; and lies upon a small River a Mile and half N. from the *Drave*; thirty one from *Vienna* to the South-West, and seventeen from *Aquila* to the North-East.

Kleckgow, *Eremus Helvetiorum*, a small Tract by the River *Rhine*; between *Scaphuis* to the East, and the Canton of *Underwaldt* to the West in *Schwaben*, in *Germany*; but on the very Borders of *Switzerland*.

Klein Glogaw, *Glogavia Minor*, a Town in *Silesia*, four Miles from *Oppelen*, and the same from *Neissi* to the North-East. See *Glogaw*.

Knapdale, *Knapdalia*, a County in the North of *Scotland*; between *Argile*, (separated by an Arm of the Sea) to the East, the Isle of *Furay* to the West, *Canty* to the South, *Domin* and *Lorn* to the North. *Kilmore* is the chief Town in it.

Knaringen, *Grinario*, a Roman Town in *Schwaben*, in the Margubate of *Burgaw*, upon the River *Carnlach*; a Mile from *Burgaw* to the West, and four from *Ulm* to the same quarter.

Kyin.

Ryin, Arduba, a City of *Dalmatia*.

Knockfergus, *Carrickfergus*, *Rupes Fergusii*, a City in the County of *Antrim*, in the Province of *Ulster*; on the *British* Sea, over against the Isle of *Man*; seated on the North Side of a fine Bay, which affords it the Convenience of a large safe Haven. This Bay is called by *Ptolemy*, *Vinderius*; at present the Bay of *Fergus*, from a King of these parts; who is said to have led the *Scots* out of *Ireland* into *Scotland*, and afterwards to have been drowned here. This City is more populous, rich, and frequented than any other in this part of the Nation; on the account of the Haven, and the Castle; which being Garrisoned, keeps the Country quiet, and in awe. In the time of the Rebellion of the *Irish*, it held out against them; and afforded shelter and relief to many thousands which fled to it. When *Cromwell* came up, it yielded without a Stroke, in 1649. It surrendered to the Duke of *Schomberg*, for want of Ammunition, on *August* 27. 1689, upon Articles, after a Siege of eight or ten Days by Sea and Land. King *William* landed here, *June* 14. 1690, at his coming to *Ireland*. At this day the Trade is going to *Belfast*, a Town eight Miles more to the South upon the same Haven; and that has put a Stop to the Growth of *Knockfergus*.

Knockenhaus, a Town in *Livonia*, in *Leifland*, upon the River *Duna*; which belonged heretofore to *Poland*, but is at present under the *Swedes*: it lies sixteen German Miles East from *Riga*, upon the same River.

Knottoe, that is, the Hill of *Axes*, a place in the County of *Galloway*; four Miles from the City of *Galloway* on the West of *Ireland*; under which the Noble *Girald Fitz-Girald*, Earl of *Kildare*, (and by times, for the space of thirty three years, Lord Deputy of *Ireland*;) in 1516, overthrew the greatest Rabble of Rebels that ever was seen together before in *Ireland*; which had been assembled by one *William Burk*, *Obren*, *Macnemark*, and *O-Carral*.

Kola, a small Town of *Lapland*, which stands upon a River of the same Name; and has a Haven upon the White Sea. This is under the Dominion of the *Russ*; much frequented by the Ships of *England* and *Holland*. It lies sixty German Miles South-East from the North Cape, ninety five North-West from *Archangel*, in Long. 57. 30. Lat. 68. 30.

Koldinguen, *Coldinga*, a City of South *Jutland*, which has a Castle called *Arensborch*, and a Haven upon the *Baltick* Sea, over against the Isle of *Fionia*. Here the Horse and Oxen which are driven into *Holstein* and *Germany*, in vast Numbers, pay a Toll to the King of *Denmark*. *Christian III.* King of *Denmark*, died here in 1559.

Kolom, *Columna*, a considerable City in the Province of *Mosco*, upon the River *Mosco*; where it falls into that of *Aka* or *Occa*; sixteen Miles to the East from *Mosco*. It has a delightful appearance, by reason of its Towers and Stone Walls, which are not usual in *Moscovy*. The Duke has here a Governor or *Vaiwod*.

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Vajvod. And it is also the See of the only Bishop in this Province.

Koloswar. See *Clausenburgh*.

Kom, *Komum,* a vast City in *Persia*, in the Province of *Hierch*; in the middle between *Hispban* and *Casbin*.

Komare, *Komore,* *Komorra,* *Comaria*, a very strong and well fortified Town in the Lower *Hungary*; seated on the South point of the Isle of *Schut*; where the *Danube* reunites into one Stream; four German Miles from *Raab*; two from *Neuhausel* to the South, and five from *Gran* to the North. This Town was first fortified by *Matthias Corvinus*, King of *Hungary*, in 1472. against the Germans in design, but for them in effect; it having been one of the impregnable Bulwarks of Christendom against the *Turks*, ever since they took *Gran* in 1542. It is a great, populous, rich City, as well as a strong one. By a Line drawn from the *Waagh*, (that is, the Southern Branch of the *Danube*,) to the Northern Branch of the *Danube*, strengthened with four Bastions, the Emperor has much enlarged it. The Emperor kept here always a great Garrison, and a Trusty Governor. After the taking of *Raab* in 1591. *Sinan Bassa*, besieged this Town with sixty Ships and a great number of *Turks* and *Tartars*; but without any Success; to the great slaughter of the *Tartars* especially. All his Treachery (for he sent five *Turks* to suborn Baron *Brown*, the then Governor, to sell the Town under the shew of a Parly,) and Valor too, were here equally bas-

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fled: four of the five *Turks* having their Heads set upon Spears; and the fifth being sent back to the *Bassa*, to let him know there were no more Traytors to be bought. The chief strength of it is in a Fort, called the *Tortife*.

Kongel, Congella, a City in *Norway*, in the County of *Babuis*, upon the River *Trolbet*; five Miles above its outlet, and twelve from *Gottenburgh* to the North; now under the *Swedes*.

Koningsberg, Mons Regius, Regiomons, a City in *Prussia*.

Koningesgard, Besteda, a Castle in *Iseland*.

Koning-gratz, Gradium Regina, Ragino, Gradecium, a City of *Bohemia*, called also *Kyalowibrades*, and *Koninggratz*; which in 1664. was made a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Prague*, by Pope *Alexander VII*. It is seated upon the *Elbe*, twelve Miles from *Prague* to the East, thirty two from *Vienna* to the North-West.

Konitz, Conitia, a Town in *Prussia Regia*, upon the River *Bro*, near the Desert of *Waldow*, in the Confines of the *Brandenburg-Pomerania*; eight Polish Miles from *Culm* to the West. This Town is called by the Poles *Choinicke*.

Koperberg, Cuprimontium, a Free Town of *Sweden*; which has rich, and most useful Mines of Copper; from whence it has its name. It stands not far from a Lake in the Province of *Gestricks*; fifty Miles from *Gevals*, a Town in the same Province to the West, and

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and a little more from the *Botner Sea*. See *Geftrick*.

Kopixath, Imaus. See *Imaus*.

Koppa, Campona, Copanum, a Town in the Lower Hungary, upon the *Danube*, mentioned by *Antoninus* in his *Itinerary*, which is near *Buda*; some suppose it the same with this, others *Keppel*, and others *Theten*, two Miles from *Buda*.

Kopenhagen. See *Copenhagen*.

Korbaten, Colapiani, the Croates. See *Croatia*. They are also called *Krabaten* by the *Germans*.

Kornthauru, Taurus, a Mountain of *Carinthia*, between it and *Salisburgh*; mentioned by *Tacitus*. *Jornandes, Eutropius*, and *Herodian*. *Ortelius* saith, it is of a vast height; and is called *Thauru*, *Kornthauru*, *Kyumlechthauru*, and *Rhadstratethauru*.

Korsoe, Corsoa, a small City in *Denmark*, on the Western Shoar of the Island of *Zealand*; at which *Charles Gustavus* first Landed in 1658. It stands upon that Arm of the *Baltick Sea*, which is called *Die Belt*, over against the Island of *Fionia*, and the City of *Newborg*; two *English Miles* West of *Skelfor*; and has a Castle belonging to it.

Korsum, Korsuma, a Town in the Palatinate of *Kjovia*, upon the River *Rosse*; built in 1581. by King *Strepben*: memorable for a great Victory obtained over the *Poles* by the *Cossacks*, in 1648. It stands five *Polish Miles* from *Czyrkassy* the West.

Korring, Casuantii, an ancient People amongst the *Grisons*; the

same perhaps with the *Gottshouspunt*.

Kouuno, Couuna, a City in *Poland*, in the Dukedom of *Lithuania*, upon the River *Chronus*, or *Niemen*; where it receives the *Vil*; in the Confines of *Samogitia*; eighteen *Polish Miles* from *Vilna* to the West, fourteen from *Troki*, (in which Palatinate it stands,) and forty from *Koningsberg* to the East. It is written *Kouuno*.

Krabaten, Croatia.

Krach, Petra. See *Petra*.

Krain. See *Carniola*.

Krainburg, Carrodunum, a small Town in the Lower *Bavaria*, upon the River *Imm*; two *German Miles* above *Oettingen*, and nine from *Munichen* to the East. Written *Craiburg*.

Krainburg, or *Kornburg, Carrodunum*, a small Town in the Lower *Stiria*, upon the River *Raab*; three *German Miles* from the Confines of *Hungary* to the West, towards *Gratz* six Miles, and twenty four from *Krainburg* in *Carniola* to the South-West. This is written *Cornburg*.

Crainer, Carni, Taurisci, Japodes, the Inhabitants or People of *Corniola*.

Craiss, Chrysius. See *Keureux*. *Kracow, Cracovia*. See *Cracow*.

Kraneburg, Burcinacium, Barginacium, a Roman Town, now a Castle only; one *German Mile* from *Cleves* to the West.

Kranz, Scardus, a Mountain dividing *Albania* from *Macedonia*.

Kratzer, Vogesus, called by the *French Vauge*; a Mountain dividing

ding *Lorain* from *Alsatia*, and the County of *Burgundy*; out of it riseth the *Mosella*, or *Maes*, which runs North; and the *Saone*, or *Sofre* [*Arar*,] which falls into the *Rhodie* beneath *Lions*.

Kray, *Fena*, an Arm of the *Irish* Sea, in the County of *Galloway*, in *Scotland*.

Krayn, *Liburnia*, *Carintbia*.

Krems, a City of *Austria*, *Cremisa*, *Cremisum*, seated upon the North side of the *Danube*, over which it has a Bridge; ten German Miles above *Vienna* to the West. This Town is walled.

Krim, or *Krimenda*, *Crimea*, a City of the Lesser *Tartary*, in the *Taurick Chersonese*, in the *Euxine* Sea. It stands towards the middle of this *Chersonese*; between *Pericop* to the North, and *Cassa* to the South. Very small, and almost reduced to the meanness of a Village; though it gives name to the whole Nation in which it stands; and is the usual Seat of the *Cham*.

The *Krim Tartars*, are a Nation of *Europe*, bounded with the *Borysthenes*, [*Nieper*] to the West: the *Pfola*, and *Desna*, (two Rivers which fall into the *Nieper*,) the *Donetz*, or Lesser *Tanaïs*, and in part by the Greater *Tanaïs*, to the North: by the last River to the East also, and in part to the South: the rest of their Southern Border is made by the *Euxine* or *Black Sea*, into which the *Nieper* falls. The most Southern part of this Country is the *Taurica Chersonesus*, anciently filled with Noble Greek Cities, the Principal of which was *Theodosia*, now *Cassa*; but this

Hord, or Tribe of *Tartary*, which now possess it, coming out of *Asia*, have so ruined them, that there are scarce any footsteps left of their ancient Grandeur. These *Tartars* lead their Lives after the ancient manner; having no fixed Habitations; but driving their Cattle, Wives and Children about from place to place, as Necessity and the Season of the Year require. They have only covered Wagons to preserve them from the injury of the Weather. And they accordingly value themselves upon this *Nomadical* way of living; as the Protectors of their Cities, and Men of such exalted Virtue, as is not to be confined within any sinoaky Walls. In the interim they are extremely proud, ignorant, nasty and barbarous. Their Diet is Roots, Cheese, Garlick, and for the most part Horse-flesh; which they eat without Bread, and often raw: *Beef* and *Venison* being reserved for their Great Men. They value *Brass* and *Steel*, above *Gold* and *Silver*. They were once Christians, but have since Apostatized to Mahometanism: yet they retain one Article of the Creed firmly, that *Christ shall Judge both the quick and the dead, in the day of Judgment*. Upon this account they are more favourable to the Christians that live amongst them, than any other *Mahometans* are. They use their own *Tartarian* Tongue, intermixed with *Arabick* and *Turkish*; and the *Chaldean* and *Arabian* Characters. This Prince hath heretofore been able to Arm one hundred and fifty thousand of his own Subjects: and in 1571. pierced

pierced as far as the City of *Mosco*; and set fire on the Suburbs, which taking the City, in the space of four hours, burnt the greatest part of it, (though thirty Miles in compass:) Eight hundred thousand People of all Sexes, and Ages, perishing in this Ruin. After all, the *Turk* treats this Prince as his Slave; at some times removes, at others Murthers him. In 1686. there was a League between the *Russians* and the *Poles*; for the Conquering this People: but the former have done no great Wonders yet with an Army of three hundred thousand Men.

Kriwozne, Hemus, a Mountain of *Ibrace*.

Kronstadt. See *Cronstad*.

Kruppa, Carpis, a River of *Servia*, which falls into the *Danube*; called now also *Crapin*.

Kudack, or *Kudak*, a small Town in the *Ukraine*, or Palatinate of *Kiewia* on the West of the *Nieper*; beneath the Confluence of *Samara*; in 1637. fortified by the *Poles*, to keep the *Cossacks* from Pyratizing on the *Euxine Sea*: but in 1648. taken by the *Cossacks*. It lies 40 *Polish* Miles beneath *Czyrcassy* to the South, and the same distance by the River from the *Euxine Sea* to the North.

Kulp, Krup, Culpa, Colapis, a River of *Croatia*; it ariseth in the Eastern Borders of *Carniola*, from the *Alpes* which here end; and watering *Metling* in that Province, and *Caristat* in *Croatia*, it falls into the *Save*; two *German* Miles and an half above *Sisefgh* in *Croatia*.

Kunisberg, or *Konisberg, Regis mons*, a small Town in *Stiria*, upon Mount *Rogel*, in the Confines of *Carniola*; four *German* Miles from *Cilly* to the East, and eight from *Pettaw*. *Koningsberg*, in *Prussia*, is sometimes thus written.

Kur, Cyrus, a River of *Georgia*; which riseth from Mount *Caucasus*, near *Akalzike*, (a Fortrefs and Town, consiting of about four hundred Houses, upon Mount *Caucasus*; the Seat of a *Bassa*; it was built by the *Georgians*, but is now in the hands of the *Turks*.) This River falls afterwards into the *Caspian Sea*. It is much mentioned in ancient Writers.

Kurxitadan, Jerusalem.

Kuttenberg, Cutna, a City of *Bohemia*; written also *Cuttemburg*, and called by the *Bohemians Hora*. It is a small City, seated four Miles from *Cazlaw* to the North, the same distance from the *Elbe* to the South, and seven from *Prague* to the East.

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L Abach, Loybach, Laubach, Labacum, Nauportus, a City of *Carniola*, called by the *Italians Lubiana*. It is seated upon a River of the same name, which after a short course, falls into the *Save*. It stands nine *German* Miles from *Trieste* to the North-East, and fifteen from *Villach* a Town of *Carinthia* to the North-West. Made a Bishops See by Pope *Paul II*. under the Patriarch of *Aquileja* in 1468.

together with *Cita Nova*, (a place distant from it about sixteen Miles to the South;) and since this Bishop of *Laubach* has been exempted from the Jurisdiction of the Patriarch. Dr. *Brown* who saw it, saith, it is the principal City of *Carniola*, and a handfom Place, with a Castle seated on an Hill, which overlooks two large Valleys to the North and South; and hath a fair Prospect of many Hills, and Castles; but being commanded by another Hill not far from it, it is neglected: tho we find that it hath endured a strong Siege. For whilst the Emperor *Frederick* was receiving the Crown at *Aken*, his Brother *Albertus* and Count *Ulrick*, took the advantage to besiege it: but it made so good a resistance, that the Emperor had time to raise the Siege, and destroy the Army.

Labathlan, Commmercium, a Village not above one Mile from *Gran*, in the Lower Hungary; found out by an Inscription.

Labe, Albis, the *Elbe*. See *Elbe*.

Labirinto, Dicte, Dictaus, a Mountain in *Crete*, or *Candia*; which lies in the Eastern part of the Island, and is much celebrated by the ancient Poets, on the account of *Jove's* being brought up here: now also called *Lassiti*, and *il Monte di Setia*.

Labus Athres, a River in the European *Scythia*.

Lacart, Libnius, a River of Ireland. *Baudrand* makes it the *Lisly*, which falls into the *Irish* Sea near *Dublin*.

Lacedemon. See *Mistira*.

Lacedogna, Aquilonia, Laque-

donia, Erdonia, a City of the Kingdom of *Naples*; called also *Cedogna*. It is seated at the foot of the *Apennine*, in a Plain in the *Principatus Ulterior*, in the borders of *Puglia*; and though half ruined, and that which is standing but meanly inhabited, yet it is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Conza*.

Lacerea, Labedus, a City of *Ionis*, in the Lesser *Asia*.

Lacha, Olympus, a Mountain of *Thessalia*.

Lacosichia, Pieria, a pleasant and much celebrated place in *Thessalia*, in *Macedonia*; at the entrance of the Gulph of *Thessalonica*.

Ladenburg, or Ladebourg, Ladenburgum, a Town in the Palatinate of the *Rhine*, upon the River *Necker*; part of which is under the Bishop of *Worms*, who resides in the Castle of this Town; and the other part under the Elector Palatine; to whom it was mortgaged by a Bishop of *Worms* in 1371. It stands two Miles from *Heidelberg* to the West: and having suffered much in the late *Swedish* Wars, is now in some degree repaired.

Ladis, Cyrrhus, a River of *Albania* in *Asia*; supposed to be the same with *Cyrus*, now called *Cur*, or *El-car*, *Ser* and *Chiur*, tho by *Ptolemy* distinguished from it. This River falls into the *Caspian* Sea, having passed through *Georgia*.

Ladog, Rubricarus, one of the principal Rivers in *Barbary*; it falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea, thro the Kingdom of *Tunis*. See *Fadog*.

Ladoga, a vast Lake, which is thought to be the biggest in all Europe;

rope ; called by the *Russ* *Ladesko* *Ozero*. It lies between *Kelholm* or *Kexholm*, a Province belonging to the *Swedes* to the West, and *Kargapol* a Province of *Moscow* to the East : thirty six *German* Miles long, and twenty broad ; abounding with *Fish* to that degree, that it has enriched *Kexholm* with the Fishery of *Salmons*. The *Russ* are Masters of about a fifth part of it, the rest is possessed by the *Swedes* : this Lake receives, besides a vast number of Rivers, the Waters of the Lake of *Onega* ; which lies about 60 *English* Miles from it to the East, and is not much less than it ; it transmits all these Waters into the Bay of *Finland*, by the River of *Spasco*, a Passage of about 11 *German* Miles.

Laghi, *Laghium*, perhaps *Lafsa*, a City of *Arabia Felix*, on the South side ; nine *German* Miles from *Aden* to the East, and twenty five from Cape *Babelmandel* to the South-East. It is under a Prince of its own, and lies in Long. 81. 05. Lat. 15. 00.

Laghlyn, *Laglinia*, once a City, now a Village in the Province of *Leinster*, in the County of *Catherlagh*, upon the River *Barrow* ; six *English* Miles from *Catherlagh* to the South.

Lago, *Lac*, *Lagus*, a Lake or Collection of Waters, surrounded on all sides by the Land, to distinguish it from a Bay, or Arm of the Sea. There is a vast number of these in all parts of the Earth ; serving for Cisterns to preserve Water, and to restrain the Course of Rivers, which would otherwise be too rapid for human uses.

Il Lago Maggiore. See *Lang-see*.

Lagos, *Lacobraiga*, a small City in *Algarva* in *Spain*, which has a Castle, and a Harbor upon the Ocean. It lies in Long. 09. 00. Lat. 36. 36. five Miles from Cape *S. Vincent* to the East ; and is under the King of *Portugal*.

Lagosta, *Lastovo*, *Ladesta*, *Ladestris*, *Lastobon*, *Landestina*, an Island on the Coast of *Dalmatia*, in the *Adriatick* Sea ; under the States of *Venice* ; near *Curzola*.

Lagune di Venetia, a part of the *Adriatick* Sea, called *Gallice paludes*, *Septem maria*, *Stagna Adriatica* ; in which the City of *Venice* stands, built upon a great number of Rocks, and small Islands ; which are separated one from another by the Waves of the Sea.

Lagusta, *Celadussa*, *Celadusa*, an Island on the Coast of *Dalmatia* ; near *Curzola* on the East, five Miles from *Ragusa* to the West ; under the *Venetians*.

Labolm, a Town of *Holland*, a Province of *Sweden* ; seated upon the *Baltick* Sea, in the Confines of *Scania* ; seven *Swedish* Miles from *Helmstad* to the South, and six from *Elsingburg* to the North-East. It has a Harbor and a Castle ; and was fortified by the *Danes*, whilst it was in their hands ; but notwithstanding often taken, and retaken in their Wars ; till at last the *Swedes* held it, with the Province in which it stands.

Labor, *Laborium*, *Bucephala*, a City of the *East-Indies*, which is also called *Pengeab*. It is seated upon the River *Ravi* ; one hundred and eighty Miles from *Multan* to the

the East, three hundred and sixty from *Agra* to the North, in Lat. 31. 50. as *M. Thevenot* states it. This River falls into the *Indus* at *Luckar*. The name of *Pengeab* is given to this Province and City, by the *Moguls* who are Lords of it; and signifies in their Tongue the *Five Rivers*. This was anciently the common Residence of the *Moguls*, and then in a much more flourishing Condition than now: the Castle, being very strong, and part of the Royal Palace retain their former Beauty; the rest of the noble Structures are much decayed: some Streets, of near a League in length, are falling down, and ruinous: yet is this no old Town, having been raised, since the days of *Humayon*, one of the *Moguls*, who brought it to be a City of three Leagues in length, in a short time. Yet this Town is full of Mechanicks, and all sorts of Manufactures, made in these Countries.

The Province of *Labor* or *Pengeab*, is bounded on the North by *Cassimer*; on the East by the Kingdom of *Negercoot*; on the South by *Fenba*, or *Genupara*; and on the West by *Multan*: it is one of the largest and most plentiful Provinces in the *Mogul's* Empire, by reason of the Rivers: yields Rice, Corn, Fruits, and reasonable good Wine in great abundance; and the best Sugars in the *Indies*: out of which ariseth to the Prince a Revenue of 37 Millions and upwards, as the *Indians* reported to *M. Thevenot*.

Liazzo, *Fazzo*, *Iffus*, a City in the most Eastern part of *Cilicia*, in the Lesser *Asia*, next *Syria*; near

which *Darius* the last of the *Persian* Monarchs was overthrown by *Alexander* the Great, as *Quintus Curtius* shews. *Bajazet* II. Emperor of the *Turks*, was defeated by the *Sultan* of *Egypt* in the same place, in 1487. by which, and other losses, this Tyrant was forced to sue to the *Sultan* for Peace the next year. It is now a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tarsus*; and stands near Mount *Amanus*, (now called the *Mountains of Scanderoon*), in the Province of *Caramania*, under the Dominion of the *Turks*: it has a convenient Harbor upon the *Mediterranean* Sea, and is now in a tolerable good Condition. Six German Miles from *Antioch* to the North, and seventy from *Cogni* [*Iconium*] to the South-East. Long. 69. 45. Lat. 37. 00.

Laimon, *Bosphorus Thracicus*, the narrow Streight or Sea between the *Propontis* and the *Euxine* Sea; upon which the City of *Constantinople* stands.

Laino, *Laus*, a Town and River in the Hither *Calabria*, upon the *Tyrrhenian* Sea. It stands in the Confines of the *Principatus*, seventy five Miles South of *Salerno*.

Laire, *Leria*, *Sigmas*, a River of *France* in *Gascogne*, which falls into the Ocean at *La Buch*; eight Leagues from *Burdeaux* to the West; written *Leyra* also.

Lalandt, *Lalandia*, an Island belonging to *Denmark* in the *Baltick* Sea, so called from its low situation. It is eight German Miles long, and five broad; lying on the South of *Zelandia*, and on the West of *Falsiria* or *Falster*; from which it

is separated by a narrow Passage called *Gulburg*. The chief Towns in it are *Naxkow*, *Saxkoping*, and *Nysted*; the first, fortified. This Island was taken from the *Danes* by the *Swedes* in 1657.

Lali, *Haly*s, a River of *Lydia*, in the Lesser *Asia*, fatal to *Cræsus*.

Lalifa, *Laodicea*, a City of *Syria*, seated upon the *Mediterranean*, between *Antioch* to the North, and *Tripoly* to the South; which has a large Haven, and is an Archbishops See, under the Patriarch of *Antioch*; but falling into decay and ruin for want of Inhabitants. The Inhabitants call it *Lyche*, and the *Arabs* *Ladikia*.

Lamballe, a Town in *Bretagne*, in *France*; five Miles from *S. Brioux* to the East, eight from *Dinant* to the West, and four from the *British* Sea to the South.

Lambesc, a pleasant spruce Town in *Provence* in *France*, near the River *Durance*; four Leagues from *Aix*, and nine from *Avignon* to the East.

Lambesa, a City of the Kingdom of *Constance*, in *Barbary*; near the Mountains of *Calamass*, on the Confines of *Biledulgerida*; twenty four Miles from *Cirta* to the South: it was once a Bishops See.

Lambro, *Lambrus*, a River in the Dukedom of *Milan*, which ariseth out of the Mountains near *Como*, and the Lake of the same name; and running South, watereth *Monza*, and *Marignano*; then falls into the *Po* between *Pavia* and *Placentia*, or *Piacenza*, nine Miles above the latter to the West.

Lamego, *Laconimurgi*, *Lamaca*, *Lameca*, a City in *Portugal*; the site of which is not now known.

Lameto, *Lametus*, a River of *Calabria Ulterior*, which rising from the *Apennine*, falls into the Bay of *S. Eufemia*, upon the *Tyrrenian* Sea, in the same Province. This is the same with *Amato*.

Lamina, *Thessalia*, a Province of *Greece*.

Lamo, *Lamus*, a Kingdom in *Africa*, which takes its name from a City of *Zanzibar*, in the Lower *Ethiopia*; over against the Isle of *Madagascar*; one degree from the Line to the South; North of *Melinde*, 33 Leagues. *Baudrand* placeth it North of *Melinde*, and South of *Quiloa*: but the Maps as I have set it.

Lamo, *Lannus*, an inland City of *Cilicia*, in the Lesser *Asia*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Selenia*; near *Tarso*.

Lampedusa, *Lopadusa*, an Island in the *Mediterranean* Sea, between the Kingdom of *Tunis* to the South, (on which it depends,) and the Island of *Sicily* to the North; seventy Miles from the nearest Coast of *Africa*, and one hundred from *Malta*: it is fifteen Miles in compass, but desolate; there is in it a Chappel dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, much esteemed by Seamen: near it the Fleet of *Charles V.* suffered Shipwreck in 1551.

Lampsaco, *Lampsacus*, a City of the Lesser *Asia*, in *Myssia*; much celebrated in all the ancient Geographers; being supposed to have taken its name from its Beauty or Splendor. It stands at the entrance of the *Propontis*, over against

against *Gallipoli*; five *German Miles* from the *New Dardanel*s to the North, and a little more from *Marmora* an Island to the South. The *Turks* call it *Lepseck* and *Lafipio*, the *Europeans Lampfaco*. It is now in a tolerable good Condition, and the See of an Archbishop. *Xerxes* King of *Persia*, gave the Revenues of this City to *Themistocles* the *Athenian*, in his Banishment, to find him Wine. It consists of about 200 Houses, inhabited partly by *Turks*, partly by *Christians*. It has a very fine *Mosque*, whose Portico is supported by *Red Marble Pillars*; the same was formerly a *Christian Church*, as appears by the Crosses that yet remain on the Capitals of the Pillars. This City has even at this day a great many fine Vineyards, especially on the South side, fenced in with *Pomgranat Trees*. *Wheeler*, p. 76.

Lampura, Selampura, a City of *India*, beyond *Ganges*, mentioned by *Ptolemy*.

Lancashire. *Lancastria*, is a part of that Country which was of old possessed by the *Brigantes*. This County has *Westmorland*, and *Cumberland* on the North; *Yorkshire* on the East; *Cheshire* on the South; and the *Irish Sea* on the West. Where the Ground is plain and champaign, it yieldeth good store of *Wheat* and *Barley*; the foot of the Hills is fitter for *Oats*. All is tolerably useful and good; except the *Mosses* or *Bogs*: which yet afford excellent *Turfs* for firing. There is also *Marle* in many places; and in some, *Trees* are found under Ground, which have lain there

many Ages. This County is a *Palatinate*, and has many *Royal Privileges* belonging to it. In the time of *Henry of Bullingbroke*, afterwards King of *England*, (the fourth of that name, and first of *Lancaster*) the half of the Lands of *Bobun* Earl of *Hereford, Essex*, and *Northampton*, being added to what before belonged to the Honor of this County, (which was then a *Dukedom*,) it became the richest *Patrimony* that was in the hand of any one Subject in *Christendom*: and in that *Princes Person* it was annexed to the Crown of *England*, and never since granted to any Subject whatsoever.

Lancaster, Alione, Mediolanum, Lancastria. The Town which gives name to this County, stands on the South Bank of the River *Lunne*, or *Lone*; five Miles from the *Irish Seas*, and towards the Northern Bounds of the County. It seems to *Mr. Camden* to be the *Longovicum* of the *Romans*; which was one of their *Military Stations*. Not overmuch peopled, and consequently not extraordinarily rich. It has a small, but fair and strong Castle, built on a Hill near the River; and one Parish Church. This Town in 1322. was burnt by the *Scots*, in an inroad they made into *England*; and although it is thereby removed into a better Situation, yet it may be presumed to be the less at this day for that Calamity. Long. 20. 48. Lat. 54. 05.

Lanciano, Anxanum, the Capital City of *Abruzzo*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; and an Archbishop See, built five Miles from the *Adriatick*;

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ariatick; two from the River *Saras*, (now *il Sangro*,) about eighty from *Naples* to the North, and a little more from *Ancona* to the South. This City was raised to the Dignity of an Archbishoprick in 1562. Long. 38. 55. Lat. 42. 27.

Landaff, *Landava*, a small City and Bishops See, in *Glamorgan-shire* in *Wales*: seated on the North side of the River *Taff*, over which it has a Bridge; about three Miles from the *Irish* Sea to the North. The Cathedral and Bishoprick hereof was founded by *S. Germanus* and *Lupus* (two Holy French Bishops, who came twice into *Britain* to extinguish the *Pelagian* Heresie) about the Year 522. They preferred *Dubricius* a holy Man, to this new-founded See; to whom *Athuricke*, a *British* Lord, freely gave all the Land that lies between the *Taff* and *Elei*. But this See has since met with others of a contrary temper, who have reduced it to that Poverty, that it is scarce able to maintain its Bishop. The present Dr. *William Beau* is the LXXVI. Bishop, Consecrated in 1679. June 22.

Landaw, *Landavia*, a City of *Germany*, in the Lower *Alsasia*; in the Territory of *Wasgow*, upon the River *Queich*; in the Confines of the Palatinate of the *Rhine*; four Leagues from *Spire* to the West. Once an Imperial and Free City; but by the Treaty of *Munster*, yielded to the *French*, who still have it.

Landramiti, *Adramyttium*, a City of *Phrygia*, in the Lesser *Asia*; which is a Bishops See, under the

Archbishop of *Ephesus*; called by the Europeans *Andromiti*; by the Turks *Endromit*; in which word there is a further account of it.

Landrecy, *Landrecium*, a City in *Hainault*; small, but well fortified. It is seated at the Fountain of the River *Sambre* [*Sabis*] six Leagues from *Valenciennes* to the North-East, seven from *Cambray* to the East, and two from the Borders of *Picardy* to the North. This has been made at once, famous and miserable, by the frequent Sieges it has suffered of late. But by the *Pyrenean* Treaty it was at last put into the hands of the *French*.

The Lands End, *Antivestium*, *Bolerium*, *Ocrinum*, the most Western Cape or Promontory of *England*; in the County of *Cornwall*.

Landshut, *Landshutum*, a City of *Germany*, in the Lower *Bavaria*, in the Marquise of *Brandenburg*, upon the River *Warta*; twenty Miles from *Frisingen* to the East, and thirty from *Ratisbon* to the South. It is well fortified, and has a Castle seated on or near a Hill.

Landskroon, *Stephanopolis*, *Corona*, a small City, but very strongly fortified, belonging to the Crown of *Sweden*; seated in the Province of *Scania*, upon the North side of the Sound, or entrance into the *Baltick* Sea. It belonged to the *Danes* till 1658. when by Treaty it was yielded to the *Swedes*. It stands eighteen German Miles from *Kopenhagen* to the North-East, and a little more from *Malmoe* to the North. Built by *Erick* the *Pomeranian* King of *Denmark*, in 1413. before

before which time it was called *Sundre Sæby*. Near this place *Christian V.* King of *Denmark*, received a great defeat from *Charles X.* King of *Sweden*, July 24. 1677. The Danes took it from the Swedes in 1676. and restored it to them again in 1679.

Lansperg, Lansperga, a Town in *Germany*, in the New Marquisate of *Brandenburg*, upon the River *Warta*; 6 Miles from *Custrin* to the East, and 13 from *Stetin* to the South, in the Confines of *Poland*. Often taken and retaken in the *Swedish War*.

Landsperk, a Town in *Germany*, in the Dukedom of *Bavaria*; built on a Hill, by the River *Lech* [*Licus*,] which parts *Schwaben* from *Bavaria*; and falls a little beneath *Auspurg* into the *Danube*: above which last place this Town stands 5 German Miles to the South.

Landspurg, Segestica, a City of *Sclavonia*, the same with *Zigea*.

Lands van Endracht, a part of the Southern Continent; which was accidentally discovered by the *Hollanders*, in a Voyage to the *Molucco Islands*, in 1618. called also *Concordia Regia*.

Land van Pieter Nuitz, another part of the same Continent, found in 1623. by a *Dutchman*: it is a great Country, of a vast extent from North to South; and is a part of *New Holland*: but only viewed by the *Dutch* as yet.

Langhe, Langa, a small Province in *Italy*, on the South of *Piedmont*, and the Dukedom of *Montferrat*; between the *Apennine*, and

the Rivers of *Tanaro, Urba*, and *Stura*: extending also to the Confines of the State of *Genoua*: the City of *Alba* is the Capital of it. This is a fruitful and well peopled Territory.

Lang-landt, an Island belonging to *Denmark* in the *Baltick Sea*; between the Isles of *Fionia, Zealand*, and *Haland*; 7 German Miles in length, and 2 in breadth: it has 16 Villages, and a strong Castle; and from its form is called the *Long-Land*.

Langbac, Langhiacum, a small City in *Auvergne*, seated in a Plain; surrounded almost on all sides by Mountains, near the River *Allier*, over which it has a Bridge: 3 Leagues from *Fleury* to the East, and fifteen from *Clermont* to the South.

Lango, Cos, Coos, an Island in the *Archipelago*, called *Stingo* by the *Greeks*, and *Stanico* by the *Sailors*; so that this name begins to prevail. It lies not above 20 Miles from the Shoars of *Asia*; of a great length, and about 70 Miles in Circuit: the principal Town in it is *Lango*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Rhodes*. This Island was the Native place of *Apelles*, the Painter; and *Hippocrates* the great and most ancient Physician. It was under the Knights of *S: John of Jerusalem*, now of *Malta*; but Conquered by the *Turks* from them, under whom it now is. Our *Sandys* who saw it, saith, it is a delicate Country to behold; lying for the most part Level; only towards the East it is not unprofitably Mountainous; from whence

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whence fall many Springs, which water the Plains below, and make them extraordinarily fruitful; where grow those Wines valued in all times, Cypress Trees, and Turpentine, with divers other Plants, delightful as well as profitable. In ancient times it was much regarded on the account of a Temple of *Æsculapius*, to whom this Island was Consecrated: in which those who recovered out of any Disease, Registered their Cures, and the Medicines by which they recovered; which *Hippocrates* abridged, and recommended to Posterity.

Langres, Andromacum, Lingones, an ancient, great, strong and rich City of France; in the Province of *Champagne*, near the Fountains of the *Marne*, (one of the principal Rivers of France) 6 Miles from the Borders of the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, 22 from *Troyes* to the South-East, 16 from *Dijon* to the North, and 30 from *Montbelyard* to the West. This is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Lions*: the Bishop is always one of the 12 Peers of France, and a Duke. Near this City *Constantine* the Great twice overcame the *Germans*; in one of which Battels, that Prince slew 60000 of them.

Lang-See, Verbanus Lacus, a Lake in the Duchy of *Milan*, called by the *Italians* *il Lago Maggiore*; and by the *Germans* *Langsee*. It is extended from North to South 36 *Italian* Miles, in breadth 5. It lies 36 Miles from *Milan* to the N. W. and 25 from *Como* to the W. and is one of the most considerable Lakes in *Italy*.

Langis, Aturus. See *Adour*; a great River in *Aquicain* in France.

Languedoc, Volca, Septumani, Occitania, a Province in France, of very large bounds and extent. It is the Western part of that which the *Romans* called *Gallia Narbonensis*; afterwards it was called *Gallia Gothica*, and then the Earldom of *Tolouse*. Bounded on the East by the *Rhosne*, (which divides it from *Dauphiné*, and *Provence*;) on the South by the County of *Roussillon*, and the *Mediterranean* Sea; on the West it is separated from *Gascogne*, by the *Garonne*; and on the North it has *Quercy, Revergne, Auvergne*, and *le Forez*. There are in this Province 22 Diocesses: the principal City in it is *Tolouse*, which is the Seat of the Parliament of this Generality. This is also one of the most Populous, Rich, Fruitful, and Pleasant Provinces in France.

Lanscher, a City of Poland. See *Lencici*.

Lantaine, Lantana, a River in the Earldom of *Burgundy*, which falls into the *Saone*; between *Fal-cougney*, and *Conflans*: upon it stands *Luxevil*, which is about six Leagues from *Langres* to the East.

Lantriquet. See *Treguier*.

Lanzano. See *Lanciano*.

Lanzerote, or *Lanzarotta, Pluitalia*, one of the *Azores*, or *Canary* Islands, which lies in Long. 4. Lat. 27. 40.

Laodicea. See *Eskihisar, Laudichia*, and *Lyche*.

Laon, Laudunum, a City in *Picardy* in France, which is commonly

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monly pronounced *Lan*. It is great and very well fortified ; and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Rheims*. *Baudrand* placeth it in the Isle of *France*, on a high Hill, but in the borders of *Picardy* ; of which (he saith) it was once a part ; 10 Miles from *Rheims* to the North-West, and 28 from *Paris* to the North-East. The Bishop is always one of the 12 Peers of *France*, and a Duke. The Diocess belonging to this City, is called *Laonnois*, or *Lannois*. It is bounded on the North with *Tierache*, a part of *Picardy* ; on the East by *Champagne*, and on the South and West with *Soissonne* : it takes this name from the principal City.

Lapord, *Lapurd*, *Labord*, a City of *France*, more commonly called *Bayonne*. See *Bayone*.

Lapathios, *Lapithus*, a City at the North end of the Isle of *Cyprus*, which is yet a Bishops See, and retains the Greek Rites. It is very ancient, and called *Lapetbos* by *Pliny*.

Lapland, *Lapponia*, *Lappia*, called by the Inhabitants *Lapinarch* ; by the *Swedes*, *Sabmientlatti* ; by the *Germans*, *Laplandt* ; by the *Moscovites*, *Loppi*, and by the *French*, *Laponie*. It is the most Northern part of *Scandinavia*, first mentioned by *Saxo Grammaticus*, about the year of Christ 1190. Bounded on the North with the Frozen Sea, or the North Ocean ; on the West with the Kingdom of *Norway* ; on the South with *Bothnia* and *Finia*, (two Provinces of *Sweden*.) and on the East by the White Sea. It was heretofore di-

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vided into three Kingdoms ; and is now at this day divided between three Princes, the Emperor of *Moscovy*, the King of *Sweden*, and the King of *Denmark*, of which the King of *Sweden* has the greatest share. *Johannes Schefferus*, lately put out a very exact account of these Countries : towards the North and East it is extremely Mountainous and barren ; but the South is more Level, and well watered with Rivers and Lakes. As this is one of the *Hyperborean* People, who are buried the greatest part of the year in Snow and Darkness ; so they are extremely Rude, Ignorant, Poor, and Barbarous : so fearful that they will start, and be in a fright at the noise of a Leaf : infamous for Witchcraft, and Conjurations ; yet Christians in Profession : and so revengeful that they will throw themselves sometimes into a River, to perish willingly with one they hate in their Arms, if they can but so destroy him. The more Northern are the most Barbarous.

Lar, *Laria*, a great and magnificent City in that Province, of the Kingdom of *Persia* ; which gives name to a Kingdom seated in the Confines of *Caramania*, upon the River *Tisindon* ; 170 Miles from *Ormus* to the North-East : but in the later Maps it is placed only 40 German Miles from *Ormus*, and on the West side of the River. Monsieur *Thevenot* gives a large account of this Town in the second part of his Travels, cap. iv. to whom I refer the Reader. It lies Long. 93. 40. Lat. 27. 40. Mr. *Herbert* saith, it consisted of about 2000 Houses,

and had had 5; but lost 3000 in an Earthquake. It is, as he saith, famous for nothing but its Castle; built at the North-end, on an aspiring Mountain, and stored with the Cannon brought from *Ormus*.

The Kingdom of *Lar* took its name from the last mentioned City; lying near *Ormus*, and the entrance of the *Persian* Gulph. *Schah Abbas*, King of *Persia*, annexed this to the rest of his Dominions in the end of the last Century, viz. in 1596. by a Conquest of the *Guebres*; who were before Masters of it, and were Governed by a Prince of their own, stiled King of *Lar*; the last of which was slain by the *Persians*, with all his Progeny, to secure this barren and poor Kingdom to the King of *Persia*. The Water of this Kingdom is extream bad and unhealthful, as both *Herbert* and *Thevenot* agree: the Soil barren and sandy: and they both say also, that in this Kingdom there are a vast number of *Jews*. But *Mr. Herbert* saith, that there is neither River nor Rivolet near the City of *Lar*, by 100 Miles; and *Thevenot*, they had nothing but Cistern-Water to drink, which was subject to Corruption; which seems to confirm *Mr. Herbert's* report. See *Herbert*, pag. 52. *Thevenot*, Part. 2. pag. 131.

Larache, a Town in the Kingdom of *Fez* in *Africa*, towards the *Atlantick* Ocean, between Cape *Spartel* and *Mamera*: taken from the *Spaniards* by the *Moors* in *Novemb.* 1689. after a Siege of 3 months, mutually asserted and resisted with extraordinary bravery.

Laranda, a City of *Cappadocia*, called by the same name it now has by *Ptolemy*, and *Strabo*. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Iconium*; but very small, and ill peopled; and stands 50 Miles from it, towards the borders of *Cilicia*, and Mount *Taurus* Eastward.

Laredo, *Laredum*, a small City, or Sea-Port Town, in the Kingdom of *Spain*, in the Province of *Biscay*; which has a large and a safe Harbour, and is the principal of the 4 Sea-Ports: 7 Miles from *S. Andreo* to the North, and 12 from *Bilbao* to the South-West. Near this place the Archbishop of *Bordeaux* defeated the *Spanish* Fleet in 1639.

Larghier, *Tarras*, a City in the Island of *Sardinia*.

Larina, *Larinum*, a City of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the *Capitanata*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Benevento*; but little and ill peopled, and in the possession (as to the Revenue) of the Prince of *Cassal*. It lies in the Confines of the County of *Molise*, near the River *Bisernum*, 40 Miles from *Benevento* to the North, and 4 from *Tremoli* on the *Adriatick* Sea, to the South.

Laris, an ancient City of *Idumea*, in *Palestine*; between the latter and *Egypt*, upon the Shoars of the *Mediterranean* Sea; in which, as *William*, Archbishop of *Tyre* reports, *Baldwin I.* King of *Jerusalem* died in 1118.

Laris, *Larissa*, a City of *Syria*, mentioned by *Strabo*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of

of *Apania*, (now *Haman*;) and stands between it and *Epiphania*; now Inhabited by very few People, being in the Hands of the *Turks*.

Larissa, the principal City of *Thessalia*, a Province of *Macedonia*, and the Country of *Achilles*; seated upon the River *Peneo*; 25 Miles from the Bay of *Thessalonica* to the West, 25 from *Pharsalus* to the South, and 200 from *Constantinople* to the South-West. It is now an Archbishops See, and one of the most flourishing Cities in *Greece*, by reason the late *Grand Seignior* being disgusted with *Constantinople*, almost 20 years together kept his Court here. This City is thus described by the learned *Dr. Edward Brown*. The City of *Larissa* is pleasantly seated on a rising Ground; in the Upper part whereof stands the *Grand Seigniors* Palace, upon the North the famous Mountain of *Olympus*, and on the South a plain Country; Inhabited by *Christians*, *Turks* and *Jews*. There is a handfom Stone Bridge over the River, consisting of 9 Arches. Extraordinary populous, by reason the *Sultan* was then there; yet kept in great quiet by the Officers. I might from him transcribe some Historical passages concerning this place; but I shall rather remit the Reader to his pleasant Description for further satisfaction.

Larozo, *Ladicus*, a Spur of the *Pyrenean Hills* in the Kingdom of *Leon*; in the Road which leads from *Leon* to *Compostella*.

Larone, *Laros*; a small River in *S. Peters* Patrimony; which flows

out of the Lake of *Bracciano*, and falls in the *Tyrrhenian Sea*; about 15 Miles from *Rome* to the North-West.

Larta, one of the names of *Epirus*, a Region of *Greece*.

Lartacho, *Rhyndacus*, *Lycus*, a River of *Mysia* in the Lesser *Asia*; which riseth out of the Lake of *Artynia*, at the foot of Mount *Olympus*; and falls into the *Propontis*; called by the *Turks*, *Blasbat*.

Lassan-Zee, *Lassanensis Lacus*, a Lake in the higher *Pomerania*, so called from a Town upon it. This Lake is made by the Western Branch of the River *Oder*, (*Der Pönn*;) a little above *Wolgaß*; and is extended to the length of some Miles in the Isle of *Usedom*; then falls by the *Oder* into the *Baltick Sea*, over against the Isle of *Ruden*, in the Bay of *Rügen*.

Lavagna, *Lavania*, a small River and Town in the State of *Genova*, upon the *Mediterranean Sea*; between *Chiavari* to the West, and *Sestri di Levante* to the East. The Counts *di Flisci* are of this place.

Lavanmynd, *Lavannunda*, a City in *Germany*, with a Castle belonging to it in the Lower *Carinthia*, upon the River *Labant*; in the Valley *Der Labanthal*, where it falls into the *Drave*: about 2 Miles from *S. Andre* to the South, 12 German Miles from *Pettau* to the West: *Lavanmynd* signifies *Lavant Mouth*.

Lavaur, *Vaurum*, or *Vaurium*, a small City in *Languedoc* in *France*; by Pope *John XX.* in

1317. made a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tolouse*, out of which Diocesis it was taken. It stands upon the River *Agout*, in the Upper *Languedoc*, in the Confines of the *Albigensis*; 5 Leagues from *Tolouse* to the East, and 6 from *Castres* to the West.

Laubach. See *Labach*.

Laubenburgh, Lawenburgh, Caenonium, a Town in the Lower Saxony, upon the River *Elb*; 8 German Miles from *Hamburgh* to the East; which is also the Capital of a Dukedom of the same name. Written sometimes *Lawenburgh*. It is under the Dominion of its own Duke, who is a Roman Catholick Prince; of the ancient Family of the Dukes of Saxony. This Dukedom lies between the Dukedoms of *Lunenburgh, Mecklenburgh, and Holstein*; the Counties of *Ratzburgh, Frantzburgh, Sassenburgh*, with many other places towards the *Elb*, belonging to this Duke and Dukedom.

Lauden, Landa, a Town in *Franconia* in Germany, under the Bishop of *Wurtsburgh*; from which it stands 5 German Miles to the West; in the borders of the Bishoprick of *Mentz*, upon the River *Tauber*.

Laudichia, Laodicea, a City in the Lesser *Asia*. It stood in *Galatia*, in the Confines of *Lycaonia*; but is now a small Village, called by the Turks, *Iladik*; Consolated by nothing but a *Caravanfer*, (or place for the Lodging of Travellers,) and Baths of warm Waters, now wholly neglected. There is another City in *Asia*, called by the same

Turkish name; but *Lyche*, by the Inhabitants. See *Lyche*.

Lauden, Laudonia. See *Lothaine*.

Lavello, Labellum, Lavellum, a City in the *Basilicate*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bari*; very small, but it has marks of great antiquity. It stands in the limits of the *Capitanata*; 3 Miles from the River *Ofanto*. The Bishops Jurisdiction is no larger than the Walls of the City.

Lauffenburgh, a small German City upon the *Rhine* on a Rock, well fortified; under the Dominion of the House of *Austria*; between *Schaffhausen* to the East, and *Basil* to the West, 5 Miles from either. It was often taken by the French and Swedes in the great War; but by the Treaty of *Munster* at last restored to the Emperor. There is here a Bridge over the *Rhine*; and the Town stands on both sides of the River.

Laugingen, or Lawgingen, Lavinga, a City in *Schwaben* in Germany, under the Duke of *Neuburgh*: it has been a Free and Imperial City, but is now exempted. It stands upon the *Danube*, 1 Mile above *Dillingen*, and 6 beaneath *Ulm* to the East.

Lavinia, or Lavigna, Lavinium, a City of *Latium* in Italy; built by *Aeneas*, 41 years after the ruin of *Troy*; which is now a small Village in *Campagna di Roma*; 18 Miles from *Rome*, 10 from the *Tyrrhenian Sea*, and 42 from *Gajetta* to the North-West. It is now under the Dominion of the Pope, but inhabited by a very small number of People.

Lavino,

Lavino, Labinius, a small River in *Bononia*, about 8 Miles from that City to the West, toward *Modena*. It falls into the River *Sa-moglia*; which a little lower ends in the *Reno*; which falls into the *Pò*, 6 Miles below *Buondeno*. Upon the Banks of this River the *Tri-umvirate*, between *Octavianus*, (afterwards *Augustus*,) *M. Anto-nius*, and *Lepidus*, was agreed and signed.

Lauraguais, Lauriacus Ager, a District in *Languedoc* in *France*; which gives the Title of a Count, and takes its name from a Castle. It lies between the River *Ariege*, and *Agout*, within the Mountains.

Lausanne, Laufonium, Lau-sanna, a City in *Switzerland*; the Capital of the District of *le Vault*; belonging to the Canton of *Bearn*, ever since 1536. whereas before it was an Imperial and Free City, subject to none but the Empire. It is also a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Besanzon*, or *By-zants*, as the *Germans* call it; but the Town being possessed by none but *Hereticks* (as *Baudrand* saith,) the Bishops have removed their Residence to *Friburgh*. It stands 6 German Miles from *Geneva* to the North-East, and a small distance from the Lake of *Lemane* to the North. This Lake is sometimes from this City called the Lake of *Lausanne*. This City since it fell under the Dominion of the Canton of *Bearn*, has been made an University.

Lausanitz. See *Lusatia*.

Lawenburgh. See *Lauben-burgh*.

Lawenburgh, Lawenburgum, a Town in *Pomerania*, near the *Baltick* Sea, under the Duke of *Brandenburgh*; but a Fee of the Kingdom of *Poland*. It stands in the Territory of *Pomerel*, upon the River *Lobo*; 8 German Miles from *Dantzick* to the West, two from the borders of *Prussia*, and 3 from the *Baltick* Sea. The Poles call it *Louwenbozch*.

Lauwers, Lavica, Laubacus, a small River in the *Dutch Friesland*, which parts it from *Groningen*; and then falls into the German Ocean over against the Isle of *Wontick Doge*.

Laxia, Colchis. See *Mengrelia*.

Lazgara, a River of the Lesser *Asia*. See *Granico*.

Laberberg, a Mountain between *France* and *Switzerland*. See *Jura*.

Lebusz, Lebusia, a small City, in the Marquisate of *Brandenburg*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Gnesna*; one Mile from *Franchfort*, on the *Mayne*, to the North. This Bishoprick was founded by *Miecislaws*, Duke of *Poland*, in 965. Sold in 1260. to *Orbo*, Mar-ques of *Brandenburgh*, by *Bol-eslaus*, Duke of *Silesia*; and has ever since been in this Family. In 1555. this Bishoprick with its Bishop, imbraced the *Augustane* Confession.

Lesca, Lecci, Lecce, Alerium, the principal Town in the Province of *Orranto*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which is Great, Rich, and (next to *Naples*) the most Po-pulous

pulous in that Kingdom. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Otranto*; from which it stands 20 Miles to the South, and 7 from the Shoars of the *Adriatick*. Called by the later Latin Writers *Litium*.

Leck, Lech, Licus, Lechus, Lycias, a River of Germany; which ariseth in the County of *Tirol*, in the Confines of the *Grisons*; and flowing Northwards between *Bavaria* and *Schwaben*, and passing through *Ausburgh*, falls into the *Danube* over against *Papenheim* a little beneath *Danawert*. The Inhabitants of that part of *Bavaria*, which lay next this River about *Ausburgh*, are called by *Sirabo* and *Pliny*, *Licarii*; and at this day *Lechzainers*, from this River.

Leck, Fossa Corbulonis, a Branch of the *Rhine* in *Holland*; which divides from it at *Wyke* in *Utrecht*; and running Westward in the North part of *Holland*, beneath *Roterdam*, falls into the *Maes*.

Leccouft, Ferusalem.

Lectoure, Lactoracum, a City in *Gascony* in *France*; which is the Capital of the County of *Armagnac*, and a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Aux*. It is seated on an Hill, and defended by a strong Castle, upon the River *Gers*; six Miles from *Aux*, ten from *Toulouse* to the South-West, and three from *Condom*.

Ledesma, Blerisa, a small Town in *Leon* in *Spain*, upon the River *Tormes*; six Leagues from *Salamanca* to the North-East.

Ledung, Dur, a small River of *Ireland*, in the County of *Kerry*.

Leeberg, a part of *Mount Jura*, between *Burgundy* and *Switzerland*. See *Jura*.

Leeder, one of the Islands on the West of *Scotland*.

Leerpooie, or Leberpooie, a considerable Sea-Port Town, upon the River *Irwell*, in the South part of the County of *Lancaster*, towards the borders of *Cheeshire*; 3 Miles from the *Irish Sea*. It is now one of the most thriving Ports; and has a Trade equal to the best Town on the Western Shoar, except *Bristol*: it sends also two Burgesses to Parliament.

Leenwarden, Leouardia, the Capital City of *Friesland*; which was made a Bishops See by Pope *Paul VI*. It is great, well built, and strongly fortified; almost 2 German Miles from the Sea to the South, and 7 from *Groningen* to the West.

Leffy, Liffée, Luffee, the noblest River of *Ireland*; upon which *Dublin* stands. So far, (saith Mr. *Cambden*,) over-powered by the County of *Dublin*; that though his Spring be but 15 Miles from his Fall into the Sea, yet to accomplish his Course, he is forced to fetch a very great compass: first running South through *S. Patrick's fields* 8 Miles, then West 5 Miles, then West 5 Miles, then North by the County of *Kildare* 10 Miles, North-East 5; at last East by the Castle of *Knock*, and the City of *Dublin* into the *Irish Sea*, 10 Miles. This River was without doubt mentioned by *Prolemy*; but by the negligence of Transcribers omitted in its proper place; and *Libnius* put into the

the same Latitude on the opposite side of *Ireland*, where there could be no such River. In 1687. towards the beginning of *December*, there hapned such an inundation of this River by Rains and Storm, that not only Men, Cattle, and Goods, in great quantities were carried away by its rapidity, but the Bridges were broken down, and *Dublin* so filled with water, that Boats plyed in the Street: the like was never known before, either upon Record, or in the memory of Man.

Legorne. See *Ligorne*.

Leicestershire, *Leicestria*, one of the inland Counties of *England*; bounded on the North by *Nottingham*, on the East by *Lincoln* and *Rutland*, on the South by *Northampton*, and on the West by *Warwickshire* and *Darby*. It abounds in Corn, but wants Wood; it has plenty of Coal; and is excellent Pasture. The Air is soft and healthful. Its shape is Circular; being about 196 Miles in Circumference.

Leicester, the principal Town of it, (which gives name to the whole,) lies in the middle of the County on the East side of the *Stoure*, in Long. 19. 22. Lat. 53. 04. *Etheldred* the *Mercian*, made it a Bishops See in 680. which continued not long. In 914. *Edelfled*, a Noble Saxon Lady, rebuilt and strongly walled this Town. At the time of the Conquest it was Great, Rich, and Populous. In the Reign of *Henry II.* it was besieged, taken, and dismantled upon the Rebellion of *Robert Crouch* its Earl, *Rich. III.*

was buried obscurely here; and Cardinal *Woolsey*. That great, though not good, States-man, (*Robert Dudley*) was by *Queen Elizabeth* Created Earl of *Leicester*, in 1564. To him in 1618. succeeded by a new Creation, *Robert Sidney*; Descended from a Sister of his. *Philip*, the present Earl, is the Grand-Child of the last *Robert*; and succeeded *Robert* his Father in 1677.

Leinster, *Lagenia*, one of the 4 Provinces of *Ireland*; called by the Inhabitants, *Meighnigh*; by the *Welsh*, *Mein*; by the *English*, *Leinster*; and in old times *Lagen*: on the East it has the *Irish* Sea; on the West *Connaught*, divided from it by the River *Shannon*; to the North, the Territory of *Louth*; and to the South the Province of *Munster*: the form of it is Triangular; its Circumference being about 270 Miles: the Air is clear and gentle; the Earth fruitful both as to Grass and Corn: it afforded plenty of Butter, Cheese, and Cattle; and being well watered with Rivers, wants neither Fish nor Fowl: but it has not much Wood. *Dublin* is the Capital of this Province, as well as of the Kingdom. This Province contains these Counties; *Kilkenny*, *Caterlogh*, *Queens-County*, *Kings-County*, *Kildare*, *East-Meath*, *West-Meath*, *Wexford*, and *Dublin*; to which *Wicklow*, and *Fernes*, in Mr. *Speed's* time, were intended to be added.

Leipsick. See *Leypstick*.

Lerge. See *Lergue*.

Lem, *Lemuris*, a River of *Italy*, in the States of *Genoia*; which riseth

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riseth out of the *Appennine*, and watereth *Gavi*, in the borders of *Montisferrat*, and *Milan*; then falls into the River *Bormia*, in the Dukedom of *Milan*; which falls into the *Tuanara*, and ends in the River *Po* at *Basignana*; 6 Italian Miles East of *Giaroli*. This River is also called *Lim*, and *il Lemo*.

The Lake of *Lemane*, *Lemanus*, a considerable Lake made by the River *Rhosne*; between *Switzerland* to the North, and *Savoy* to the South. Called by those who live near it, the Lake of *Geneva*; by the *Germans*, *Das Genfersee*; by the *Italians*, *il lago di Geneva*: extending from East to West about 9 German Miles; and about 2 over, where it is broadest: the *Rhosne* enters it at *Noville*, and goes out at *Geneva*, in the most Western end of it. It is surrounded with good Towns; the principal (next *Geneva*), is *Lausanne* on the North; by the name of which this Lake is sometimes called.

Lemburgh, *Luwow*, *Leopolis*, a great and populous City of the Kingdom of *Poland*; the Capital of *Red Russia*; which was made an Archbishops See, (instead of *Halitz*, or *Haliex*.) in 1361, by Pope *Urban V*. It stands amongst the Hills upon the River *Pelkew*, (which with the *Bug*, falls into the *Vistula*, a little above *Ploczko*;) and is very strong: being walled and fortified with two Castles, one within the City, the other without. It was built by *Leo Duke of Russia*, who flourished about 1280. In 1648, besieged by *Chiesneck General* of the *Cossacks*, without any success.

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In 1672. the *Turks* took it, and soon lost it; for in 1673. *Michael King of Poland* died in it. This City stands 15 Miles from *Premisla* to the East, a little less from the *Carpathian Hills* to the North, and about 50 from *Warsaw* to the South-East.

Lengow, *Lengovia*, a small City in the Circle of *Westphalia*, in the County of *Lippe*; which was once a Free Imperial City, but now exempt, and under the Count of *Lippe*. It stands upon the River *Begh*; 5 Miles from *Minden* to the North, and *Paderborne* to the South; and 9 from *Lippestad* to the North-East.

Lencicia, or *Lanschet*, *Lancicia*, a City of *Poland*; the Capital of a Palatinate called by the *Poles*, *Lenczye*, from this City, which they call *Lenczyckie*. It lies in the Greater *Poland*, in a Marshy Ground upon the River *Bsura*; not above 10 Miles from the River *Warte*, the same distance from *Gnesna* to the East, and 30 from *Warsaw* to the West. There belongs to it a Castle built on a Rock; and in 1656. this City suffered much by Fire.

Leindrosia, one of the Islands on the West of *Scotland*.

Lenox, *Lenoxia*, *Levinia*, a County in the North of *Scotland*, through which the River and Lake of *Lomond* passeth: on the East it hath the County of *Menteith*, on the South *Cunningham*, (cut off by *Dunbriton Fyrth*.) on the West *Argyle*, and on the North *Albania*. This County has the honor of being a Dukedom; which Title has

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been born by several of the Royal Line of Scotland. The principal Town in it is *Dunbrittown*.

Lens, Lentium, a small Town in *Artois*, upon the River *Souchets*; 3 Leagues from *Arras* to the North, and 4 from *Deway* to the West. The *French* besieged this small place in 1647. but by the loss of their General *le Gasse*, (slain by a shot, whilst he was plucking at a *Palisadoe*) they were forced to leave it: near this place the *French* gave the *Spaniards* a great overthrow in 1648. The Town has been fortified; but was some years since slighted and dismantled.

Lentini, Leontina, a very ancient City in the Isle of *Sicily*, in the Valley of *Netina* on the Eastern Shoar. Heretofore a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Syracuse*; whilst *Syracuse* was the Metropolis of the Island, under the *Greek* Emperors. It is now pretty considerable, and populous, but very confusedly built. A place of greater antiquity than *Syracuse*, and perhaps than any other City now in the Island. It stands 5 Miles from the Sea to the West, and 10 from *Catania* to the South-West.

Lenza, Nicia, a River of *Italy*; which springing from the *Apennine*, runneth North; and parteth the Dukedom of *Parma* from that of *Modena*; then falls into the *Po* at *Barsello*, 8 Miles from *Parma* to the North.

Leon, Legio Germanica, Sublanceo, a City of *Spain* in the *Astures*; built in the Reign of *Nerva* the Emperor. It is now called

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by the Inhabitants *Leon*, or *Leone*: a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Compostella*, (so far exempted, that he acknowledgeth no Metropolitan but the Pope;) and the Capital of the Kingdom of *Leon*, ever since 658. It stands at the bottom of an Hill, by the Fountains of the River *Eslla*; very great, but not much peopled: 12 Miles from the Ocean to the South, and 21 from *Valedolid* to the North-West. It was recovered from the *Moors* in 722.

There is another City in New *Spain* in *America*, called *Leon* by the *Spaniards*, and *Agarando* by the Natives; which being the Capital of *Nicaragua*, (the Province in which it stands,) is sometimes called *Leon de Nicaragua*. This is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Mexico*: by a Lake of the same name; about 12 Leagues from the Shoars of the *Pacifick* Ocean, and 18 from New *Granada* to the East.

The Kingdom of *LEON* and *OVIEDO* hath on the East the Country of *Biscay*; on the North the main *Cantabrian* Ocean, on the South *Castile*, and on the West *Gallicia*. It has its name from *Leon* and *Oviedo*, the two chief Cities in it. This is the most ancient Kingdom in *Spain*; and began about 717. being more anciently called *Asturia*, from the *Astures*, an old People, who possessed it. It is Mountainous, and full of Woods. *Augustus Caesar*, was the first *Roman* that Conquered it. The *Goths*, after 500 years free possession of it, ousted the *Romans*;

mans; and after 400 more, the *Saracens* did as much for the *Goths*: but they (the *Saracens*) did not long enjoy it; this being the first Kingdom the Christians recovered from them, under the Command of *Pelagius*, a young Prince of this Nation, about 717. It continued a separate Kingdom, under 29 Princes; till in 1228. *Ferdin. III.* annexed it to *Castile* (he being Married to *Berenguela*, (second Sister of *Henry* King of *Castile*;) though in prejudice of *Blanch*, the eldest Sister, (Married to *Lewis VIII.* King of *France*;) which was afterwards in 1267. set right by a Treaty; when *Lewis IX.* in consideration of a Marriage surrendered all his Right and Title, (as Son of the said *Blanch*,) to *Alphonfus V.* King of *Leon* and *Castile*. *Peter de la Marca*, Archbishop of *Paris*, in his History of *Bearn*, saith this Kingdom did not begin so early as the *Spaniards* pretend; and endeavours to prove it. But this is no place for Controversies.

Leon, Londoul, Leona, a City in *Britagne* in *France*, on the North Shoar of that Province; 33 Leagues from *Rennes* to the West, 10 from *Treguier*, and 11 from *Brest* to the North. This is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Toures*; well fortified, and has also a Castle, and a safe Harbour upon the *British* Sea. Heretofore the Seat of the Dukes of *Britagne*.

S. Leonard, a Town in *Limosin* *France*; and another in *Nivergne*.

Lepanto, Naupactius, Aetolia, a Sea-Port in *Achaia*, (now *Livadia*) called by the *Turks*, *Enebchti*; is seated in that part of *Greece*, which the Ancients called *Aetolia*: the *Italians* gave it the name of *Lepanto*: it is seated not far from the entrance of the Western Bay of *Corinth*, heretofore so called; but now from this place, the Gulph of *Lepanto*. The City is built on the South side of a towering Mountain, formed like a Cone; on the top of which is a strong Castle, surrounded with four strong Walls, set at some distance one above another; between which the Inhabitants have their Houses. The Port is very handsome and beautiful; and may be secured by a Chain, the Mouth of it is so streight; it will hold but a few Ships, and those cannot go out and in at any time, for want of Water. It is seated in a pleasant Country filled with delightful Gardens; and has on the East side a fine River, which serves their Mills, then their Gradens, and afterward all the City and Seamen. In 1403. it was under the Emperor of *Greece*; but being too remote (as things then stood) for him to secure it, *Emanuel* the Emperor, assigned it to the *Venetians*; who took care to fortifie it, as it is now. In 1475. *Mahomet* the Great, the same that took *Constantinople*, having gained *Corinth*, besiged it with an Army of thirty thousand Men; and after 4 months spent before it, was forced to retire with shame and loss. The *Turks* having found by this costly experiment the strength of this important

place in 1499. made use of another method: besides a Victorious Army, and a Potent Fleet to terrifie them, he employed Bribes; corrupted *Hieronimo Trogo*, the Venetian Governor; and by a Treachery altogether unworthy of *Bajazet II.* (who was here in person,) possessed himself of it. In 1687. the Venetians having in the three preceding years almost beat the Turks out of the rest of the *Morea*, and resolved to begin this Campaign with the Siege of *Patras*; their General *Morisini*, Landed in the *Morea* near *Patras* on July 22. notwithstanding all the opposition of the *Serasquier*: the 24. he fought, and defeated the *Serasquier*: and having thereupon taken in *Patras*, and the *Dardanell* Castle on that side, (so called in imitation of those of the *Hellepont*) he crossed to the other to *Lepanto*; and found the Turks making all the hast they could to empty the Place for him; whereupon he entred and took Possession of it for that Republick, without striking one blow. Thus was this important place lost, as basely as it was gained; and the Cowardize of this Age has revenged the Treachery of the former. It had in it 120 Brass Canon.

Leprus, Pariedrus, a huge Mountain of a vast height, out of which *Araxes*, and *Euphrates* spring.

Lepuscoa. See *Guipuscoa*.

Lera, Igmanus, Sigmanus, a River of *Aquitain* in France, more commonly called *La Lepre*; which falls into the small Bay of *Buch*, 8 Miles from *Bordeaux* to

the South-Weft, and the same distance from the Mouth of the *Garonne* to the South.

Leresse, Borysthenes. See the *Nieper*.

Lergue, Larga, a River in *Gallia Narbonensis*. *Hoffman*.

Lerida, Ilerda, a City of *Catalonia* in Spain, which in the Roman times was the Capital of that part of Spain, they called *Tarracoenensis*. It is now called *Leyda* by the Inhabitants; and *Lerida* by the Spaniards: a strong place, built upon a rising ground, but declining to the River *Segre*. Taken from the Moors in 1143. and made a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tarragona*. In 1300. here was an University opened, which never acquired any great fame or repute: of later times it has suffered much from the French, who have made many attempts upon it. But in 1646. in one of their Attacks they were beaten off, and lost all their Cannon here. This City lies 24 Spanish Miles from *Saragoza* to the East; 7 from the *Ebro* North, and 29 from *Barcelona* to the West. Long. 21. 31. Lat. 42. 20.

Lerma, a small Town in Old Castile, upon the River *Arlanzon*; 6 Leagues from *Occa* to the South, and 12 from *Pincia* to the East; which is born, by the Title of a Dukedoin, by one of the greatest Families in Spain. Some write it *Larema*.

Lers, Lertius, is the name of two Rivers in *Languedoc* in France: the great *Lers* riseth in the higher *Languedoc*, and watereth *Mirepoix*; then falls into the *Arriege*, and

and with it soon after into the *Garonne*. 2. The little *Leers* ariseth in the same Province; and falls into the *Garonne* a little beneath *Tolose*.

Les, or *Lez*, *Telis*, *Ledus*, a River which ariseth in *Languedoc*, 3 Leagues above *Montpellier*; and a little beneath the Castle of *Latte*, about 4 Miles from the *Mediterranean* Sea, falls into the Fens of *Magulone*.

Lescar, *Lascara*, a City in the Principality of *Bearn*, upon the River *Le Gave de Pau*; 1 League from *Pau* to the East, 17 from *Baione*, and 5 from *Olerone* to the East. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Aux*; and was built in 1000. upon the Ruins of the City *Bearn*, which was ruined by the *Normans* in 845.

Lefche, *Leria*, a small River in the Diocess of *Liege*, which falls into the *Maes* a little above *Dinant*.

Lefina, *Pharia*, an Island on the Coast of *Dalmatia*, under the *Venetians*; 13 German Miles long, and almost 3 in breadth; seated about four from *Spalato*, to the South-West; having a Town of the same name, in the North-East part of the Island, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Spalato*. The *Sclavonians* call this Isle *Huar*. Mr. *Wheeler* in his *Travels* p. 24. saith, it is very high Rocky and Mountainous; and by computation 100 Miles in compass. It has a good Haven at the South end, the Town whereof is called by the name of the Isle: this represents a Theatre, the Figure of

which he gives us. It appears very beautiful to those that enter the Port; being built in several degrees one above another, according to the rising of the ground; having a Citadel on the top of a steep Rock, backed with exceeding high Mountains, and lying open to the South; but the Harbour is secured by the Rocks against it, &c. It is deep enough for Ships of any Rate; and Bread and Wine are cheap. Their chiefest Trade is the Fishing of *Sardelli*, which are like *Anchovies*: over against it lies *Lissa*, a small Island. *Spalato*, (saith he,) lies from this Town 30 Miles to the North, and *Lissa*, the same distance to the South.

Leshow, *Leshovia*, a small Town in *Wolbinia* in *Poland*; 15 Miles South of *Lucka*, or *Luceoria*; where *John Cassimir* King of *Poland*, in 1651. defeated the *Cossacks*; and slew 20000 of them.

Lesteocori, *Lecheum*, the Haven of *Corinth*, upon the Gulph of *Lepanto*.

Lessines, or *Lessen*, *Lessina*, a small City in *Hainault*, upon the River *Dender*, (*Tenera*) in the Confines of *Flanders*; 5 Leagues from *Brussels* to the West.

Letrim, a County of the Province of *Conaught* in *Ireland*; between the County of *Slego* to the North, *Rescomen*, to the West, *Longford* to the South, and *Cavan* to the East. It takes its name from the Castle of *Letrim*, on the West side of this County: there is besides it no place of any Note. This County is full of Hills, which afford plenty of Grass; and

place in 1499. made use of another method: besides a Victorious Army, and a Potent Fleet to terrifie them, he employed Bribes; corrupted *Hieronimo Trogo*, the Venetian Governor; and by a Treachery altogether unworthy of *Bajazet II.* (who was here in person,) possessed himself of it. In 1687. the Venetians having in the three preceding years almost beat the *Turks* out of the rest of the *Morea*, and resolved to begin this Campaigne with the Siege of *Patras*; their General *Morisini*, Landed in the *Morea* near *Patras* on July 22. notwithstanding all the opposition of the *Serafquier*: the 24. he fought, and defeated the *Serafquier*: and having thereupon taken in *Patras*, and the *Dardanell* Castle on that side, (so called in imitation of those of the *Hellepont*) he crossed to the other to *Lepanto*; and found the *Turks* making all the hast they could to empty the Place for him; whereupon he entred and took Possession of it for that Republick, without striking one blow. Thus was this important place lost, as basely as it was gained; and the Cowardize of this Age has revenged the Treachery of the former. It had in it 120 Brass Canon.

Lepus, *Pariedrus*, a huge Mountain of a valt height, out of which *Araxes*, and *Euphrates* spring.

Lepuscoa. See *Guipuscoa*.

Lera, *Igmanus*, *Sigmanus*, a River of *Aquitain* in *France*, more commonly called *La Leyre*; which falls into the small Bay of *Buch*, 8 Miles from *Bordeaux* to

the South-Weft, and the same distance from the Mouth of the *Garonne* to the South.

Lereffe, *Borysthenes*. See the *Nieper*.

Lergue, *Larga*, a River in *Galicia Narbonensis*. *Hoffman*.

Lerida, *Ilerda*, a City of *Catalonia* in *Spain*, which in the Roman times was the Capital of that part of *Spain*, they called *Tarraconensis*. It is now called *Leyda* by the Inhabitants; and *Lerida* by the *Spaniards*: a strong place, built upon a rising ground, but declining to the River *Segre*. Taken from the *Moors* in 1143. and made a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tarragona*. In 1300. here was an University opened, which never acquired any great fame or repute: of later times it has suffered much from the *French*, who have made many attempts upon it. But in 1646. in one of their Attacks they were beaten off, and lost all their Cannon here. This City lies 24 *Spanish* Miles from *Saragoza* to the East; 7 from the *Ebro* North, and 29 from *Barcelona* to the West. Long. 21. 31. Lat. 42. 20.

Lerma, a small Town in Old *Castile*, upon the River *Arlanzon*; 6 Leagues from *Occa* to the South, and 12 from *Pincia* to the East; which is born, by the Title of a Dukedom, by one of the greatest Families in *Spain*. Some write it *Larema*.

Lers, *Lertius*, is the name of two Rivers in *Languedoc* in *France*: the great *Lers* riseth in the higher *Languedoc*, and watereth *Mirepoix*; then falls into the *Arriege*, and

and with it soon after into the *Garonne*. 2. The little *Leers* ariseth in the same Province; and falls into the *Garonne* a little beneath *Tolose*.

Les, or *Lex*, *Telis*, *Ledus*, a River which ariseth in *Languedoc*, 3 Leagues above *Montpellier*; and a little beneath the Castle of *Latte*, about 4 Miles from the *Mediterranean* Sea, falls into the Fens of *Magulone*.

Lescar, *Lascura*, a City in the Principality of *Bearn*, upon the River *Le Gave de Pau*; 1 League from *Pau* to the East, 17 from *Baione*, and 5 from *Olerone* to the East. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Aux*; and was built in 1000. upon the Ruins of the City *Bearn*, which was ruined by the *Normans* in 845.

Lefche, *Letia*, a small River in the Diocese of *Liege*, which falls into the *Maes* a little above *Dinant*.

Lefina, *Pharia*, an Island on the Coast of *Dalmatia*, under the *Venetians*; 13 German Miles long, and almost 3 in breadth; seated about four from *Spalato*, to the South-West; having a Town of the same name, in the North-East part of the Island, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Spalato*. The *Slavonians* call this Isle *Huar*. Mr. *Wheeler* in his Travels p. 24. saith, it is very high Rocky and Mountainous; and by computation 100 Miles in compass. It has a good Haven at the South end, the Town whereof is called by the name of the Isle: this represents a Theatre, the Figure of

which he gives us. It appears very beautiful to those that enter the Port; being built in several degrees one above another, according to the rising of the ground; having a Citadel on the top of a steep Rock, backed with exceeding high Mountains, and lying open to the South; but the Harbour is secured by the Rocks against it, &c. It is deep enough for Ships of any Rate; and Bread and Wine are cheap. Their chiefest Trade is the Fishing of *Sardelli*, which are like *Anchovies*: over against it lies *Lissa*, a small Island. *Spalato*, (saith he.) lies from this Town 30 Miles to the North, and *Lissa*, the same distance to the South.

Lefnow, *Lefnovia*, a small Town in *Wolbinia* in *Poland*; 15 Miles South of *Lucka*, or *Luceoria*; where *John Cassimir* King of *Poland*, in 1651. defeated the *Cossacks*; and slew 20000 of them.

Lestesocori, *Lecheum*, the Haven of *Corinth*, upon the Gulph of *Lepanto*.

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from thence abounds with Cattle above belief.

Lettau, the same with *Garnsoy*.

Letten, or *Leitland*, *Litlandia*, a considerable part of *Livonia*; the Western part of which (which is the greatest,) is under the King of *Sweden*, and the Eastern under the Duke of *Moscovy*. The principal City is *Riga*: on the North it has *Esthonia*, on the West the Bay of *Riga*, on the South *Semigallia*, (parted from it by the River *Diwina*.) and on the East the Dominions of the Duke of *Moscovy*.

Lettere, *Letteranum*, a small City which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Amalfi*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*: seated in the Hither Principate, upon a Hill; about 3 Miles from the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, and the same from the Confines of the *Terra di Lavori*; 15 Miles South of *Naples*.

Leucate, *Leucata*, a small Town in *Languedoc*, in the Confines of *Roussillon*; seated upon a Lake of the same name: it had heretofore a Castle, which is now destroyed: near this place the *Spaniards* received a great overthrow from the *French* in 1637.

Leuchtenberg, *Leuchtemberga*, a Castle in *Norrigow*, in the Dukedom of *Bavaria*; which is the Capital of a *Langravate*: seated upon an Hill, near the River and Town of *Pfreimbt*; one German Mile from the *Riber Nab*. The Territory is but small that belongs to it; yet was subject only to its own *Landgrave*, till 1646. when the Males of that Family failing, it fell

to the Elector of *Bavaria*, who still has it.

Leudrac, *Vuldraca*, a small River of *France*, in *Autunois*, in the Dukedom of *Burgundy*.

Leubin, a Lake and a Castle in the South part of *Scotland*, in the County of *Fife*; this Castle belonged to the *Douglasses*, Earls of *Morton*: In it the famous Princess *Mary*, Queen of *Scots*, and Dowager of *France*, was Imprisoned by her own Subjects in 1567. There is also a River of the same name, which falls into the *Fyrrh* of *Edenburg*, by *Wemmis* Castle.

Leutkirchen, or *Leutkirch*, *Ectodurus*, a small Imperial Free City in *Schwaben* in *Germany*, upon the River *Eschach*; (which a little lower falls into the *Iler*, which last falls into the *Danube* at *Ulm*) 3 German Miles from *Memmingen* to the South, 10 from *Ulm*, and 6 from the Lake of *Constance* to the East; in the Territory of *Algow*.

Leutmeritz, *Litomerium*, a City of *Bohemia*, called by the Inhabitants *Litomiersk*; by the Germans *Leutmeritz*, and *Letomeritz*. It stands upon the *Elbe*, 8 Miles from *Prague* to the North, and 10 from *Dresdin*. This was made a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Prague*, by Pope *Alexander VII*. in 1655.

Leweck, *Levecum*, the Capital of the Kingdom of *Cambay*, in the *East-Indies*.

Lewroux, *Leroux*, *Leprosium*, a small City in *le Berry* in *France*, two Leagues from *Bourges* to the West.

Lewes, a Town in *Suffex*, esteemed one of the biggest in that County.

County. In 1263. here was a bloody Battel near this place between Henry III. and the Barons ; in which the Barons prevailed at last against the King , and forced him to a disadvantageous Peace. This Town is in the South part of the County, upon a River *that hath no Name* ; almost 6 Miles from the Sea-Shoar to the South, 25 from *Winchelsey* to the West.

Lewenberg. See *Lawenburg.*

Lewenburg. See *Lemburg.*

Lewis, Logus, Haraia, a great Island on the West of *Scotland* ; which extends almost from 58 to 59 deg. of Lat. and lies 65 *English* Miles directly West from *Rosstoir Affyn*, the most Western Cape of *Affynshire* in *Scotland*. This is the largest of all the *Hebrides* ; said to be 60 Miles in length, and 30 broad. The Inhabitants of this and all the other Western Isles do much resemble the *Wild Irish* ; being rude, uncivilized, and will hardly indure any Government or Law : belonging heretofore to the Kingdom of *Norway*, they were by *Magnus* King of that Country, sold to *Alex. III.* King of *Scotland* ; and never thought worth the disciplining.

Leybnitz, Savaria, Polybianum, once a City of the Upper *Pannonia*, now a small Village of *Stiria*, upon the River *Sack* ; which a little lower falls into the *Mure* ; 4 German Miles from *Graz* to the East.

Leyden, Lugdunum Batavorum, is a great City in the State of *Holland*, mentioned by *Ptolemy* and *Antoninus*. It is seated upon the old Stream of the *Rhine*, and is the Capital of *Rheinlandt*, near

the Lake of *Harlem* ; 3 Leagues from *Delft*, and 7 from *Amsterdam*, *Dort*, and *Utrecht*. Perhaps the most populous and wealthy City in all *Holland*, next *Amsterdam*. In the Roman times the *Prætor* of the Empire for the *Belgick Gaul*, resided here with one of the Legions. It is situate in a plain and low Country, and has many Channels of Water passing through it : so that the City is divided into 31 Islands, joined by 145 Bridges each to other : 104 of which are built with Stone. There lie about it most beautiful Meadows and Gardens ; and the Air is reputed the best of all *Holland*. As this was one of the first Cities which revolted from the *Spaniards* in 1572. so it was one of the first also that felt their fury. For they having besieged *Harlem* in 1573. without success, in the year following sat down before *Leyden* ; and had reduced it to great extremity ; when the Prince of *Orange* letting loose upon them the Waters which the Dams restrained before, by the same Stratagem brought relief to *Leyden*, and ruin on the *Spanish* Army : the year following, Feb. 8. 1575. He opened the University there, to reward their Valor, and recompence their losses.

Leye, Legia, a River in the *Low-Countries*, called by the *French* *Lis*. It ariseth in *Artois*, by the Castle of *Lisburg* ; and watering *Airen*, and *S. Venaut*, enters *Flanders* at *Stegers* ; then passeth by *Armentiers*, *Menene*, and *Cortryck* to *Gaunt*, where it falls into the *Schelde*.

Leyne, Lynius, Leinius, a River in the *Lower Saxony*, which ariseth in the

the Territory of *Eisfeld* or *Eischfeld*, near *Heiligenstad*; and flowing through the Dukedom of *Brunswick* by *Göttingen*, *Lymbeck* and *Alfeld*; at *Saxstede* it entertains the *Inders*: and so by *Hannover*, and *Newstad*, falls into the *Aler*. This River in the old Maps is called *Rhum*.

Leipsick, *Lupfurdum*, *Lipsia* *Lypsie*, a City of *Germany* in *Misnia*, in the Lower *Saxony*; which has a Celebrated Mart upon the River *Pleiss*; under the Elector of *Saxony*; 12 German Miles from *Dresden* to the West, and 16 from *Magdeburg* to the South. It has a Castle called *Pleisenburg*, and an University opened here by *Frederick* Marquess of *Misnia*, in 1409. upon the banishment of the followers of *Jerome* of *Prague* from that City, 4000 Students retiring to this. In 1520. *Luther* Disputed here with *Eckius* against the Popes Supremacy; soon after which they imbraced the Reformation. In 1547. this City (which then belonged to *Maurice* Duke of *Saxony*) was besieged by *John* the Elector of that House, in the Month of *January*: *Maurice* (though a Protestant) having joined with the Emperor against the rest of the *Augustane* Princes, who had taken Arms for the defence of their Religion and Liberty, against *Charles V.* And although the City was not then taken, yet it was much defaced by the Battery, and its Suburbs burnt. In 1630. *Gustavus Adolphus* gave the Forces of *Ferdinand II.* a great defeat near this place. In 1642. the *Swedes* defeated the Forces of *Ferdinand III.* under the Arch-Duke

Leopold, and *Piccolomineo*; and thereupon the City was forced to yield it self to the Victorious *Swedes*. It is not great; but rich, by reason of its Mart twice every year; and the great concourse of Students to this University.

Leyte, *Leyta*, *Lutis*, a River of *Austria*; which washing the Town *Murck* under *Leyta*, in the Lower *Austria*, at *Altemburg* falls into the *Danube*; 3 Hungarian Miles from *Presburg* to the South, and 6 from *Javarin*.

Lez, *Ledum*, *Liria*, a River of *Languedoc*; it ariseth 3 Miles above *Montpellier*, and a little beneath falls by the Lake of *Maguelone*, into the *Mediterranean* Sea.

The *Lezard Point*, *Danmoniorum Promontorium*, a Cape on the Southern part of *Cornwall*; which is the most South-West Point of that County.

Lhon. See *Lippe*.

Lhundain, the *Welsh* name of *London*.

Lhydaw, the name of *Bretagne*, a Province in *France*; in some of the Writers of the middle Ages.

Liacura, *Parnassus*, a Mountain in *Greece*, in *Achaia*.

Liamone, *Pitanus*, or *Ticarius*, a River in the Isle of *Corfica*.

Lianne, *Liana*, *Elna*, a small River in *Picardy* in *France*; which ariseth in the Confines of *Artois*; and flowing through the County of *Bologne*, by the Capital City of it, falls into the *British* Sea.

Liaſto, *Liquidom*, a Sea-Port on the East of *Sardinia*, an Island in the *Mediterranean* Sea.

Libano, Libanus, the greatest and best known Mountain in *Syria*; which alone produceth the Cedar Tree in that Country. It beginneth between the Confines of *Arabia*, and *Damascus*; and ends at the *Mediterranean Sea* near *Tripoli*; having run from East to West one hundred and twenty five Miles. It is the ofteneft mentioned of any Mountain in the Sacred Scriptures: exceeding high, and very far spread; fruitful and pleasant; and was the Northern Boundary of the Holy Land, and Mother of the River *Jordan*.

Libaw, Liba, a Town in the Dukedom of *Curland*, in the Kingdom of *Poland*; which has an Haven upon the *Baltick Sea*; in the Confines of *Samogitia*; eighteen German Miles from *Memel* in *Prussia*; and twenty five from *Mitaw* the Capital of *Semigallia*, to the West. This Town was often taken and retaken in the late Wars between the *Swedes* and *Poles*: at last by the Treaty of *Olive-Kloster*, in 1660, it was restored to the Duke of *Curland*.

Lichfield, Lichfeldia, a City which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Canterbury* seated in the County of *Stafford*: twenty four *English* Miles from *Leicester* to the West, ten from *Stafford* to the North-East, and sixteen from *Coventry* to the North-West. It is a low seated, beautiful, and large City; divided into two parts by a clear Brook, which is crossed by Causeways, with Sluces in them for the Passage of the Water. That part which lies on the South Side of

this Water, is the greater by far; and divided into several Streets: the North Part, tho less, has the Cathedral Church, the Close (inclosed with a strong Wall) in which are the Prebends Houses, and the Bishops Palace. This has been a Bishops See very long; for in the Year of our Lord 606, *Oswius* King of *Northumberland*, having Conquered the then Pagan *Mercians*, instituted a Bishoprick, and settled *Dawina* as Bishop here, to instruct them in the Christian Faith: his Successors were in such esteem with the following Kings of *Mercia*, that they did not only obtain large Possessions for the maintaining the Dignity of this See; but were also reputed the Primates of *Mercia*, and Archbishops. *Ladulph* (one of them) had a Pall sent him as such, upon the Golden Solicitations of *Offa*, King of the *Mercians*, about 779. Which Dignity lasted not long; for it died with this King and Archbishop *Ladulph*. A Synod held in 1075, Ordaining, that the Bishops Sees for the future should be settled in the greatest Cities; *Peter* Bishop of *Lichfield*, removed this to *Chester*. *Robert Lindsey*, another of them, removed it to *Coventry*. *Roger Clinton* a third Bishop, in 1148, began the beautiful Cathedral here; and rebuilt the Castle, which is now intirely ruined. The Close, in the old Rebellion was Garrisoned for the King: but the Lord *Brook* a zealous *Parliamentarian* coming before it, *March 2. 1642*, (tho the General was slain, and so paid dear for his Disloyalty) yet the place

place was taken by that party. The twenty second of that Month, the King's Forces returned, and besieged it the second time; and April 8. after a Defeat of three thousand that came to the Relief of it at *Hopton Heath*, it was again surrendered to Prince *Rupert*. How long it continued in the King's Hands I know not; but I find it taken by Storm by the King May 30. 1645, and retaken by Treaty, June 18. in the same year, by *Fairfax*, after the fatal Battel of *Naseby*. Its Long. is 21.20. Lat. 52.42. Dr. *Thomas Wood*, the present Bishop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, was Consecrated July 2. 1671. being the LXXVII. Bishop. Sir *Edward Henry Lee*, Created Baron of *Spellesburg*, and Viscount *Quarendon*, was made Earl of *Lichfield*, June 5. 1674.

Lico, *Lycus*, a River of *Phrygia*, in the Lesser *Asia*, which watereth *Laodicea*, and falls soon after into the *Meander*. See *Laodicea*.

Licosia, *Ledrensis Urbs*, the same with *Nicosia*, the principal City of the Island of *Cyprus*.

Licoftomo. See *Scotussa*.

Lida, a small Town which has a strong Castle built on a Rock, and is the Capital of a Territory in the Palatinate of *Vilna*, in *Lithuania*, under the Kingdom of *Poland*. It stands upon the River *Deta*, ten Polish Miles from *Vilna* South, and seven from *Novogrod*; severely handled by the *Moscovites* in 1655.

Liddeedale, a small County in the South of *Scotland*, in the Borders of *England*; which takes its

Name from a River that runs through it. It is bounded on the North with *Tivedale*, on the West with *Annadale*, on the South with *Cumberland*, and on the East with *Northumberland*.

Lidkioping, *Lidkiopinga*, a small City in *Westgothia*, a Province in *Sweden*, upon the Lake of *Wener*, and the River *Lid*; three Miles from *Marystad* to the West, forty five from *Daleburg*, and thirty from *Falkop* to the North.

Liege, *Leodium*, a City of *Germany*, which *Lipsius* calls *Leodicum*; the Writers of the middle Ages, *Legia*; the Inhabitants *Luyck*; the Germans *Luttyck*; and the French *Liege*. It is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Cologne*; a great and populous City, built upon the *Maes*, and annexed to the Low Countries; yet a German City in the Circle of *Westphalia*, and under the Protection of its own Bishop: fifteen Miles from *Cologne* to the West, five from *Aquisgrane*, ten from *Louvain*, and three from *Maestricht* to the South. It had a very strong Castle, which was ruined by the French. Tho in the Protection of its own Bishop, yet it is a Free Imperial City: and heretofore a pleasant Village situate in the Woods and Hills, amongst sweet Springs, which fell down from those Hills; frequently visited by *Landerbert* Bishop of *Tongres*, who was afterwards slain here by *Dodon* a Servant of *Pepin* King of *France*. The See was first settled at *Tongres*, from thence removed to *Maestricht*, and at last by *S. Hubert*: (on

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(one of these Bishops) settled at *Liege*. It takes this Name from a small River which there falls into the *Maes*: a vast part of the Ground within its Walls is not built; but employed in Vineyards, and Orchards; and withal so very fruitful, that it may contend with *Sicily*. In this City *Charles the Great*, kept his *Christmas* in the Year 769. *Henry IV.* died here of Grief in 1107. *Henry VI.* reduced this City, (then in Rebellion) 1191. It is supposed by some to be built by *Amborix* a German Prince, mentioned by *Julius Caesar*. It suffered much from the *Normans*; much also from one of the Dukes of *Brabant*, who in 1212, took it, and suffered it to be Plundered six days together: in the fifteenth Century, *Charles Duke of Burgundy*, taking advantage of their Disagreement in the Election of a Bishop, grievously afflicted it, (in 1468,) and destroyed a part of it: in this last Age it has been ill treated by its Bishops: and the *French* taking it by surprize in 1675, the next year after ruined the Castle; so that it is no great wonder, if after all these Calamities, the number of its Inhabitants are diminished. The Baron *D' Elderen*, great Dean of the Cathedral, was chosen Bishop and Prince of *Liege* by plurality of Votes against the Cardinal of *Furstemburgh*, August 17. 1688.

The Bishoprick of *Liege*, or *Luyck*, is a part of the Circle of *Westphalia*; tho annexed to the *Spanish Netherlands*: its ancient Inhabitants were the *Eburones*, of

old called *Tungri* also. It is bounded on the East and South by the Dukedoms of *Limburgh*, and *Luxemburgh*; on the West by *Brabant*, and the Earldom of *Namur*; and on the North by the Upper *Guelderland*. *Luxemburgh*, *Namur*, and *Hainault*, have every one of them aggrandised themselves with the Spoils of this Diocess. The principal City is *Liege*; the rest are *Dinant*, *S. Truyen*, *Huy*, *Maseich*, and *Tongres*: besides these, it contained fifty two Baronies, eighteen walled Towns, and four hundred Villages; being no less populous than fruitful. It is thirty one Miles long, and fifteen broad: the Valleys produce plenty of Grains; the Plains, of Corn; the Hills, of Wines; the Mountains have their Quarries of Marble, and Mines of Lead, Iron and Brimstone; and Pit-Coal in abundance. Its Forests afford all sorts of Venison in great plenty: besides the *Maes* which runs the whole length of this Country, it has fourteen other Rivers; some very considerable; which both enrich the Lands, promote Trade, and afford them a great plenty of Fish: and after all, the Air is very temperate and healthful.

Lier, *Ledo*, a River in the Low Countries.

Liere, *Lier*, a very strong Town in *Brabant*, in the District of *Antwerp*; seated upon the great *Nethe*, which falls two Miles further to the South into the *Ruypel*. This Town is under the *Spaniards*, and is a Frontier against the *Hollanders*; two Miles from *Mechelen* to the North,

place was taken by that party. The twenty second of that Month, the King's Forces returned, and besieged it the second time; and April 8. after a Defeat of three thousand that came to the Relief of it at *Hopton Heath*, it was again surrendered to Prince *Rupert*. How long it continued in the King's Hands I know not; but I find it taken by Storm by the King May 30. 1645, and retaken by Treaty, June 18. in the same year, by *Fairfax*, after the fatal Battel of *Naseby*. Its Long. is 21.20. Lat. 52.42. Dr. *Thomas Wood*, the present Bishop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, was Consecrated July 2. 1671. being the LXXVII. Bishop. Sir *Edward Henry Lee*, Created Baron of *Spellesburg*, and Viscount *Quarendon*, was made Earl of *Lichfield*, June 5. 1674.

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(one of these Bishops) settled at *Liege*. It takes this Name from a small River which there falls into the *Maes*: a vast part of the Ground within its Walls is not built; but imployed in Vineyards, and Orchards; and withal so very fruitful, that it may contend with *Sicily*. In this City *Charles the Great*, kept his *Christmas* in the Year 769. *Henry IV.* died here of Grief in 1107. *Henry VI.* reduced this City, (then in Rebellion) 1191. It is supposed by some to be built by *Amborix* a German Prince, mentioned by *Julius Caesar*. It suffered much from the *Normans*; much also from one of the Dukes of *Brabant*, who in 1212, took it, and suffered it to be Plundered six days together: in the fifteenth Century, *Charles Duke of Burgundy*, taking advantage of their Disagreement in the Election of a Bishop, grievously afflicted it, (in 1468,) and destroyed a part of it: in this last Age it has been ill treated by its Bishops: and the *French* taking it by surprize in 1675, the next year after ruined the Castle; so that it is no great wonder, if after all these Calamities, the number of its Inhabitants are diminished. The Baron *D' Elderen*, great Dean of the Cathedral, was chosen Bishop and Prince of *Liege* by plurality of Votes against the Cardinal of *Furstemburgh*, August 17. 1688.

The Bishoprick of *Liege*, or *Luyck*, is a part of the Circle of *Westphalia*; tho annexed to the *Spanish Netherlands*: its ancient Inhabitants were the *Eburenes*, of

old called *Tungri* also. It is bounded on the East and South by the Dukedoms of *Limburgh*, and *Luxemburgh*; on the West by *Brabant*, and the Earldom of *Namur*; and on the North by the Upper *Guelderland*, *Luxemburgh*, *Namur*, and *Hainault*, have every one of them aggrandised themselves with the Spoils of this Diocess. The principal City is *Liege*; the rest are *Dinant*, *S. Truyen*, *Huy*, *Maseich*, and *Tongres*: besides these, it contained fifty two Baronies, eighteen walled Towns, and four hundred Villages; being no less populous than fruitful. It is thirty one Miles long, and fifteen broad: the Valleys produce plenty of Grasse; the Plains, of Corn; the Hills, of Wines; the Mountains have their Quarries of Marble, and Mines of Lead, Iron and Brimstone; and Pit-Coal in abundance. Its Forests afford all sorts of Venison in great plenty: besides the *Maes* which runs the whole length of this Country, it has fourteen other Rivers; some very considerable; which both enrich the Lands, promote Trade, and afford them a great plenty of Fish: and after all, the Air is very temperate and healthful.

Lier, *Ledo*, a River in the Low Countries.

Liere, *Lier*, a very strong Town in *Brabant*, in the District of *Antwerp*; seated upon the great *Nethe*, which falls two Miles further to the South into the *Ruypel*. This Town is under the *Spaniards*, and is a Frontier against the *Hollanders*; two Miles from *Mechelen* to the North,

place was taken by that party. The twenty second of that Month, the King's Forces returned, and besieged it the second time; and April 8. after a Defeat of three thousand that came to the Relief of it at *Hopton Heath*, it was again surrendered to Prince *Rupert*. How long it continued in the King's Hands I know not; but I find it taken by Storm by the King May 30. 1645, and retaken by Treaty, June 18. in the same year, by *Fairfax*, after the fatal Battel of *Naseby*. Its Long. is 21.20. Lat. 52.42. Dr. *Thomas Wood*, the present Bishop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, was Consecrated July 2. 1671. being the LXXVII. Bishop. Sir *Edward Henry Lee*, Created Baron of *Spellesburg*, and Viscount *Quarendon*, was made Earl of *Lichfield*, June 5. 1674.

Lico, *Lycus*, a River of *Phrygia*, in the Lesser *Asia*, which watereth *Laodicea*, and falls soon after into the *Meander*. See *Laodicea*.

Licōsia, *Ledrensis Urbs*, the same with *Nicosia*, the principal City of the Island of *Cyprus*.

Licoftomo. See *Scotussa*.

Lida, a small Town which has a strong Castle built on a Rock, and is the Capital of a Territory in the Palatinate of *Vilna*, in *Lithuania*, under the Kingdom of *Poland*. It stands upon the River *Deta*, ten Polish Miles from *Vilna* South, and seven from *Novogrod*; severely handled by the *Moscovites* in 1655.

Liddesdale, a small County in the South of *Scotland*, in the Borders of *England*; which takes its

Name from a River that runs through it. It is bounded on the North with *Tivedale*, on the West with *Annadale*, on the South with *Cumberland*, and on the East with *Northumberland*.

Lidkioping, *Lidkiopinga*, a small City in *Westrogothia*, a Province in *Sweden*, upon the Lake of *Wener*, and the River *Lid*; three Miles from *Marystad* to the West, forty five from *Daleburg*, and thirty from *Falkop* to the North.

Liege, *Leodium*, a City of *Germany*, which *Lipsius* calls *Leodicum*; the Writers of the middle Ages, *Legia*; the Inhabitants *Luyck*; the Germans *Luttyck*, and the French *Liege*. It is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Cologne*; a great and populous City, built upon the *Maes*, and annexed to the Low Countries; yet a German City in the Circle of *Westphalia*, and under the Protection of its own Bishop: fifteen Miles from *Cologne* to the West, five from *Aquisgrane*, ten from *Louvain*, and three from *Maestricht* to the South. It had a very strong Castle, which was ruined by the French. Tho in the Protection of its own Bishop, yet it is a Free Imperial City: and heretofore a pleasant Village situate in the Woods and Hills, amongst sweet Springs, which fell down from those Hills; frequently visited by *Landebert* Bishop of *Tongres*, who was afterwards slain here by *Dodon*, a Servant of *Pepin* King of *France*. The See was first settled at *Tongres*, from thence removed to *Mae-stricht*, and at last by *S. Hubert* (one

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North, six from *Brussels* to the North-West, and three from *Antwerp* to the East. Naturally very strong by its Situation, and made much more so by Art. See *Lire*.

Lieffe, a small Town in *Laonnois* County in *Picardy*, famous for the Devotions there paid to the Virgin Mary.

Lieuvin, a District belonging to the City of *Lisieux* in *Normandy*; which lies between *Auge* to the West, the Mouth of the *Seine* to the North, the Territory of *Roan* to the East, and the Territory d' *Ouche* to the South. This was the Seat of the *Lexovii*, a *Gaulish* Tribe; and is now called *Lexovien-sis Ager*, from them.

Lignitz, *Lignitia*, *Lignitium*, *Hegermaria*, a City of *Silesia* in *Bohemia*, upon the River *Katzbach*, (*Catus*) which falls into the *Oder*; not two Miles from *Fawer* to the North, five from *Glogaw*, and seven from *Wratisslaw*. It was heretofore under a Duke of its own, together with a small Territory belonging to it; and has a noble Castle at this day.

Ligor, *Ligorium*, a City of the Kingdom of *Siam*, in the *East-Indies*, upon the Promontory of *Malaca*, near the Bay of *Siam*; in the middle between the City of *Judia*, (*Udia* or *Odida*, the Capital of that Kingdom, to the North) and *Malaca* to the South; three hundred and eighty Miles from either: it has a good Harbour.

Ligorne, *Livorno*, *Ligurnus*, *Liburnus*, *Leghorn*, an ancient and celebrated Sea-Port; mentioned by *Polybius*, *Antoninus* and *Cicero*.

It is called by the *Italians*, *Livorno*; by the *English*, *Legorne*; by the *French*, *Ligourne*; seated in the Territory of *Pisa*, on the West of *Italy*, under the Dominion of the Duke of *Florence*, in a Plain; fifteen Miles from *Pisa* to the South, ten from the Mouth of the *Arno*, forty from *Piombino* to the North, and sixty from *Florence* to the South-West. There belongs to it a large and a safe Haven, very much frequented by Merchants; the Great Duke to secure the Wealth and Trade of it, has built three strong Forts upon it. This City belonged heretofore to the States of *Genoua*. *Cosmus de Medicis* Duke of *Florence*, had it from them in exchange for *Serezana*; being then a poor despicable Village, not much inhabited, by reason of the unhealthfulness of the Air, corrupted by the Marshes near it. *Francis* and *Ferdinando*, (two of his Successors) having improved its condition, by making it a free Port, at a time when the *Genouais* had excessively enhanced their Imposts upon the Merchants; built the three Forts, and walled the Town; and built in it also a Noble Palace for the Governor, and for the Reception of foreign Ambassadors, with a large *Arsenal* or *Magazin*. It has two Havens: the greater is extremely large, safe and convenient for Ships of any Burthen: the lesser called *Darsi*, of some use for smaller Ships. See *Du Val Voyage d'Ital*.

Lisfland. See *Livonia*.

Lilers, *Lileriesum*, a Town in *Artois*, upon the River *Naves*, seven

seven Leagues from *Arras* to the North.

Lille, *L' Isle*, *Insula*, a City in *Flanders*, called by the Inhabitants *Lysfel*; by the *English*, *Lisle*; by the *Italians*, *Lida*; is the Capital of *Flandria Gallica*; a great, strong, populous place, well Traded.

Lewis XIV. (the present King of *France*) took this from the *Spaniards* in 1667. It lies five Leagues from *Ypre* to the South, six from *Doway*, four from the Borders of *Artois*, and five from *Tournay*. Built by *Baldwin*, Count of *Flanders*, in 1007. *Baldwin* the Pious, his Son, being born here, favoured it very much: and on that account Walled it in 1066, and built also in it a magnificent Church and a delicate Monastery. There is (saith *L. Guicciardin*) a good Castle in it, and the Ruins of an old one, called *Buck*; where the *Governors* for the ancient *French* Kings resided, which where then instituted the *fozesters* of *Flanders*. This City was taken and burnt by *Philip II.* King of *France*, about 1185. Being rebuilt, it was again taken and harassed by *Philip IV.* about 1304. Since then it is much increased, (saith the same Author) by the Industry of the Inhabitants, who imploy themselves mostly in weaving Silks: so that it is raised to be the third City in the Low Countries after *Antwerp* and *Amsterdam*; and frequently called in *French*, *La petit Paris*, for its Beauty.

Lille, *Ille*, a River in *Aquitain* in *France*; which ariseth in the Province of *Limosin*; and flowing

through *Perigor*, watereth *Perigueux* (*Vesuna*) the Capital of that County, and *Mucidan*: at *Coutraz* it entertains the *Dorme*, *Dormia*, from *Aubeterre*; then a little beneath *Libourne* falls into the *Dordonne*, seven Miles above its conjunction with the *Garonne*.

Lillo, *Lilloa*, a strong Fort built by the *Hollanders* upon the *Schelde*, two Leagues beneath *Antwerp* to the North, one above *Santvliet* or *Sanflit* to the South; and four from *Bergen op Zoom*. At this Fort all Ships that pass up the River to *Antwerp*, are by the Treaty of *Munster* to stop.

Lima, or *Los Reyes*, *Lima*, the Capital of the Kingdom of *Peru*; a beautiful, great, well traded City; and the See of an Archbishop. Built in 1535, by *Francis Pizarro*, a *Spaniard*, in the Valley of *Lima*, called by the Natives *Rimac*. The Viceroy of *Peru* resides here; which with other Advantages hath made it very great; tho it be all built with Timber, and an open unwall'd Town. It stands upon a River of the same Name; one Mile from the *Pacifick Ocean*, two from its own Harbor called *Callao de Lima*, one hundred and twenty from *Cusco*, the old Metropolis of this Kingdom, as *Jo. Laët* saith. It is under the King of *Spain*, and had an University opened in 1614. Long. 296. 40. Lat. 23. 30. A dreadful Earthquake which happened here *Octob. 30. 1687*, overthrew most of the Buildings, both publick and private, and buried above a thousand Inhabitants in the Ruins.

Lima,

Lima, Lamia, a River in *Portugal*, which washeth the Town of *Viana de Foiz de Lima*, six Leagues from *Braga* to the West; and then falls into the Ocean.

Limainne, Limane or *Limania*, a small Territory in *Auvergne*; which for the greatest part is contained in that Province. It is very well watered, and wonderfully fruitful; being a Plain, upon the River *Allier*, extending from North to South twelve Miles, near and below *Clermont*.

Limat, Limmat, Limagus, Lindemagus, a River in *Switzerland*; which riseth in the County of *Sargans*, or *Sarganserlandt*; and runneth North through the Lake of *Riva*, and that of *Zurich*; after which it watereth *Zurich*, and *Baden*; and a little lower falls into the *Aar*, the chief River of *Switzerland*.

Limburg, a Duchy and Town in the Low Countries. The Duchy, tho one of the seventeen Provinces, is not great. It lies between the Duchy of *Fuliers* to the East and North, and the Bishoprick of *Liege* to the West and South. It had heretofore Dukes of its own: but upon the Death of *Walrame* the Third (by Dr. *Heylin* called *Henry*) in 1285, *Adolph* the next Heir sold it to *John* Duke of *Brabant*; who pretended at the same time a Right to it, as descended from *Margaret*, Daughter of *Henry* Duke of *Limburg*, in 1172, Married to *Godfrey* the Third, Duke of *Brabant*. In 1293, *Reinold*, Earl of *Gelders*, set up another Title in the Right of *Ermengrade* his Wife, Daughter of

Herman, late Duke of *Limburg*; but his Forces being defeated, and he taken Prisoner in the Battel of *Worancan*, he was forced to resign his Right to *John* Duke of *Brabant*, to regain his liberty; and from that time the Dukes of *Brabant* have peaceably enjoyed it. The Earth is very fruitful as to Wheat, and Fewel; it has excellent Mines of Iron, and one of Copperas. It contains one hundred and twenty five Villages, whereof five are Walled.

Limburg, Limburgum, the principal City of the last mentioned Dukedom, is pleasantly seated upon a Hill by the River *Weser*, amongst shady Woods; in the Confines of the Bishoprick of *Liege*; six Leagues from that City to the East, seven from *Maastricht*, and four from *Aquisgrane* to the South. It had a very strong Castle, mounted upon a steep Hill, and of a difficult Access. The *Hollanders* took this City in 1632, but the *Spaniards* recovered it again. In 1675, the *French* surprized it; and being forced to leave it in 1677, they destroyed the Castle, which now lies in Rubbish.

Lime, is a small Town in the Western Borders of the County of *Dorset*, next *Devonshire*; upon a steep Hill, and a River of the same Name; which hardly deserves the Name of a Sea-Port, tho it is frequented by Fishermen. It hath a Road sufficiently secured from the violence of the Winds by Rocks and high Trees. It is a Corporation, governed by a Major, and sends two Burgesses to the Parliament.

ment: defended by *Blake* against the King's Forces in the late Parliamentary Rebellion to a Wonder, though it has no other Fortifications than what Nature bestowed upon it. To this Place *Charles II.* after the Battel of *Worcester* retired, and was promised passage for *France*; but deluded by the Master, and forced to seek it elsewhere. The late Duke of *Monmouth* on *June 11. 1685.* with about one hundred and twenty Men on board a single Vessel from *Holland* surprized this Town, and began a Rebellion against *K. James II.* which was of short duration, unfortunate in all its events; and ended in the ruin of that Duke: being beheaded *July 15. following,* on *Tower-Hill,* in *London.*

Limen, Palus Mæoris, a Branch or Bay of the *Euxine* Sea, on the East of the *Crim Tartary*; called also *Mar de Zabacce,* and *de Tana,* from the River *Tanaïs,* which falls into it.

Limerick, Limericum, a strong City in the Province of *Mounster,* (but in the Confines of *Connaught*) upon the River *Shannon*: forty five Miles from *Kilkenny* to the West, thirty five from *Gallway* to the South, and from the main Ocean about sixty; but so accommodated by the River that Ships of Burden came up to the very Walls. This City is the Capital of a County of the same name; and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Cashel.* The *Irish* call it *Loumeagh.* It was first Conquered from them by *Raimond de Grosse,* an *English* Man: after which one *Dunenald,*

an *Irish* Royolet of *Thomond,* burnt it. King *John* built the Castle: the *English* in after times built an additional Town, and wall-ed it; securing it by Draw-Bridges, and whatever might contribute to the strength of it. What became of this Place in the beginning of the *Irish* Rebellion I do not find: but when *Ireton* came before it in 1651, to take it for the Parliamentarians, *Hugh O-Neal,* a Valiant *Irish* Man and a good Commander, being intrusted with the Government of it by the Lord Lieutenant; it made the best defence and slew more of the Parliamentarians, than any place in *Ireland*: till after a Siege of three Months it yielded upon Articles, when all their *Vi-ctuals* were spent. Having the Consolation of seeing her Conqueror soon swept away by the Plague, which he found here when he forced the Town. After the Rout at the *Boyne,* King *James's* Forces rallied again here; and made a very vigorous defence under the Conduct of *Monsieur Boiseleau* the Governor: inasmuch that, though *K. William* in Person commanded the Siege, which began about the 10th. of *August,* yet his Army was forced to decamp the 31st. following without Success.

The County of *Limerick* is bounded on the North by the River *Shannon* and *Mysker,* which part it from *Clare* and *Ormond*; on the East it has the County of *Tipperary,* on the South that of *Cork,* and on the West that of *Kerry.* A fertile County (saith *Mr. Gambden*) and full of People, but

able to shew few Places of any account. The Western side is Mountainous; the rest, Plain.

Limino, Lemene, Romatinum, a River of *Friuli*, which ariseth out of the *Carnick Alpes*; and washing *Concordia*, an old ruined City, twenty seven Miles from *Aquileja* to the East, falls into the *Venetian Gulph*.

Limoges, Lemovicum urbs, a City which is the Capital of the Province of *Limosin* in *France*; and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bourges*: great and populous; seated amongst Hills, by the River *Vienne*; twenty Leagues from *Angoulême* to the East, twenty five from *Poitiers* to the North-East, and forty from *Bordeaux*. This City was taken by the *Black Prince* in 1371.

Limosin, Lemovicensis Provincia, is a Province of *France*, in the Generalité of *Aquitain*; which is part of what was possessed by the *Lemovices*. It is a great and a populous Province; divided into two parts. the Upper and the Lower: on the North 'tis bounded by *la Marche*; on the East by *Auvergne*; on the South by *Cahors*; and on the West by *Perigott*, and *Angoumois*. Foreigners do sometimes include *la Marche* in this Province. The principal Cities are *Limoges*, *Tulle*, *Brive*, and *Uzerche*.

Limoux, Limosum, a City of *Languedoc*, upon the River *Aude*, [*Atax*;] three Leagues from *Carcassone* to the South, and six from *Mirepoix* to the East. It is built amongst the Hills, well Peopled, and belongs to the Diocess of *Narbonne*.

Linceo, and *Lincen, Lincestis*, a River of *Macedonia*.

Linchiang, a City of the Kingdom of *China*, in the Province of *Quamsi*; upon the River *Can*, at the foot of the Mountains; esteemed the eighth City of that Province.

Linck, or *Lincken*, a Fort in *Flanders*, in the District of *Bourbourg*, upon the River *Colme*; one League from *Bourbourg* to the North-East, and two from *Audomar* to the North. Taken by the *French* in 1676. and still in their Hands.

Lincoln, Lincolnia, Lindum, a famous City seated on the North side of the River *Wisham*, almost in the Centre of the County to which it gives name: large, well built, and populous; extending from the top of a high Hill (where *Lindum*, the old *Roman Town* stood; its Ditches and Rampier being still visible) a great way downwards unto the River. In this Town, the Valiant *Britain, Vortimer*, died in 456: being Poysoned by *Rowena*, the Daughter of *Hengist*, and Wife of *Vortiger*. The *Saxons* after this ruined *Lindum* and built *Lincoln* nearer the River, about the times, when *Paulinus* first Preached the Christian Faith to them. The *Danes* destroyed it twice. In the time of *Edward the Confessor* here was one thousand and seventy Mansions. In the *Norman* times no City in *England* was more Rich or Populous as *Will. of Malsbury* acquaints us *Will.* the Conqueror thought fit to build here a very strong Castle upon the top of the Hill aforesaid to

awe the Inhabitants. *Remigius*, Bishop of *Dorchester*, at the same time removed the Sea hither, and built the Cathedral above the same Hill. In the Reign of *Edward III.* it was made a Mart or Staple. King *Stephen* was overcome and taken Prisoner near this City, in 1140. *Henry III.* had better Success here; when it being defended by the Barons against him under Prince *Lewis*, in 1217. he took it, forced *Lewis* to flee to *London*, and soon after into *France*. Mr. *Cambden* observes, that of fifty Churches standing within an hundred years of his time, there were only eighteen left. Its Long. 22. 52. Lat. 53. 12. The Learned Dr. *Thomas Barlow*, is the present Bishop of this Diocese, and the sixty eighth in Succession: Consecrated June 27. 1675.

Lincolnshire, is bounded on the North by the *Humber*, and the *British Sea*; on the East by the same Sea, and part of *Norfolk*; on the South by *Cambridge*, *Northampton*, and *Rutlandshire*; on the West by *Leicester*, *Nottingham*, and *Yorkshire*. It is a very large County; extending in length from North to South almost sixty Miles, and carrying in some places thirty in breadth; fruitful in Corn and Grass, thick set with Towns, and well watered with Rivers. The old Inhabitants were the *Coritani*. The present Earl of this County is *Edward Lord Clinton*; who succeeded in 1667. being the fifth of his Family that has born this Title, and the sixteenth Earl. *Edward Fines*, Lord *Clinton*, Lord Admiral, hav-

ing obtained this Honor from *Queen Elizabeth*, in 1565.

Lincopen, Lincopia, a City of *Sweden*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Upsal* in *Ostro-Gothia*; between *Soderkoping* to the East, and *Wadstena* to the West; twenty eight German Miles from *Stockholm* to the South-West, and almost eight East from the Lake of *Veter*. Long. 32. 48. Lat. 58. 3. The City is very small and inconsiderable.

Lindaw, Lindavia, Philyra, a City of *Germany*, in the Circle of *Schwaben*, in an Island in the Lake of *Constance*; joined to the Continent by a Bridge two hundred and ninety Paces long. It is an Imperial and Free City, situate in the borders of *Switzerland*: eight Miles from *Constance* to the North-East; and grew up out of the ruins of *Aeschach*, a place near to it. Very strong both by its Site, and by Art; and therefore it the more easily repelled the Forces of Count *Wrangel* the *Swedish* General, who in 1647. besieged it. The beginning of this City was a Monastery, built here by *Adelbert Ror-buck*, a Kinsman of *Charles* the Great, in 810. This occasioned the building of a Village; and the Site being pleasant, fruitful, and convenient, it grew up by degrees to a City: at first subject to the Abbess; after that to the Dukes of *Schwaben*; obtaining its Privileges since from *Rudolphus I.* *Frederick III.* and *Sigismund*.

Lindo, Lindus, a Sea-Port Town in the Isle of *Rhodes*; the Christian Inhabitants of which carry

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bring about twenty good and large Ships into the *Grand Seignior's* Service.

Lindsey, one of the three parts of the County of *Lincoln*; containing all the Northern parts from the River *Witham* to the *Humber*, and from the Ocean to *Trent*. This was in 1626. by *Charles I.* made an Earldom; and granted to *Robert Bartie*, Lord *Willoughby* of *Eresby*, Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*; who died in the Bed of Honor at *Edge-Hill* October 23. 1642. being the King's General in that Battel. The present Earl, *Robert Bartie*, the third of this Family, succeeded in 1666.

Lingen, *Lingo*, a strong Town in *Westphalia*, which is the Capital of a County of the same name; under the Prince of *Orange*, upon the River *Ems*; forty five Miles from *Munster* to the North, and fifty five from *Emden* to the South. The County, that belongs to it, lies in the Bishoprick of *Munster*; and is very small. It belonged to the *Spaniards* in the time of *Charles V.* but is now in the hands of the Prince of *Orange*.

Linlithgo, *Linlithquo*, *Lithquo*, *Lindum*, a Town and a County in the South of *Scotland*. The Town standeth on the South side of the Fyrth of *Edenburgh*; twenty two Miles from that City to the West. This Place, as *Mr. Camden* saith, is called *Lindum* by *Ptolemy*; and it takes its name from a great Lake in this small County: from which ancient, the present name is derived.

Lintz, *Aurelianum*, *Lentia*, the Capital City of the Upper *Au-*

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stria; small, but populous; seated upon the *Danube*, over which it has a Bridge; and in it a magnificent Castle, whither the Emperors of the House of *Austria* have frequently retired for their Pleasure, and Divertisement. It stands six German Miles from *Passaw* to the East, and twenty four from *Vienna* to the West. *Dr. Brown* gives this account of it. *It is not very great, but as neat and handsome a City as most in Germany. There is in it a very great Market-Place, with never a bad House in it; the whole Town is built of a very white free Stone, and the Castle upon the Hill is of a Modern building, very large; there is also a Bridge over the Danube. The Imperial Forces Rendezvouzed here when Solymán came to Vienna, in 1532. This was also besieged by the Peasants of Austria, in the time of Ferdinand II. They having got a Body together of forty thousand Men, and many pieces of Ordnance; but were stoutly repulsed after many Assaults, and at last overcome by Papeenheim.*

Lintz, *Lentium*, a small Town upon the *Rhine*, in the Diocess of *Cologne* in *Westerwaldt*; five Miles beneath *Coblentz* to the North, six from *Cologne*; in the borders of the Dukedom of *Fuliers*.

Lintzgow, *Lentinensis Populus*, a part of the Dukedom of *Bavaria*.

Lion. See *Lyons*.

Lipari, *Liparæ*, a knot of small Islands being seven in number, belonging to the Kingdom of *Sicily*: they lie in the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, about thirty

thirty Miles to the North-West of the Island, and the same distance from *Calabria* to the West. Though they belong to *Sicily*, yet *Charles V.* for his convenience attributed them to the Kingdom of *Naples*: but in 1609. they were restored to *Sicily*, and at this day are holden by the King of *Spain* as a part of it.

Lippa, a City of *Transylvania*, seated upon the River *Marosch*, which falls in the *Tibiscus* at *Segedin*. It stands five Hungarian Miles from *Temeswar* to the North, and thirteen from *Alba Julia*, or *Wesfenburgh*, to the South-West. This City was taken in 1595. from the *Turks*, by the Emperor: Retaken by Assault by General *Caraffa* with a Body of 10000 Imperialists on Aug. 19. 1688. And the Castle, into which the Garrison retreated to save themselves being about 2000 Soldiers, was obliged to Surrender upon discretion two days after.

Lippe, *Lupia*, a City of *Westphalia*, more commonly called *Lipstat*. It stands upon the River *Lippe*, three German Miles from *Paderborn* to the East; in Marshes, and a bad Air; yet it is a Hanse Town, very great, and the Capital of a County of the same name. It was once too a Free Imperial City: in length of time it became exempt, and fell under the Jurisdiction of the Counts of *Lippe*, and by one of them was mortgaged to the Duke of *Cleve* for eight thousand Marks of Silver; and never since redeemed; but together with *Cleve* fell to the Duke of *Brandenburgh*.

The County of *Lippe* is a part of the Circle of *Westphalia*; between the Bishoprick of *Paderborn*, the Dukedom of *Westphalia*, and the County or Earldom of *Ravensberg*. It is under its own Count, (the principal Town excepted) whose Residence is at *Lemgow*. He has also a part of the Earldom of *Schaumburgh*, not long since granted him by *Maurice Landtgrave of Haffia*.

The *Lippe*, *Lupias*, *Luppia*, is a River of Germany, mentioned by *Strabo* and *Mela*. It riseth in a Village called *Lippspyzinck*, near *Paderborn*; and running Westward, watereth *Lippe*, or *Lipstad*; separating the Diocels of *Munster* from the County of *Mark*; it passeth by *Ham*, *Dorsten*, and *Wesel* into the *Rhine*; twelve Miles beneath *Cologne* to the North-West.

Lippio, *Hyppius*, a River of *Bithynia*, which falls into the *Euxine* Sea, near *Heraclea Ponti*.

Lipuda, *Arëtas*, a River of *Calabria*, which falleth by the City of *Umbriatico*, into the *Ionian* Sea.

Lire, *Lira*. See *Liere* above. Only let me add the Elogy given it by *L. Guicciardin*; *Lira*, elegans & amenum Brabantiar oppidum; adeo ut multorum hujus Tractus Nobilium, in otio degentium, à curiis & turba jucundissimus sit recessus. *Lire* is so beautiful and pleasant a Town of Brabant, that many of the Nobility thereof, make it their beloved recess from Cares and Crouds of Men.

Lirio, Iris, a River of *Cappadocia*; the same with *Casalmach*.

Lis, Legia, Laria, a River in *Flanders*. The same with *Leye*.

Lubon, Olyssippo, Ulyssippo, the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Portugal*, the Royal Seat of their Kings, and an Archbishops See. It has a large, safe, convenient Harbor; and a Castle built on a Hill by the *Tajo*; on the North side of which River the City stands two Leagues from the Ocean, and six from *Cabo di Rocca Sintra*. In Long. 11. 00. Lat. 38. 50. According to Dr. Heylyn, in Long. 9. 10. Lat. 38. 30. This City was recovered from the Moors by *Alphonso* King of *Portugal*, in 1147. It is the greatest in all *Spain*, and every day encreasing.

Lisieux, Lexovii, Lexovium, Neomagus, a City in *Normandy*, upon the River *Tuica*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Roan*: a great and fine City, seated in a fruitful Country; five Leagues from the Shoars of the *Britisk* Seas to the East, eighteen from *Caen* to the West, and ten from *Caen* to the East. The Country about is from it called the *Lieuvin*.

Lismore, Lismora, a small City in the Province of *Munster*, in the County of *Waterford*; which was a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Cashell*; but this Bishoprick has been united to that of *Waterford*, since 1363. It stands upon the River *More*; fifteen Miles from the *Vergian* Ocean, and twenty two from *Cashell*.

Lisnia, a strong Fortref in *Bosnia*, surprized by the Imperialists *Judy* 18. 1690. after having in the two precedent Years been thrice attackt by them in vain. Two hundred Christian Slaves were here free'd.

Lison, Casius, a Mountain of *Syria*, mentioned by *Pliny* and *Ptolemy*; lying between *Cilicia* and *Phœnicia*, near *Antioch* and *Laodicea*. There is another Mountain by it, called the *Anricafus*; and a Country between them called heretofore *Casolis*; in which are the Cities of *Antiochia, Seleucia, Laodicea, Epiphania, Marathus, Antaradus*, and some others; most of which are by the *Turks*, (now Masters of this Country) ruined. A Gentleman, who had Travelled over this Country, informing me; that it was little inhabited by any but the *Wild Arabs*, though prodigiously fruitful; and that he frequently met the ruins of great Cities, buried in their own Rubbish, whose Memorial was perished with them.

Lisonzo. See *Isonzo*.

Lissa, an Island belonging to *Dalmatia*, thirty Miles South of *Lefina*.

Listra, Lystra, a City of *Lycaonia*, in the Lesser *Asia*, mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles. It lies forty Miles from *Cogni*, [*Iconium*,] to the West; and was once a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Iconium*; but is now totally ruined and desolate.

Lita, Lete, a City of *Macedonia*, upon the Gulph of *Thessalonica*; which is a Bistop See, under

under the Archbishop of *Thessalonica*; two Miles from it to the South.

Lithquo. See *Linlithgo*.

Lithuania, a Province belonging to the Kingdom of Poland; called by the Inhabitants, *Litwa*; by the Germans, *Littawen*; by the Poles, *Litewsky*; which was heretofore a part of *Sarmatia Europæa*. This Country embraced the Christian Faith, in 1386. *Jagellon*, Duke of *Lithuania*, being made King of Poland; and in 1569. this Dukedom was, for ever united to the Kingdom of Poland. It is bounded on the East by *Moscovy*, or great *Russia*; on the North by the same in part, and by *Livonia* and *Samogitia*; on the West by *Poland* (properly so called) and *Mozovia*; on the South by *Red Russia*. The Dukedom of *Czernichow* did heretofore belong to this Province, which is now under the *Russ*. The principal Cities are *Breslaw*, *Brest*, *Grodno*, *Minsk*, *Mobilow*, *Noovogrodock*, *Polocz*, *Troki*, *Wilne*, or *Wilna*, (the Capital) and *Witebsk*. This is the greatest Province belonging to that Kingdom: being in length from the River of *Poles* to *Dassow* 260 German Miles; and in breadth (between the *Niemen* or *Memel*, and the *Nieper*) eighty. It is all overspread with Woods, Forests, and Marshes, which since the times of *Sigismund I.* have yet been very much improved. The Air is exceeding cold, and the Inhabitants as barbarous.

Livadia, *Lebadia*, *Creusa*, a City of *Beotia*, which from this City is now called *Livadia*. It is seated

upon a River, which falls into a Lake of the same name, but was anciently called *Cephissus*. Mr. *Wheeler*, who had seen this Place, saith; It is an ancient City, and still called by its ancient name; the Greeks pronouncing B as we do the V Consonant. The ancient buildings are yet remaining: we found (saith he) several Inscriptions to the same purpose; it is situate about a pointed Hill, on the top of which is an old Castle, on the N. side of the high Cliffs of a Mountain of a moderate height, which I took to be part of the *Helicon*, till I found it afterwards parted from it by a Valley; therefore I now take it to be Mount *Tilphusium*. This City stands fifteen Leagues from *Delphis*, now *Salona*, to the East. From this City all that part of Greece, which was anciently called *Achaia*, is now called *Livadia*; lying from *Negropont* in the East, to the *Ionian Sea* West: having *Thessalia* on the North, the Gulph of *Lepanto*, the *Hexamilia*, and the Bay of *Corinth* on the South; in which stand *Lepanto*, *Salona*, *Livadia*, and *Athens*.

Livenza, *Liquentia*, a River in the State of *Venice*, which riseth in the borders of *Bellunese*; and flowing South, separates the Marquisate of *Trevise* from *Friuli*; then falls into the *Venetian Gulph*, twenty Miles from *Venice* to the South-East.

Livonia, called by the Inhabitants *Licland*; by the Poles, *Liflanty*; by the French, *Livonie*; is a great and cultivated Province of the Kingdom of Poland, ever since

it was taken from the Knights of the *Teutonic* Order : but the greatest part of it has since been taken from them by the *Swedes*. It is bounded on the North by the Bay of *Finland* ; on the West with the Bay of *Riga*, (both parts of the *Baltick* Sea ;) on the South with *Samogitia*, and *Lituania* ; and on the East with *Ingria* and *Pleskow*, two Provinces belonging to the *Russ*. It is divided into four Counties ; *Esten* (*Esthonia*,) *Curland*, *Semigallen*, and *Letten*. *Esten* is under the *Swede*, and also *Letten* ; except a little part towards the East, which the *Russ* have. *Curland* and *Semigallen*, are subject to a Duke, who is a *Feudatary* of the Crown of *Poland* : there belong to it also *Oesel*, and *Dagbo*, (two Islands in the *Baltick* Sea,) which were possessed by the *Dane* ; till in 1645. by a Treaty at *Brombro*, they were yielded to the *Swede*. The chief Towns in it are *Narva*, *Parnaw*, *Revel*, *Riga* (the Capital,) *Derpt* and *Wolmer*. Its length from *Narva* to *Mommel* is ninety German Miles : its breadth from the Sea to *Dodina*, sixty. It produceth Wheat in abundance ; which the *Dumina* and *Narva*, bring down to *Riga* and *Narva*, for Exportation. Its Forests abound with wild Boars, Bears, &c. which come over the *Narva*, out of *Russia*. This People being then Barbarous, began to embrace the Christian Faith about 1161. *Meinradus* became their first Bishop in 1190. The way of *Instruction* being thought too slow by his Successors, *Albertus*, (one of them) instituted an Order

of Knights to Bang them into Christianity, which were called the *Livonian* Order ; but in time united with the *Teutonic* in 1237. About 1525. these two Orders were again parted by *Albert* Duke of *Brandenburgh* : and *Sigismund*, King of *Poland*, put an end to them in 1587.

Livorno. See *Legorne*.

Lizaine, *Liricinus*, a River in *Normandy*.

Lizza, *Laodicea*.

Llandaff, *Landava*, a small City and a Bishops See in the County of *Glamorgan*, in South *Wales* ; seated upon the West side of the River *Taff* ; three Miles to the North from the Sea. This Bishoprick was Founded by *Germanus* and *Lupus*, two Holy French Bishops, about 522. And *Dubricius* (a Holy Man) was made the first Bishop ; to whom *Maurice*, a British Lord, freely gave all the Land that lieth between the *Taff*, and the *Elei*. But one *Kitchin*, a Bishop about the time of the Reformation, so wasted the Revenue, that it will scarce maintain its Bishop. Dr *William Beaw*, the seventy sixth Bishop, is the present Bishop of this See, and was Consecrated June 22. 1679. Its Long. is 16. 52. Lat. 51. 49.

Lleleyda, *Ilerda*. See *Lerida*.

Llobregat, *Clodianus*. See *Fluvian*.

Loanda, a small Island on the Coast of the Kingdom of *Congo* ; in which is the City of *St. Paulo*, with a large and safe Port, and a strong Castle, under the Dominion of the *Portuguese* ; an hundred and eighty Miles from the Mouth of the River *Zaire* to the South. This City

City was once taken by the Dutch, but valiantly retaken by the Portuguese. The Bishop of Angola has his Residence here. Long. 34. 40. South Lat. 9. 10.

Loango, Loangum, a Kingdom in the West of the Lower *Aethiopia*, in *Africa*; between the Kingdom of *Congo* to the South, and *Bidfara* to the North.

Lobach, Laubachus, a small River which falls into the *Sambre*.

Lobaw, a small Town in *Poland*, in *Prussia Regia*; thirteen Miles from *Culme* to the East; in which is a Castle, wherein the Bishop of *Culme* for the most part resides; who is therefore often called the Bishop of *Lobaw*.

Loches, Lochia, a City of *France*, in the Province of *Touraine*, upon the River *Indre*; seven Leagues from *Amboise* to the South, and twenty two from *Bourges*.

Lochem, Lochemum, a strong Town in *Guelderland*, under the *Hollanders*, in the Confines of *Over-Iffel* and *Westphalia*; two Leagues from *Zurphen* to the East. This was taken by the *French* in 1672. dismantled, and deserted in 1674.

Locra, a River of *Corfica*.

Loda, Olda. See *Le*.

Locarno, a Town in *Italy*, upon the Lake of *Verbanus*, (now *Maggiore*;) thirty Miles from *Como* to the South-East, forty from *Novara*, and five from the Confines of the Dukedom of *Milan*. This is now under the *Swiss*; but was heretofore a part of the Duchy of *Milan*.

Lodeves, Glanum, Luteva, a City of the Lower *Languedoc*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Narbonne*; being raised to this Honor by Pope *John XXII*. It stands upon the River *Lergue*, at the foot of Mount *Severnes*, in the borders of *Rovergue*; twelve Leagues from *Narbonne* to the North.

Lobi, Laus Pompeia, a City and Roman Colony settled by *Pompeius Strabo*, the Father of *Pompey* the Great. It became a Bishops Sea, under the Archbishop of *Milan*: and is now a considerable Town in the Dukedom of *Milan*, well inhabited; and shews many foot-steps of a great Antiquity. Called *Lodi Vecchio*, and for shorter Pronuntiation, *Lodive*, that is, Old *Lodi*: it stands upon the Rivolet *Silaro*; five Miles from the New *Lodi* to the West: much ruined by the Inhabitants of *Milan*, in 1158.

Lodi, or New Lodi, is a City in the Dukedom of *Milan*, upon the River *Adda*; twenty Miles from *Milan* to the West, and the same distance from *Cremona*, *Brixia*, and *Placentia*: built by *Frederick* the Emperor, in 1204. and being placed in a fruitful Soil, is now great, populous, and well fortified; being a Frontier towards the State of *Venice*.

Lodrino, Drilo, the same with *Drino*, a River of *Macedonia*.

Lodun. See *Loudun*.

Loet, Loa, a River of *France* near *Eslampes*.

Lough, the *Irish* word for a Lake. See *Lough*.

Logan,

Logan, a Town and Bailiwick in *Italy*, belonging to the *Swiss*.

Logronno, *Julobrigo*, an old City of *Spain*, in the Confines of *Castile* and *Navarre*.

Loignon, or *Lougnon*, *Ligno*, a River in the *Franche Comte*; which falls by *Besançon* into the *Saone*, at *Pontalie*; four Miles above *Auxonne* to the North.

Loing, *Lupia*, a River of *France*, which riseth in *Puyssie*, in the borders of *Burgundy*; and running North, watereth *Chastillon sur Loing*, *Montargis*, and *Nemours*; then falls into the *Seyne* at *Moret*, four Leagues above *Melun* to the East.

Loiowogrod, *Loiowogrodum*, a Town in *Red Russia*, in the Palatinate of *Kiovia*, on the West side of the *Nieper*, where it receives the *Sofz*. This Place was ennobled by a signal Victory obtained by *Janusius Radzivil*, a *Polander*, against the *Cossacks*, June 31. 1649.

Loir, *Arula*, *Lædus*, is a River of *France*; which ariseth in the Province of *le Perche*, near the Village of *Corves*; and running into the Territory of *Chartres* in *la Beauce*, watereth *Chaudun*, *Vendosme*, *le Jude*, *la Fleche*; then falls into the *Sartre*, a little above *Angers*: this last, and the *Mayenne* fall into the great *Loyre*, twelve Miles above *Nantes*, and five beneath *Angers*.

Loir, or *Loyre*, *Liger*, *Ligeris*, is one of the greatest, and most celebrated Rivers of *France*. It hath this name from a Meddow, which it watereth near its Fountain; in the

Parish of *Eulatia* in *Velay*, at the foot of Mount *Gerbier de Joux*: hence flowing Northward by *le Puy*, it entereth *Foretz*, and passeth *Feurs*; having taken in the *Riouart*, *Loigno*, *Anse*, and *Furan*: then passing to *Roanne* and *Bourbon Lancy*, it passeth to *Nevers*; before which time it has entertained amongst many others, the *Lay*, the *Brebinsche*, the *Aroux*, and the *Besbre*, over against *Bourbon*. A little beneath *Nevers* it admits the *Allier* out of *Bourbon*; and passing by *la Chayite*, *Chistillon*, *Gien*, and *Chauneuf*, it watereth *Orleans*: then bending from North-West to South-West, it entereth *Vendosme* at *Blangency*; and watereth *Bois* and *Tours*. Beneath which from the South it receives the *Cher*, and the *Rideau* or *Indre*, (two great Rivers, but united in one before they fall into the *Loir*) and a little further the *Vienne*, which brings a great many other Rivers with him: so entering the Dukedom of *Anjou*, and leaving *Saumur* upon his Southern Bank, at *Ingrande* from the North he takes in the *Sartre*; and hasteth to *Nantes*; from which to the Sea he leaveth Ships of burden. At last he falls into the Bay of *Aquitain*, with a vast Stream, by a wide and large Channel, twelve Miles beneath *Nantes*; after a Course of two hundred French Leagues; one hundred and sixty six of which are Navigable by Boats, and the twelve last by Ships: the Current, rapid.

Le Loiret, *Ligerula*, a River which ariseth near *Orleans*, and falls into the *Loir*. It issueth from so plenti-

plentiful a Spring, that it will presently bear a Boat.

Loker, *Loſſa*, a City of *Bohemia*, called by the Germans *Ellebogen*. It is very strongly fortified, and has a Castle on a Hill, upon the River *Eger*; in the Confines of *Misnia*; four Miles from *Eger* or *Heb*, another City of *Bohemia* to the East; eighteen from *Prague*, and as many from *Dresden*.

Lomaigne, *Leomania*, a Tract or Country in *Aquitain*, (or *Gascony*;) the principal Town of which is *Vic de Lomaigne*: it lies between the County of *Armagnac*, *Verdun*, and the *Garonne*; by which it is parted from the County of *Aginois*.

Loman, a River in *Devonshire*, which falls into the *Ex* by *Tiverton* in that County. See *Ex*.

Lombardy, *Lombardia*, *Lombardia*, is a considerable Country in the North of *Italy*; under which is contained the greatest part of *Gallia Cisalpina*. It is divided into two, the Higher and the Lower *Lombardy*. In the Higher, are *Piedmont* (with what is annexed to it,) the Dukedoms of *Milan*, and *Montisferat*: in the Lower are the Dukedoms of *Manua*, *Modena*, and *Parma*; with the Western parts of the State of *Venice*, viz. The Territories of *Bergamo*, *Brescia*, *Cremona*, *Verona*, and *Vicenza*: also the Dukedoms of *Ferrara*, with the Territory of *Bononia*, (or *Bologna*;) which are in the States of the Church, and now under the Pope. This was that Kingdom of the *Lombards* in *Italy*, which *Charles* the Great ru-

ined, after he had at *Pavia* taken *Desiderius* (their last King) Prisoner. The principal City of this Kingdom was *Milan*. This Kingdom was erected in 578. *Isaacson* placeth its beginning in 393. with whom *Helvicus* agrees; *Agelmond* being their first King; it continued so under eleven Princes; that in *Pannonia*, (or *Hungary*;) is not in *Italy*. They came into *Italy* in 568. And their Kingdom continued there under twenty one Princes till 774. In all, two hundred and six Years.

Lombez, *Lombardia*, a small City in *Aquitain* in *France*; in the County of *Cominges*, upon the River *Sava*; (which falls into the *Garonne*, four Miles beneath *Tolose*.) *Lombes* stands five Leagues from the *Garonne* to the North, eight from *Aux* to the South-East, and ten from *Tolose* to the South-West. Made a Bishops See by Pope *John XXII.* under the Archbishop of *Tolose*. But little, and not well inhabited.

Lombura, the *Indus*, or great River in the *East-Indies*.

Lomond, and *Lough Lomond*, *Lomandus*, is a great Lake in the South of *Scotland*, in the County of *Lenox*; between *Menteith* to the East, and *Argie* to the West. In length from North to South twenty Miles, ten in breadth from East to West in some places, in others three and four. It is only four Miles from *Dunbri-town* to the North, and a little more from its *Fyrth*; the River *Levin* empties it into the *Fyrth*. There is in it sixteen small Islands.

LONDON, *Londinum*, *Augusta Trinobantum*, the Capital City of the Kingdom of **ENGLAND**; or rather three Cities united into one. It is first mentioned by *Tacitus*, afterwards by *Ammianus Marcellinus*, who calls it *Augusta*; *Stephanus de Urbibus*, *Lindonium*; *Bede* and *Sigebert* call it *Lindona*; the *Englifs*, **London**; the *Saxons*, **Lundain**; the *French*, *Londres*; the *Germans*, **London**; and the *Italians*, *Londra*. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Canterbury*; seated in the County of *Middlesex*, upon the *Thames* (a noble navigable River) over which it has a Bridge of nineteen Arches, built with Houses on both sides, and of late enlarged as to the Passage. This is also the Royal City, the Seat of the Kings of *England*, and has been so for many years. Therefore called the **King of Englands Chamber**. It is situate in a rich and plentiful Soil; abounding with plenty of all things; and on the gentle ascent of an Hill, on the North Side of the *Thames*. By whom, or when it was first built, is now unknown. *Tacitus* saith, that in *Nero's* time, about the year of *Christ* 66, it was *Copia Negotiatorum, & Commeatu maxime celebre*. A place of great resort for Commerce; and famous for plenty of provisions. But *London* was then near a great Calamity: for *Boadicia*, Queen of the *iceni*, being provoked by the Injuries of the *Romans*, to assemble the *Britains*, fell first upon *Camalodunum*, (now *Maldon* in *Essex*;) and taking it by surprize that year,

put all the *Romans* to the Sword. *Petilius Cerealis*, coming up with the ninth Legion, was defeated; and all his Foot put to the Sword too, the Horse hardly escaping. In the Interim *Suetonius* the Roman Propretor, or Governor (who was then conquering the Isle of *Anglesey*) comes up to *London*; and was at first almost resolved to make it the Seat of War; but finding reasons to alter this Resolve, he marched away to *S. Albans*: so *Boadicia* (who was not far off) came up, and put all She found in the Town to the Sword; and soon after treats *S. Albans* in the same manner: in which three places She destroyed seventy thousand *Romans* and their *Allies*. This City soon recovered this Blow, and was afterward as famous as ever. In the Year of *Christ* 292, it was in danger of being Sack'd by the *Franks*; if an unexpected Arrival of some *Roman* Forces had not accidentally preserved it, even when the *Franks* were actually in Possession of it. Soon after this, *Constantine* the Great is said to have Walled it. In 313, we find *Restitutus*, Bishop of *London*, at the Council of *Arles* in *France*, subscribing after *Eborius*, Bishop of *York*. *Bede* is very positive, that it was then an Archbishops See. Mr. *Cambden* is of opinion, it was delivered up to the *Saxons*, under *Hengist* their first King, by *Vortigern*, about the year of *Christ*, 450. Tho this changed the State of things, and ruined Christianity, yet *London* continued in all the Storm a considerable Mart, or See

Port

Port: in 610. *S. Paul's Church* was built, (or rather rebuilt) and assigned to the Uses of Christianity, by *Athelbert*, King of *Kent*. *Milnerus* was made the first Bishop of *London*, after the Conversion of the *Saxons*, in 604; the Metropolitick See being removed by *Augustin* the Monk then from *London* to *Canterbury*. About the year 701, *Offa*, King of the *East-Angles*, enlarged and endowed the Church of *Westminster*: which is since become another City, joined to *London*. In the year 854, this City fell into the Hands of the *Danes*, who Sacked it, and *Canterbury*; coming then with a Fleet of two hundred and fifty Ships. In 1012, these Barbarians slew the Bishop of *London*, for not paying them their Tribute; the Year after, *Sveno* (King of the *Danes*) took the City, and expelled King *Ethelred* out of *England*; but this lasted not long. In the year 1016, *Canutus* the *Dane* took *London*; and in 1018, was there Crowned King of *England*. In 1042, there was an end put to this *Danish* Race; and *Edward the Confessor* was Crowned King of *England*. In 1064, this Prince died; and *Herold* usurping upon *Edward Atheling*, the Right Heir, *William Duke of Normandy* entred *England*, slew him, and in 1066, was Crowned in *London*. The Fate of *London* has been much the same with that of *England* ever since; for this Prince in 1078, having built the *Tower of London*, it became the settled Residence of our Kings from that day forward. *William II.* in

1099, Walled the *Tower*. King *John* in 1210, Granted this City its first Charter; and Instituted its Mayor, and Government. In 1211, He built *London Bridge*. In 1217, *Lewis* of *France* was besieged in *London* by *Henry III.* and forced to leave the Land. In 1378, *John Philpot*, a *Londoner*, at his own Cost, and upon his own Authority, put out a Fleet, and cleared the Seas of Pyrats. In 1381, the Country Clowns rising against the Nobility, and one *Jack Straw* behaving himself insolently towards the King in *Smithfield*; Sir *William Walthworth*, the Lord Major, stabbed him, and put an end to that Rebellion; for which Service the *Red Dagger* was added, as is said, to the Arms of *London*. In 1392, that Prince seized their Liberties, for refusing to lend him Money. In 1567, the *Royal Exchange* was built by Sir *Thomas Gresham*. In succeeding times it throve to that degree, as to have one hundred and thirty three Parishes, accounted within its Walls and Suburbs. In 1665, a Plague swept away one hundred thousand of her Inhabitants. In 1666, a devouring Fire Levelled thirteen thousand of her Houses. The Footsteps of which dismal Calamity, by the Industry of the Citizens, encouraged by their Gracious King *Charles II.* are not otherwise to be seen, but in a more glorious Restauration. Long. 23. 25. Lat. 51. 34.

London-Derry, is a Colony of the *English* Planted in the County of *Colrain*, in the North of the Province

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Province of *Ulster* :) in a fruitful Soil, and upon Waters that afford it great plenty of Fish of all sorts. This in 1612, was made a *London* Colony; some of the Companies in *London* bearing the Charge of it; and one Colonel *Dockwray* (an old experienced Commander of the *English*) being sent with them to command, govern, and take care of them. Being thus happily begun, and a great number following the first, in a short time it became the most considerable City in *Ulster*. And being as well carefully Fortified and Garrisoned as Peopled, in the time of the *Irish* Massacre, it stood so firm for the *English*, that no Force or Fraud of the *Irish* could expel them. The *Irish* had reduced them to great extremity in 1649, but one *Owen Row Oneale* in time frustrated their Attempts, and relieved the Town, when it was just upon the point of being starved into a Compliance. See *Derry*.

Longford, a Town and County in *Ireland*, in the Province of *Leinster*. The County has *Connaught* on the West, *Ulster* on the North, *Leitrim* and *Roscomen* on the West, and *Mao* on the South. The Town is small, and stands upon the North Side of the River *Long*; where it falls into the Lake of *Eske*.

Longland, an Island in the *Baltick*, taken from the *Danes* by the *Swedes*, in 1657.

Longony, or *Longwy*, a Town in the Duchy of *Lorain*, in the Dukedom of *Bar*, in the Confines of *Luxemburg*; five Leagues from

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Montmidy to the East, and the same distance from *Luxemburg* to the South; lately fortified by the *French*.

Loon, *Loen*, *Lon*, *Los*, a River in the Bishoprick of *Liege*, in the Earldom of *Loos*; called by their various Names by the *German*, *Dutch* and *French*.

Lopski, *Lopia*, a part of *Tartary*, on the East of *Moscow*; beyond the River *Ob*; which is subject to the *Russ*, but lies in *Asia*; between *Siberia* and *Baida*; two other Provinces of that vast Empire.

Loquabze, or *Lockabre*; a County in *Scotland*, called by Latin Writers *Abria*, and *Loquabria*; lies on the West of *Scotland*, towards the *Hebrides*; written by the *Scots*, *Loch Quaber*; and bounded on the North with the Ocean and the County of *Ross*; on the East with *Murray* and *Atboly*; on the South with *Perth*, *Monteith*, and *Loune* cut off from it by the broad *Tay*; and on the West with the Ocean. There are some Castles, but never a Town or City of any Note in it.

Lorain, *Lotharingia*, *Austrasia*, is a Dukedom belonging to *Germany*; of late seized by the *French* King, and therefore by *Baudran* made a part of *France*. Bounded on the East with *Aisatia*, (cut off by the Mountain *Vauge*, *Vogelau* and the Dukedom of *Bipont* or *Westretch*, as the *Germans* call it; on the South with the County of *Burgundy*, or the *Franche Comte*; on the West with the River *Maas* which parts it from *Champagne* and

and on the North with *Luxemburg*, *Metz*, *Verdun*, and the Land of *Tysers*. This Country is in length about four days Journey, in breadth three; much overgrown with Woods, very Hilly and Mountainous, being a part of the once vast Forest of *Ardenne*. It was given by *Lotharius*, the Emperor, to his second Son *Lotharius*; and from him took the Name of *Lorain*, or (as others write it) *Lorrain*. This happened about the year 851. Others say, it took this Name from the Father, and not from the Son, about the year 843: but all agree, that from *Lotharius* this County was called by the Germans *Lotreich*; by the Dutch *Lotreigne*; (*i. e. the Kingdom of Lot*;) and from hence of later times by the Germans *Lotthringen*; by the Inhabitants *Lorrain*; by the French *Lorain*. The first of these Dukes of *Lorain* was *Charles*, right Heir of the *Caroline* Line of *France*; but excluded, defeated, and taken Prisoner by *Hugh Capet*. His Advancement was from *Otho II.* (Emperor of Germany,) about the year 981; being the Son of *Lewis IV.* of *France*, and of *Gerbage* an Aunt of the said *Otho*. From this *Charles* the present young Duke of *Lorain* is Lineally Descended, being the thirty fourth Duke of his Family. The French first Possessed themselves of this Dukedom under *Lewis XIII.* in 1663: It was restored to this Family again by the *Pyrenean Treaty*, in 1659. In the year 1674, it was again reassumed

by the French. *Charles Leopold*, the late Duke, of famous memory, being in the mean time employed by the Emperor as his General, won more Honor than he could have done if he had succeeded his Uncle in his rightful Inheritance. This great Prince died on the eighteenth of *April*, 1690, suddenly, in his forty eighth year at a Convent near *Liniz*, in his Journey to *Vienna*; his renowned Actions and high Merits making him extremely lamented. He married *Elionora Maria* of *Austria*, Dowager of *Michael*, King of *Poland*, and Sister to the present Emperor; by whom the Title to this Dukedom continues in the Family to his eldest Son.

Lorca, *Eliocrata*, *Ilorcis*, a small, but ancient City of the Kingdom of *Murcia* in *Spain*: it was in the times of the *Goths* a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Toledo*. But this See was since removed to *Cartagena Nueva*. It stands upon the River *Guadilentin*, in the Confines of the Kingdom of *Granada*, ill peopled; twelve Miles from *Murcia*; in Long. 19. 15. Lat. 38. 2.

Loreda. See *Loretto*.

Lorne, *Lorna*, a County in the North of *Scotland*, upon the Western Ocean, bounded on the North by *Loquabre*; on the East by *Menteith*; on the South by *Argile*, and *Cantyr*; and on the West by the *Vergivian* Ocean: the old Inhabitants of this County were the *Epidii*, as *Cambden* acquaints us.

Loretto,

Loretto, Lauretum, a small, and a New City in the *Marcha Anconitana*, in the Dominions of the Church; made a Bishops See by Pope *Sixtus V.* in 1586: and in 1591, the Bishoprick of *Recanati* was for ever united to this new See. It stands upon a long Hill; three Miles from the Shoars of the *Adriatick* Sea, fifteen from *Ancona* to the South; very well fortified to preserve it from the Incurfions of the *Turks*, and has a Noble Palace. But that which is its greatest, yea, its only Glory, is the Chappel of the *Virgin Mary*, called *La Santa Casa*, the *Holy House*; Pilgrims out of all parts of *Europe* repairing hither, to perform their Devotions to the *Virgin*. This place was anciently a desolate Grove, where in the Pagan Times some think there was a Temple of *Juno Cuprana*. The Chappel, that is so much esteemed, is supposed to be the very Chamber in which the Queen of Heaven was herself Educated; and received the Angels Salutation. They believe it was brought hither out of *Palestine* by Angels. All this is proved by the Testimony of Grave Men, and the Memorials of an innumerable number of Miracles, which are believed to have been wrought here. The Reader is not to suppose it was brought from *Palestine* hither at once: no, it was deposited first in *Dalmatia*; thence the Thievers of that Nation occasioned her Remove to a Wood in this *Marquisate*, and from thence to a Hill; and here two Brothers not agreeing, She at last removed to *Loretto*: where (saith *Tarfellinus*)

She hath resolved to take up her fixed, and as we hope, (if no grievous offence of the Inhabitants or Neighbors prevent it) her eternal Rest. Her last Remove (he assures us) was in 1295. And if she has been able to digest all the Italian Sins for almost four hundred years, we may well presume She will remove no more; at least not in our Days.

Lofanne. See *Loufanne*.

Lofere, a Mountain in *Languedoc*, in which are the Fountains of the River *Tarn*, that separates *Aquitain* from *Languedoc*. This is a Branch of the *Severnes*; extended towards the Lower *Languedoc*, six Leagues from *Ghave* (or *Favoux*) to the North-West, and eight from *Uzes* to the South-East: mentioned by *Sidonius Apollinaris*, in his 24. Verse.

Lofse, a River of *Scotland*, in the County of *Murray*, called by *Ptolomy*, *Loxa*: it watereth the North Part of that County, and falls into the German Ocean beneath *Elgin*, the Capital of that County.

Le, Lot, Olda, a River in *Aquitain* in *France*; which ariseth from the *Severnes*, a Mountain in *Givaudan*, (a County of *Languedoc*;) and flowing within one Mile of *Mende*, a City in the County; and soon after augmented by the *Truer*, and some smaller Rivers; and running Westward through *Revergne*, and *Quercy*, (which latter it divides;) it at last watereth *Agen*, *Cassenneil*, and *Clerac*; then falls into the *Garonne* near *Aiguillon*, four Leagues beneath *Agen*.

Agen. Whereas heretofore this River was passable by Boats only as far as *Ville Neuve de Agen*; it is of late with vast expence made Navigable as high as *Chaors*; (to the inestimable Benefit of this Province) by the present King of France, in 1677.

Lothaine, Laudonia, a County in the South of *Scotland*; bounded on the North by the *Fyrth of Edinburgh*; on the East by the *German Ocean*; on the South by *Marches, Twedat, and Clydesdale*; and on the West by the County of *Sterling*. This County is thirty four *Scotch Miles* in length from East to West: but not above ten broad for the most part. It is the principal County in that Kingdom; *Edinburgh* standing almost in the middle of it; besides which, it hath *Lyth, Dunbar, and Dalkeith*.

Lothier. The Lower *Lorain*.
Lot-reich, or Lothar-reich, *Lorain*.

Loudonois, Pagus Laudunensis, *Loudun*.

Loudun, Juliodunum, a City of France, in the County of *Poitou*; six Leagues from *Salmur* to the South, ten from *Poitiers*, and eighteen from *Amboise* to the North-West: from this City the circumjacent Country is called *le Loudonois*; and in the Writers of the middle Age this City is called *llo Laufdunum*.

Lovenstein, Lovenstenum, a Castle, or Triangular Fort in the County of *Holland*, in the Island of *Bommel*; at the union of the *Sabot*, and the *Maes*, over against *Forcum*; four Miles from *Utrecht*

to the South, and a little more from *Dort* to the East. This Fort belongs to the States of *Holland*, and lies in the Borders of *Guelderland*.

Lougha, Lacus, the Irish word for a Lake.

Lough Foyle, Logia, a River of Ireland, in the Province of *Ulster*; which by *London-Derry* falls into the *Deucalidonian Ocean*, between the County of *Derry*, and the Isle of *Owen*; nine Miles from *Coldagh* to the East.

Loughabria, Loughaber: see *Loqueabre*.

Lowitz, Lovitum, a small, but well built and populous Town of the Greater *Poland*, upon the River *Bfura*; in which the Archbishop of *Gnesna* has a noble and strong Castle, seated in a Marsh, built by *Jaroslaws*, (one of those Archbishops) in which the rest of his Successors have for the most part resided: it is in the Palatinate of *Rava*, between *Uladislaw* to the North, and *Rava* to the South; five Polish Miles from the latter, and six from *Ploczko* to the South-West.

Le Loup, Lupus, a River in *Provence* in France. There is another of the same Name in *Lionois*, which falls into the *Adour*.

Lourdez, Lorda, a City of France in *Bigorre*.

Loufes, Lourosa, a place or Town in the Diocess of *Troyes* in France.

Lonth, Lutum, Loutha, a small Town in the Province of *Leinster*, in the County of *Louth*, upon a River of the same name; between *Dundalk* to the North, and *Ardras*

to the South; seven Miles from either.

The County of *Louth* lies in *Leinster*, or rather *Ulster*: bounded on the East by the *Irish* Sea; on the North by *Downe*; on the West by *Armagh*, and *Monaghan*; and on the South by *Fingall* in *Leinster*.

Louvaine, *Louvanium*, a great City in *Brabant*, in the Low Countries; called by the Inhabitants *Loeven*; by the *Spaniards* *Lobayna*; by the *Italians* *Lovanio*; and by the *French* *Louvaine*. It stands upon the River *Dele*, (which a little lower falls into the *Demer*, which last falls into the *Schelde* at *Rupelmondet*) four Miles from *Mechlen* to the South-East, eight from *Namur* to the North, and the same distance from *Antwerp* to the South-East. In 1427, there was an University opened here by *John* Duke of *Brabant*: others make it to have been Founded by another *John* Duke of *Brabant* in 926. It has thriven very well; here being more than twenty Colleges founded by several Persons for the encouragement and promotion of Learning, very magnificent, and well governed: to which belong the publick Schools, which are very magnificent. This City is four Miles in compass within the Walls; seated in a very fruitful Soil; and has so gentle and pleasant an Air, that Wine is made both within the Walls, and without. It is so very ancient, that its Original is supposed to have been before the *Roman* Conquest by *Julius Caesar*: and has been several times enlarged. The Walls, it now has, were built

in 1361. There are within these Walls, saith *L. Guicciardin*, great Meadows, beautiful Vineyards, rare Orchards and Gardens, and all manner of Conveniences; which shews that it is not overstocked with Inhabitants. This Town is still under the *Spaniards*; and has about it a District, called the *Quartier de Lovain*; which is one of the four Jurisdictions of *Brabant*. Long, 26. 00. Lat. 50. 54.

Lovat, *Lowa*, *Chefinus*, a River of *Russia*; which falls into the Lake of *Ilmen*, on the Borders of *Livonia*. This Lake disburthens it self into that of *Ladoga*, by a River which passeth on the East of the City *Novogorod*.

Loxemborch, See *Lawenburg*.

Le Louvre, the King of *France* his Royal Palace in *France*.

Loylandt, one of the *Shetland* Islands on the North of *Scotland*.

Lubanskiërzee, *Lubanius*, a Lake in *Livonia*, on the Confines of *Poland*, near the Town of *Luban*; twenty Miles from *Dunenburgh* to the North.

Lubeck, *Lubeca*, *Lubecum*, a great City in *Germany*; in the Circle of the Lower *Saxony*, in the Dukedom of *Holstein*; which has been a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bremen*, ever since the Year 1162, when the *Chair* was Translated thither from *Oldenburgh*. It is a celebrated Mart, and one of the principal *Hans* Towns upon the River *Trave*, in the Territory of *Wagria*; of which it is the Capital; about three Miles from the *Baltick* Sea to the South upon which it has a great, and a

safe Harbor. It was at first a very small Town, enlarged to a considerable City, by *Adolph*, Count of *Holstein*, under *Conrad III.* Emperor of *Germany*. In the year 1209, the *Danes* being beaten out of it, it was made a Free Imperial City by *Frederick II.* seated in the Limits of the Dukedom of *Mecklenburg* and *Lawenburg*; ten German Miles from *Hamburg* to the East, and as many from *Wiesmar* to the West. They had the same Privileges confirmed to them by the Emperor *Charles V.* at the Diet of *Ausburgh*, which before were granted them by *Frederick II.* This City imbraced the *Augustane* Confession, in the year 1561. The Bishoprick is settled in *Apennage* to the younger Sons of the House of *Holstein Gothorp*, the Chapter having only an umbrary Election left to them: they are called Dukes of *Oyrin*, from a small Town (four German Miles and an half from *Lubeck* to the North) where they for the most part reside; which was given these Bishops by *Adolph* Count of *Holstein*, before the See was removed from *Oldenburg* to *Lubeck*. In this Town there was a Peace concluded between the Emperor and the King of *Denmark*, in the year 1629. Long. 32.45. Lat. 54.48.

Lubiana, *Labachum*. See *Labach*.

Lublin, *Lublina*, a City of the Lesser Poland; the Capital of a Palatinate of the same Name, upon the River *Bistritz*; twenty four Miles from *Warsaw* to the South, twelve from *Chelm* to the West,

thirty six from *Cracow* to the South-East, and seventy from *Vilna*. It is a neat, spruce, populous City; and has a Castle seated on a Hill. The Palatinate of *Lublin* is one of the three which constitute the Lesser Poland; and lies between *Mazovia*, *Red Russia*, and the Palatinate of *Landomir*. Long. 45.00. Lat. 51.00.

Lublato, *Lubloa*, called by the Poles *Luboulia*, is a Castle belonging to the Upper Hungary; but mortgaged to the Crown of Poland in 1412, which has been ever since in their Hands: and being cut off from the County of *Cepasz*, it is annexed to the Palatinate of *Cracow*.

Lucca, *Luca*, a City of Italy ascribed by *Pliny* and *Strabo* to *Hetruria*, but now in the Dukedom of *Florence*; and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Pisa*, tho not subject to his Jurisdiction. It is very strongly fortified with eleven Bastions; and very populous. Built by the *Thusci*, in the Year of the World 3236, thirty nine years after *Rome*, in the times of *Senacherib*, and of *Ezechiah* King of *Juda*. *Narsetes*, the General of the Emperor *Justinian*, besieged it in the VI. Century. *Charles V.* left this City under the Government of a French Cardinal, who set them at liberty. One of their own, *Paulus Giunifius*, Ravished this from them; they soon recovered it again. In the year 1390, the City was taken by *Galatius* Duke of *Milan*: but in 1430- they again recovered their Liberty, which they have ever since

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carefully preserved; and to that purpose in 1626, made the present Fortifications. The *Dominions* belonging to this State are small, not above thirty Miles long, and twenty five broad; lying between the *Apennine* to the North, the *Mediterranean* Sea to the West, the States of *Genoua* to the North, and *Pisa* to the South; its greatest length is from North to South. The Earth brings forth here, Wine, Oil, and Chestnuts in abundance; not so productive of Corn. The Inhabitants have improved every Inch of it to the utmost, by which they have made it very pleasant. The Bishop is immediately subject to the Pope. This City stands ten Miles from *Pisa* to the North, thirteen from the Sea to the East, and forty five from *Florence* to the West. Long. 33. 16. Lat. 42. 50.

Lucemburg. See *Luxemburg*.

Lucera. See *Nocera*.

Lucerne, *Lucerna*, a City and Canton in *Switzerland*. The City stands in *Argow*, upon the Lake of *Lucerne*; where the River *Rufs* flows out of it through this place; and is covered by three Bridges, nine German Miles from *Bearn* to the East, and six from *Altorf* to the South-West. An Imperial Free City, till the year, 1332, when it was exempted. The Marquess *de la Parelle*, Lieutenant General of the Duke of *Savoy's* Army, recovered it out of the Hands of the *French*, on Aug. 9. 1690.

The Lake of *Lucerne*, called by the Germans *Lucernaersee*, is extended twenty four Miles from East

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to West; and is often called the *Walderstattensee*, from the four Cities which encompass it, viz. *Altorf*, *Swiss*, *Stantz*, and *Lucerne*.

The Canton of *Lucerne*, the Third of the twelve *Swiss* Cantons, is *Roman Catholick*; united to the rest in 1332, and bounded North, West, South, and East by the Cantons of *Zurich*, *Swiss*, and *Stantz*.

Lucomerie, *Locomorie*, a Province belonging to the *Russ*; beyond the River *Ob* in *Asia* towards the North Ocean; in which there are no Cities: the People living in Woods, Caves, and desert places. Towards the South of this Province there are Mountains called by the same Name.

Lurko, a City of Poland. See *Lusuc*.

Luconia. See *Lusson*.

Lug, *Logus*, a small River which ariseth in *Radnorshire*; and flowing through the County of *Hereford*, a little beneath the principal City, falls into the *Wye* at *Mordesford*; bringing with it the *Arrom*, the *Wadels*, the *Oney*, the *Loden*, and the *Frome*.

Lugnitz, *Vallis Leguntia*, a Canton belonging to the *Grisons*.

Lugo, *Lucus Augusti*, a City and Bishops See, in *Gallicia* in Spain, under the Archbishop of *Compostella*; upon the River *Minho*: 18 Leagues from *Compostella* to the East, 10 from the Shoar of the Ocean South, and 30 from *Leon* to the West. An ancient Roman City, mentioned by *Pliny* and *Antoninus*. This City falling into the Hands of the *Moors*, was recovered by *Alphonso*

phonfus King of *Leon*, who died in 756. That which has most contributed to its preservation, is its Hot Baths. Long. 12.00. Lat. 43.00. There is another Town called *Lugo*, about fifteen Miles from *Ferrara* in *Italy*; which was almost quite destroyed by the overflowing of the *Po*, in May, 1688.

Luki, Lodusia, a City and Port in *Gothland*, in *Sweden*.

Lumasia, the same with *Bulgaria*.

Lumellina, a Territory of *Lumello*, (a Town in *Lombardy*, in *Italy*, in the Dukedom of *Milan*, in the Territory of *Pavia*;) twenty Miles from that City to the West towards *Casale*.

Lunden, Lundis, Londinum Sca-norum, a City of the Kingdom of *Sweden*; which was the Capital of the Province of *Scania*; and an Archbishops See, with six Suffragan Bishops under it. These are all in the Kingdom of *Denmark*, to which this City belonged, till 1658; when it fell into the Hands of the *Swedes*; who in 1668, opened here an University. It was once much Celebrated; but now in a declining Condition: eight German Miles from *Copenhagen* to the East, and six from *Landskroon* to the South-West: commonly called *Lund* by the Inhabitants. Made a Bishops See in 1065, an Archbishops in 1103. Ill treated by the *Swedes* in the latter Wars; the *Danes* receiving a considerable Overthrow near it, December 14. 1676. It is now only a Bishops See; the Archbishop being in 1660, Translated to *Copenhagen*. Long. 41.00. Lat. 57.23.

Lunenburgh, Luneburgh, Lune-burgum, Selenoburgum, a City of the Lower Saxony in *Germany*, formerly one of the principal Hanse Towns in the Empire; and the Capital of the Dukedom of *Lunenburgh*. It stands upon the River *Ilmenaw*; not above two German Miles from the *Elb* to the South, ten from *Lubeck*, seven from *Hamburg* to the South-West, and twenty from *Bremen* to the North-East. Built by Henry the Lion, in 1190: but the Castle is older than the City an hundred and twenty four years. It took this Name from the *Woon*; the Image of which was worshiped here, till the Reign of *Charles* the Great, who took that Idolatry away. It grew up out of the Ruins of *Bardwick*, a Town within two Miles of the *Elb*, to the South. When it was exempted from the Empire I do not find; but it is now under the Duke of *Lunenburgh*, and is one of the strongest, and best fortified Towns of *Germany*. There was anciently a very famous Monastery in it, of the Order of *S. Benedict*; which *Christian Lewis*, Duke of *Lunenburgh*, in the year 1660, truned into a College. Near it stands a Mountain, called by the *Germans*, *Kalkberg*, which affords exellent Chalk; and by it are many Salt Springs, that contribute much to its Wealth: it has one of the noblest Bridges in *Europe*, over a Navigable River. The Houses are magnificent; the Inhabitants rich, and numerous. Long. 32.20. Lat. 53.34.

The Dukedom of *Lunenburg*, is a part of the Lower Saxony; bounded on the North by the Earldom of *Pinnenburgh*, and the Territories of *Lubeck* and *Ham-burgh*; on the West with the Earldom of *Hov*, and the Dukedom of *Bremen* and *Ferden*; on the South with the Dukedom of *Brunswick*, and the Bishoprick of *Huldesheim*; on the East with the Dukedom of *Mecclenburgh*, and the Marquisate of *Brandenburg*. It is watered by the *Elb*, the *Aller*, the *Ilmenaw*, (anciently called *Lindaw*, now commonly *Die Aa*) and the *Jetze*. The principal Cities and Towns are, (next that which gives it Name) *Zell*, *Danneberg*, *Har-burgh*, *Winsen*, *Gifhorn*, *Borch-dorp*, and *Walfrade*. This Dukedom was first given to one *Osbo*, of the House of *Bavaria*, by *Fre-derick II.* in 1235: which Family is still extant, and divided into several Branches.

Lure, *Lurense Monasterium*, a Monastery dedicated to *S. Martin*, id the *Franche Comte*; upon the River *Lougnon*, at the Foot of Mount *Vauge*; thirteen Leagues from *Besançon* to the North. The Abbat of which has a Sovereignty belonging to his House.

Luri, a vast Village in the Isle of *Corfica*, near the Town of *S. Florence*.

Lusatia, a Province in *Germa-ny*; called by the Germans, *Laus-nitz*; and by the French, *Lusace*. It has been annexed both to *Mis-sia*, and *Bobemia*; but in the year 1623, it was granted by *Fre-*

derick II. to the Elector of *Saxo-ny*, and confirmed in the year 1637. Bounded on the East by *Silesia*; on the North by *Marchia*; on the West by the Upper Saxony, and *Misnia*; and on the South by *Bo-hemia*. It is watered by the *Sprew* and *Neiss*; and has in it six great Towns or Cities; *Bauken* upon the *Sprew*, *Gorlitz* upon the *Neiss*, *Sittaw*, *Ramitz*, *Luben*, and *Guben*. Also divided into two parts; the Upper, which lies towards *Bo-hemia*, and *Misnia*; and the Lower, towards *Saxony*; which latter was granted to *John George* the First, by the Elector of *Saxo-ny* in the year 1652. The Capital of it is *Soraw*.

Lusignan, *Lusignanum*, *Lucini-anum*, a Town in *Poitou*, with a Castle upon the River *Vona*; five Leagues from *Poitiers* to the North-West towards *Rochel*. In this place there arose a Family, some of which have been Kings of *Cyprus* and *Jerusalem*; it is also famous for the noble Castle of *Melusine*.

Luso, or *Pluso*, *Aprusa*, a River of *Romandiola* in *Italy*; it falls into the *Adriatick* Sea, near *Rimini*, between *Ravenna* and *Pesaro*.

Lussion, *Luciona*, *Luxiona*, a small City in *Poitou* in *France*; which is yet a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bourdeaux*. Instituted by Pope *John XXII.* It stands near a Marsh, and has no Walls; two Miles from the Sea, six from *Maillezais* to the West, twenty four from *Poitiers* to the West, and five from *Rochelle* to the North. Cardinal *Richelieu*

Richelieu was once Bishop of this See.

Luffon, Luconia, Luffonia, the principal of the *Philippine* Islands; frequently called *Manile*, from the principal City in it; which is a Bishops See, and together with the Island subject to the *Spaniards*. This Island is said to be a thousand Miles in compass. It lies between Long. 145. and 150. and 14. and 20. South Lat.

Lufuc, Lucooria, a great City of *Poland*, which is a Bishops Sea, under the Archbishop of *Gnesna*, and the Capital of *Wolhynia*. It stands upon the River *Ster*, by a Lake, and has a strong Castle in it; not above seven *Polish* Miles from the Confines of *Russia* to the East, (25 says *Baudrand*,) 34 from *Lemburgh* to the North-East, and 85 from *Kjovia* to the West. There are more Protestants and *Jews*, than *Roman* Catholics in this City, as *Le Vasseur* reports.

Lutzelstein, a County in *Lorain*.

Lutzen, Lutzä, a small Town in *Misnia*, a Province of the Upper Saxony in *Germany*; where the *Swedes* won a signal Victory over the *Austrian* Forces; but lost *Gustavus Adolphus*, the bravest Prince they ever had, Nov. 16. 1632. This Town stands upon the River *Elster*, two German Miles from *Maryburg* to the North-East, and the same from *Leypsick* to the West.

Lutsko, or Lutscko, the same with *Lufuc*.

Luwou, Leopolis, the same with *Lemburgh*.

Luxemburgh, Luxemburgum, a very strong City, and a Dukedom

in the Low Countries. The City is the Capital of that Dukedom. It is seated upon the River *Elza*, in part on a Hill, the rest on a Plain. *Ptolemy* calls it *Augusta Romanduum*: *Guicciardin* saith, it has a good Situation, a great Compass, strong Fortifications, and convenient Buildings; though by reason of the many hazards of War it had gone through, many of its Houses were not only neglected, but deserted by their Owners. It has a Convent of the Order of *S. Francis*; Founded in the times of that Saint: in which lies buried *John* King of *Bohemia*, Father of *Charles IV.* Emperor of *Germany*, slain by the *English* at the Battel of *Cressy*, in 1346. This City has continually born the first brunts of the Wars between the *French* and the *Netherlands*. In 1529. *Charles V.* took it from *Francis I.* King of *France*. In 1542. it was taken and sacked by the Duke of *Orleans*; retaken, and treated in the same manner in the year following. It is at this day in the hands of the *French*, who since their late Possession of it have added to its Fortifications. Four Leagues from *Thionville* to the North, six from *Trier* or *Treves* to the South-West, and 19 from *Maier* to the N. E.

The Dukedom of *Luxemburgh*, is one of the 17 Provinces of the Low Countries; lying most to the South-East; which was a part of the District, belonging of old to the *Treviri*: on the East it is bounded by the Bishoprick of *Trier*, separated by the *Mosel*: on the North it has the Dukedoms of *Lim-*

burgh and *Namur*, with the Bishoprick of *Liege*; on the West *Picardy* in part, and *Hainalt*; on the South *Lorrain*: on the West the *Maes*, and the Forest of *Ardenne*, doth both close it. That part that lies towards the West is barren; but abounds in Game, and Venison. That which lies more to the East is fruitful in Corn, Minerals, Quarries of excellent Stone, and whatever is necessary to the Life of Man. It is in compass about 60 French Leagues. At first a part of the Earldom of *Ardenne*; dismembered from it in the time of *Otho* the Emperor; made a Dukedom in 1309. (as *L. Guicciardin* avers,) by *Henry VII.* who had been Count of *Luxemburgh*, before he was chosen Emperor. *Sigismund*, the last Duke and Emperor, gave it to *Elizabeth*, (Daughter of *John Duke of Goritz*, his Brother,) to prefer her in Marriage to *Anthony Duke of Burgundy*; and with the rest of the Estates of that House, it came to the House of *Austria*. The French who have ever lain heavy on this Frontier Country, have ravished from them the Southern parts, and the Cities of *Moumedy*, and *Thionville*. The *Spaniards* possess the Northern, with *Bastogne*.

Luzcko. See *Lusac*.

Lycbe, *Laodicea*, a City of *Syria*.

Lym, *Moschius*, a River of *Bulgaria*. *Baudrand* calls it *Ibar*.

Lymbach, *Olimachum*, a Town in the Lower *Hungary*, in the Confines of *Stiria*; not above one German Mile from the River *Muer*, and 4 from *Canisa* to the South-

West. There is another called by the same name, 4 Miles from this to the South.

Lyn, *Linum Regis*, a Sea Port Town in the County of *Norfolk*; seated on the Eastern Shoar of the River *Ouse*, where it falls into the *Washes*; called by *Ptolemy* *Æstuarium Metaris*. It is a large Town, inccompassed with a deep Trench, and for the most part Walled; divided by two small Rivers, which have about 15 Bridges over them. Built out of the ruins of another old Town, called *Lin* too; but standing in Marsh Land, on the opposite side of the River; chiefly preferred on the account of the Haven, which is safe and easie of access. It was at first called *Bishops Lyn*; because the ground it stands upon, belonged to the Bishop of *Norwich*, till the Reign of *H. VIII.* It has great Privileges, which it obtained from King *John*, by siding with him against the Barons: he gave them his own Sword to be carried before their Mayor; and a gilt Cup, which they still keep. From this place he went in 1216. with a mighty Army, over the *Washes*, into *Lincolnshire*; with a design to Fight the Barons, then united against him under *Lewis*, Dauphine of France.) but lost his Treasures and Carriages in the passage, and his Life soon after. Then it was that he granted them their Charter; and he expiring soon after, and his Son having a necessity to comply with his Barons for the expulsion of the French, their Liberties were seized, and the Town reduced to what it was before. In 1221. a Rebellion breaking

breaking out in *Lincolnshire*, this Prince (*Henry III.*) had occasion for their Loyalty, and Valor again: and they gave him such experience of both, that he regranted them their Charter, which they have ever since enjoyed. Nor does this place deserve less commendation for their Loyal attempt, on the behalf of *Charles I.* in 1643. though instead of success, it involved the Loyal Inhabitants in great Calamities. *Charles II.* Created Sir *Horatio Townsend*, Baronet, Baron of *Lyn*, April 20. 1661. rewarding at once his and their Loyalty by this Honor.

Lyons, Lugdunum Segusianorum, is an ancient City in *France*, called by the Inhabitants, *Lyon*; by the Germans, *Leon*; by the English, *Lyons*; and by the Poles, *Lugdun*. It is a very Great, Famous, Strong, Rich, Populous City; an Archbishop's See, and the Capital of a Province, called from it *Lionnois*; seated at the foot of an Hill, upon the confluence of the *Saone* and *Rhone*, (two of the principal Rivers of *France*;) in the Confines of *la Bresse*, and *le Dauphine*; 100 Leagues from *Paris* to the South, 5 from *Vienne*, 36 from *Avignon*, 60 from *Turin*, (as *Baudrand* represents the distances) and 65 from the *Mediterranean Sea* to the North. The first Colony the Romans settled in this part of *France*; and built by *Munacius Plancus*, under *Augustus*, 35 years before Christ. After this it flourished very much; especially under the Auspicious Reign of *Claudius Caesar*,

who was born here, nine years before the Birth of our Saviour, 33 after the slaughter of *Julius Caesar*. In the twelfth year of the Reign of *Nero*, the year of Christ 65. it was miserably ruined by Fire; and *Nero* contributed very freely to the rebuilding of it, as *Tacitus* tells us in his Annals. In after times no City in the Empire flourished more; both as to Learning, and Commerce. *Severus* the Emperor treated it about 199. with great severity for adhering to the Party of *Albinus* against him; burning a great part of the City. *Gratianus* the Emperor was perfidiously Murdered in this City, in 384. *Majoranus*, General to *Leo* the Emperor, at the request of *Sidonius Apollinaris*, repaired and beautified this City very much, about 460. But this was no long-lived splendor; the *Goths* and *Almains* soon after prevailing against the *Romans* in *France*. In the Reign of *Clothaire* King of *France*, about 532. an end being put to the Kingdom of *Burgundy*, (erected here by the *Goths*;) this City fell into the Hands of the *French*. In the Reign of *Gunttram*, King of *Metz*, between 565. and 596. this City was again burnt: nor did it suffer less from the *Moors* about 730. who were called by the remainder of the *Goths*, against the *Franks*. About 955. it was given to *Conrade I.* King of *Burgundy*. After this it was for some time subject to the Counts of the Forest, till 1173. The See was founded

founded by *S. Porinus*, and *Irenæus*; the first of which suffered Martyrdom here, about 177. Anno 1079. Pope Gregory VII. is said to have made it an Archbishops See; doubts it was so long before. Pope Clement V. was Crowned here in the presence of *Philip* (the Fair) King of France, *Edward I.* of England, and *James* King of Aragon, in 1305. There have been many Councils held here. The most Celebrated was that in 1245. under *Innocent IV.* against *Frederick II.* where that Prince was Deposed as an Heretick for intelligence with the Sultan, and Familiarity with his Women; which produced a destructive War in Germany and Italy. There was another in 1274. against the Greek Church, in which were 500 Bishops. Long. 26. 00. Lat. 45. 15.

Lyonois, Lugdunensis Provincia, is a small Province in France; having on the East *la Bresse*, and the *Dauphine*; on the South and West *le Foretz*; and on the North *le Beaujolois*; it has on the East the *Rhone*, and extends from it to the West about 12 Leagues, in length about 15.

Lions en Forest, Leones, a small Town in Normandy; encompassed with Woods and Forests, upon the River *Orleau*; 4 Leagues from *Roan* to the East.

Lyon en Beauffe, a Village in that Province, 7 Leagues from *Orleans* to the North.

Lyon sur Loire, a Village in *Orleans*, in the Confines of *Berry*, one League above *Sully* to the East.

Lysmoze. See *Lismore*.

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Mabenge, a City of France. See *Maubeuge*.

Macandan, a Promontory in Africa, called by the Ancients *Arfinarium*; now commonly, *Cape Verde*.

Macao, Amacao, Amacum, a City in China, in the Province of *Quantum*; upon the South part of that Kingdom; in Long. 141. 30. Lat. 23. 00. Built upon a small Island, with two Forts: heretofore under the Portuguese; during which times it was a Celebrated Mart, much frequented, and very Rich: but being now in the Hands of the Tartars, who have Conquered China, it decays apace; and is much declined from what it was.

Macaria, a Lake or Marsh, near *Marathon*, a Town in *Attica*; in which a considerable part of the Forces of *Xerxes*, King of Persia, Perished; being beaten by the Grecians both by Sea and Land at the same time; and in their flight forced into this unpassable place by the pursuers.

Maca scar, Macassar, Macasaria, a great Island in the Indian Sea, sometimes called *Celebes*. Extended from North to South 200 French Leagues; and one hundred broad: there are in it six Kingdoms, *Macasar*, *Cion*, *Sanguin*, *Cauripana*, *Getigan* and *Supara*: the two principal Cities are *Macasar* and *Bantachia*. The South parts are much frequented by the English

English and Dutch : which latter of late in 1669. have severely treated the King of *Macassar* ; whose Dominions lie in the South of the Island, and comprehend the far greatest part of it. This Island lies between the *Molucco's* to the East, and *Borneo* to the West ; and is sometimes ascribed to the former. The Line cutteth the Northern part of it. The Inhabitants heretofore went Naked ; ate Mans Flesh, and had all the Criminals of the *Molucco's* sent over to them for that purpose : but they are now much Civilized. Two young Princes of this Country, Brothers, that were bred at *Siam* in the *Mahometan* Religion, and sent to *Paris* by the King of *Siam* to be instructed in Christianity, on the 17. of *Octob.* 1687. received Christian Baptism.

Macedonia, is a Kingdom of great antiquity and fame in *Greece*. Anciently bounded by the *Adriatick* Sea to the West ; the *Ægean* Sea to the East, (now called the *Archipelago* ;) the Upper *Mœsia*, a part of *Illyricum*, (now called *Servia*, cut off by Mount *Sandus*) to the North ; and on the South it had *Epirus*, *Thessalia*, and *Achaia*. It was then divided into four parts, as *Livy* saith ; under which were 26 Provinces : and at this day, though *Albania*, (which was of old a part of it,) is dismembred, yet the remainder is divided into four parts by the *Turks*. 1. *Jamboli*, of old *Macedonia prima*, and *secunda* ; which lies East between *Thrace* and the Bay of *Thessalonica*. 2. *Macedonia*, properly

so called, lies between Mount *Rapontze* to the North, *Thessalia* to the South, and the Bay of *Thessalonica* to the East. 3. *Comenolitari*, the third part, (*Macedonia tertia*, and part of *Thessalia*.) has *Macedonia*, properly so called, on the North ; *Albania* on the West, *Thessalia* on the South, and the same Bay on the East. 4. *Jannina*, lies yet more South ; and is the remainder of that which was anciently called *Thessalia* : on the North it has *Comenolitari*, on the West *Epirus*, on the South *Livadia*, and on the East the *Archipelago* and Bay of *Negropont*. The Reader may observe that *Thessalia* is now a part of *Macedonia*, tho anciently not ; and *Albania* which anciently was a part of it, now is a separate Kingdom : both are under the *Turks*. This Country, anciently divided into 150 Tribes or Nations, (as *Pliny* saith,) was by *Philip* and *Alexander* his Son, reduced first into one great and formidable body : which spread its Conquests not only over all the rest of *Greece* ; but passing the *Hellespont*, *Alexander* the Great overthrew the *Persian* Empire ; and became Lord of all those Countries between the *Caspian* and *Euxine* Seas to the North ; Mount *Imaus* to the East ; the *Persian* Sea, Red Sea, the Cataracts of *Nile* to the South ; the Desarts of *Libya*, and the *Adriatick* Sea to the West : which Empire at his death became divided into four great Kingdoms, whereof *Macedonia* was the least. *Philip* of *Macedon*, (the 22 King of the first Race) began in the year of the World

World 3155. which ended in *Alexander* the Great, in 3642. or thereabouts. *Cassander* extirpated the first Family; and began a second in 3648. which ended in *Perseus* XI. in that Succession, subdued by the *Romans* in 3789. But it became not intirely subject, till the *Turks* first entered this Province under *Bajazet* their fourth King; who took *Nicopolis*, (a Town upon the Bay of *Theffalonica*,) in 1392. The Conquest thereof was finished by *Amurath* II. (their sixth King) in 1429. by the Conquest of *Theffalonica*, and all the other places in this Kingdom, considered without *Albania*. Now Governed by a *Turkish* Sangiack, under the *Beglerbeg* of *Greece*; who has 8000 Crowns the year Revenue; and finds in Peace only 100 Horse for the defence of the Country, in times of War 400. All the ancient Cities are ruined, except *Theffalonica*, and *Larissa*.

Macerata, a City in the Dominions of the Pope, in the *Marcha Anconitana*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Fermo*: it stands upon a Hill near the River *Chiento*, and is thought one of the best places in this Marquisate, being therefore chosen for the Residence of the Governour. Built about 410. as *Blondus* avers. The University was opened here by Pope *Nicolas* IV. in 1290. restored by Pope *Paul* III. in 1322. united to this See for ever in 1586. It lies 15 Miles from *Loretto*, and the Shoars of the *Adriatick* Sea to the West.

Machian, one of the *Molucco* Isles.

Maclena, *Cydarus*, a small River of *Thrace*, which falls into the Black Sea, a little above *Constantinople*.

Macoco, a vast Kingdom in the middle of *Africa*, towards the Upper *Aethiopia*; the Prince of which has ten Kingdoms under him: on the North he has the Kingdom of *Muaco*, (which is ever in War with him;) to the South-East that of *Giringbomb*. This Kingdom lies 270 Spanish Miles from the Kingdom of *Congon* to the South. *Ferome Lobus* mentions it in his History of *Ethiopia*.

Macran, *Caramania*, a Province of *Persia* towards the Indian Ocean and the Confines of *Indostan*; which is a part of the ancient *Caramania*. It has on the North *Sigestan*, on the South the Indian Ocean, on the West *Caramania*, (properly so called,) and on the East *Sinda*. It is under a Prince of its own, who is a Tributary to the King of *Persia*. Its principal City is *Macran*, and its best Port is called *Guadel*.

Macuf, *Mosceus*, a River of *Persia*, which falls into the Bay of *Persia*.

Macyn, *India Ulterior*, one of the Provinces of *Asia*; called the further *Indies*, or *India* beyond *Ganges*.

Maczua, *Orino*, an Island in the Gulph of *Arabia*, near *Africa*; over against the City of *Mazquam*, in 17. deg. Lat. In the Maps, called *Mazuan*.

Madagafcar, *Cerne*, *Menuthiat*, *Madagascaria*, *Delphina*, a vast Island on the Eastern Coast of *Africa*; called by the Inhabitants, *Madecase*; by the French, *l'Isle*

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de Dauphiné; by the Portuguese, S. Lorenzo; by the English, Madagascar and S. Laurence; by the Arabians, Sarandib. Ptolemy calls it Menuthias; Pliny, Cerne. It is near 100 Miles from the Coast of Africa to the East; and one of the greatest Islands in the World; extending from 1. to 25. deg. of Southern Latitude; but its breadth much less; as not exceeding 130 English Miles. Discovered by the Portuguese in 1506. on S. Laurence's day. There are no Cities in it: the French have of late settled some Colonies on the Southern Shoar. Stephen Flacourt, a Frenchman, has given a large account of this Island. The Inhabitants are large of Stature, exceeding black, Warlike, much addicted to Fishing, great Eaters; Nature has accordingly provided them plenty of Cattle, Fish, Fowl, Fruits, and what ever is necessary for the life of Man; which they use without Labour or Care, regarding neither Silver nor Gold; nor any thing but Beads and Bracelets for Ornament, Mulick and Dancing for their Recreation. And the utmost Number they can tell is Ten. Herbert.

Maday. See Media.

Madera, an Island on the Western Shoar of Africa; called Madera by the Portuguese, of old Cene Atlanica. Discovered by the Portuguese in 1419. and called by this Name from its plenty of Wood. Its length is 25 Leagues, its Circuit 60. The principal Town, Funchal. It lies in 32. deg. Lat. and Long. 360. Prodigiously fruitful; especially in Sugar, Mather, (a Dying

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stuff,) and Wines; the slices whereof were brought from Candy. The Birds at first suffered themselves to be taken up; but have since learned to fear Mankind. It has plenty of Water, and all other things needful for the life of Man. Though an Englishman is said to have landed here in 1344. Yet the Portuguese were the first that peopled this Island, and still possess it. They found it as one great Wood; and to clear it they put fire to it, which raged so horribly at first, that they put fire to it, which raged so horribly at first, that they were forced to go to Sea, to avoid its fury. The Ashes contributed exceedingly to the Fertility of it. It is now returned to its natural strength, sufficient to maintain a vast number of Inhabitants. Funchal is an Archbishop's See, and the Residence of the Governor.

Madera, a River in South America, also called Cayane. It ariseth in the Confines of Peru, by the City Argentea; and after a long Course, falls into the River of Amazons, in the Province of Cayane, in Long. 312. Lat. 02. 12.

Maderaspatan, (that is, the Port of Madera,) is a City in the Kingdom of Narsinga; on the Coast of Coromandel, in the Bay of Bengala; which has been some years in the Hands of the Hollanders.

Mader, Meander. See Meander.

Madrid, Madritum, Mantua Carpetanorum, a great City in Spain, the Royal Seat of the Kings of that Country. It has a noble Palace, and is every day increasing.

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It stands upon the River *Manzanares*, (which falls into the *Xaraina*, at *S. Martin*; which falls into the *Tajo*, *Tagus*, above *Toledo*) 12 Miles to the North of *Toledo*. This City, saith *Baudrand*, has no Walls: some, that have lived there, say, it has a Mud one. It stands in the Kingdom of *New Castile*, upon the top of an Hill, in a fruitful Country, an healthful Air. The Royal Palace, though not great, is very beautiful and magnificent. The Kings of *Spain* have resided here but since the Reign of *Philip II.* before which time it was accounted only a Village. Long. 17. 00. Lat. 40. 40.

Madure, a City in the *East-Indies*, in the Promontory of *Malabar*; great and populous. Heretofore under the King of *Bisnagar*; but now, together with the Country in which it stands, subject to a Prince of its own; who is yet a kind of Subject to the King of *Bisnagar*. It lies between *Malabar* to the West, and the Gulph of *Manar*, (which parts *Malabar* from *Ceylon*) to the East: he is Sovereign of this Coast, and draws a considerable Revenue from it.

Mæander, a great River in the Lesser *Asia*, in the Greater *Phrygia*. Now commonly called *Madre Mindre*, and *Bojouc Mindre*; that is, the Great *Mindre*; in opposition to that at *Ephesus*, which is called the little *Minder*. It springeth from a Fountain, called by the ancient *Greeks*, *Alocrene*; and runs with so Oblique a Current, as it often seems to be returning back again into it self: making

in its passage 600 Turns, though it is no very long Course it performs. Hence one of the Ancients observes, *it was the only River in the World which returned almost back to its Fountain*. Many of the Poets alluded to it in their Poems. Our Country-Man, Mr. *Wheeler*, who crossed it, saith; it was there 16 Fathoms over: they pretended, it was as deep as broad, the Current was exceeding swift: he gives a Figure of it. It falls into the *Archipelago*, between *Heraclea* and *Mileus*, on the South of *Ephesus*.

Maelstroom, *Umbilicus maris*, a Gulph or Whirl-Pit on the Coast of *Norway*, and Province of *Scanea*; between the Isles of *Loffoot* and *Weroe*. Many wonders are told of this place, which in all probability are not true.

Maes, *Mosa*, a vast River in the Low Countries; called by the French, *la Meuse*; and by the Dutch, *die Waes*: it ariseth in the Mountains of *Vauge*, (*Vogesus*) in *Champagne* in France; 10 Leagues from *Chaumont en Bassigny* to the East: running North through *Lorrain* and the Dukedom of *Bar*, it washeth *S. Michael*, *Verdun*, *Sedain*, *Charleville*, and *Maiers*; then entering *Namur*, it washeth *Dinant* and *Namur*; at which it takes in from the West the *Sambre*: turning East it entereth the Bishoprick of *Liege*; and watereth *Hoey* and *Liege*, (where it takes in the *Oure*, *Urta*, out of *Luxemburgh* on the East) *Maastricht*, and *Maseyck*: so passing to *Roermond* and *Venlo*, at

Lettem

Lettem in *Guelderland* he changeth his Course from North-East to North-West; and at *Cuyck* turns directly West: passing by *Grave* (a Town of *Brabant*) *Ratenburgh* and *Hensden*, at *Worckum* he takes in the *Vahal*, or *Wael*, (a Branch of the *Rhine*) beneath the Island of *Bommel*, made by these two Rivers: so watering *Gorcum*, *Dort*, and the *Briel*, he falls together with the *Rhine*, into the German Ocean: This is a noble, stately Stream; and has upon his Banks many great Cities, and fine Towns.

Maeseyck, *Masacum*, is a City of the Lower Germany, in the Bishoprick of *Liege*; in the County of *Losse*, in the borders of the Upper *Guelderland*; five Leagues beneath *Maestricht*, three above *Rormond*, seven from *Liege*: and is a considerable Place.

Maesland. See *Masay*.

Maestricht, *Trajectum ad Mosam*, *Trajectum superius*, is a City of *Brabant*; upon the Western Bank of the *Maes*, (which is here covered with a beautiful Stone Bridge, consisting of nine Arches) from whence it has its name, signifying the Passage over the *Maes*. On the Eastern Bank lies the *Wyck*, which is a Suburb to this City. The Bishops of *Liege*, and the Dukes of *Brabant*, heretofore divided the Jurisdiction of this City between them: but the City was in the Hands of the latter, and with that Duchy passed to the House of *Austria*; who enjoyed it, till 1632. when it was taken by the *Hollander*. In 1673. it was taken

after a sharp Siege by the *French*. In 1676. the *Hollander* attempted the reduction of it, without success: in 1678. they recovered it by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*. It is both walled, and covered with considerable out-works, after the new Mode: towards the South-East, lies a Hill that riseth gently and overlooks part of the Town, under which is one of the Noblest Quarries of Stone in the World: to secure the Town from any disadvantage it might receive from this Hill, the Bastion answering to it is built very high: there is a Horn-work within Musket shot of it, and the *Wyck* is rather stronger than the Town. For the distances, see *Maeseyck*. The Bishops See was removed from hence to *Liege*, by S. Hubert in 713. Long 27. 12. Lat. 50. 50.

Maesta, *Mapha*, a City in *Arabia Felix*.

Magadoxo, a City on the East of *Africa*, in the Kingdom of *Zanguebar*; which has a strong Castle, and a convenient Port. This City lies four hundred and fifty Miles South, from the Mouth of the *Red Sea*. In Long. 70. 00. Lat. 02. 40. The *Portuguese* have treated it severely.

Magareb, the *Atlantick Ocean*.

Magdeburg, *Mesujum*, *Parthenopolis*, *Magdeburgum*, a great City and an Archbishops See, the Metropolis of the Lower *Saxony*, upon the *Elbe*; the Capital of a Territory of the same name; a *Hans Town*, and an Imperial Free City, ever since 940. Which still retains its Freedom and Liberty, though

though under the Protection of its own Archbishop, and the Elector of *Brandenburg*; who had the adjacent Territory assigned to him, with the Title of a Dukedom, by the Peace of *Munster*; after the death of the present Administrator or Archbishop. This City imbraced the Reformation in 1567. upon which account it has suffered very much since. It lies twelve Miles from *Wittenburg* to the North-West, a little more from *Wolffenbuttel* to the East, and nine from *Halberstadt* to the same. In Long. 33. 53. Lat. 52. 18. commonly called *Meydburg*, that is, *Maids-Town*. *Ptolemy* calls it, *Motivoy*; and most believe it is to be the *Mesuium* in *Antoninus*: but however the present Pile was built by *Otho I.* Emperor of *Germany*, at the request of *Editha* his Wife, Daughter of *Edmund King of England*, about 940. Which Lady was afterwards buried in this City. It was for some time the Seat of the Empire; fortified with Walls, Rampires, Towers, and a deep Trench; so that *Charles V.* in 1549. could proscribe and spoil its Territories, but not take it. In 1631. it was taken by *Du Tilly* the Emperors General; being suddenly surrounded by an Army, when they did not expect it, nor had made those Preparations requisite, of Men, Victuals, and Ammunition; the want of which last was the principal cause of its being taken by Storm, May 10. after a Siege of great sharpness for fifteen Months: and being set on fire to fright the Inhabitants from

the defence of it, the fire prevailed so far above the intentions of the Incendiaries, that the whole City was laid wast. The Duke of *Saxony* retook it in 1636. In 1666. it was again forced, by the Arms of the Duke of *Brandenburg*, to accept *Augustus* Duke of *Saxony* for its Administrator or Archbishop.

The Archbishoprick of *Magdeburg*, now turned into a Dukedom, is a very small Province of *Germany*, in the Lower *Saxony*. Bounded on the North with the old Marquisate of *Brandenburg*; on the East with the middle Marquisate; on the South with *Anhalt*, and *Halberstadt*; and with the Dukedom of *Brunswick* on the West. The Capital of it is *Magdeburg*.

Magdeburg, a Castle of *Germany*, in the Upper Circle of the *Rhine*, in the Bishoprick of *Spire*; in 1517. sold by *Ulricus* Duke of *Wirtemberg*, to *Philip* Electoral Bishop of *Spire*. It is also called *Madenburg*.

Magellanica, a Country in South *America*, of great extent toward that Pole. On the North it has the Countries of *Cili*, *Tacumania*, and *Paragna*; on the South the Streights of *Magellan*, and *le Maire*; on the West, the *Atlantic*; and on the East the *Pacific* Ocean. This together with the Streights took its name from *Ferdinando Magalhaens* a Portuguese, who in 1520. in the name of the King of *Spain* discovered it. His Ship came home, but he was slain in the *East-Indies*: and this was the first Ship that ever Sailed round the Globe of the Earth; which has since been done

done by Sir Francis Drake, Cavendish, and several others. *Magellanica* is little known, and less inhabited by any of the European Nations for the present.

Magyar, Hungary.

Magna-vacca, Caprusia, one of the Mouths of the River Po; which separating from the Branch called *di Volana* at Ferrara, falls into the Adriatick Sea at Comachio; between Po di Primaro to the South, and Po di Volana to the North.

Magog, Persia.

Magonza, Moguntia. See *Mentz*.

Magra, Cinyphus, Macres, a River of Africa.

Magra, Macra, a River in Italy, which was heretofore the boundary of *Liguria* to the South. It riseth in the Apennine Hills, in the limits of the Dukedom of Parma; and running Southward by Pontremoli, being augmented with the *Verra*, *Ula*, and some other, it watereth a Valley called by its own name; and passing through the States of Genoua, a little above Serezana, falls into the Ligurian Sea; sixty five Miles East of Genoua, thirty five North-West of Luca. Lucan mentions this River in his Second Book.

Magarah, Pharos, a small, but celebrated Island near Alexandria in Egypt.

Maguelone, Magalone, an ancient Roman City in Languedoc; seated in a small Island in the Marshes so called, on the Mediterranean Sea; destroyed by Charles Martel, for fear it should fall into the hands of the Saracens. And it lay in its Ruins till 1075. when its Bishop

took some care to revive it, but to small purpose. The Bishops See being removed in 1536. to Montpellier, this Town is almost totally desolate.

Mahara, Nilus.

Maholech, Delta, the Lower part of Egypt, enclosed by the Branches of the Nile.

Mahamora, a Frotrels upon the Coast of the Kingdom of Fez, upon the River Suba; on the Coast of the Atlantick Ocean, in the Province of Fez; but on the Confines of that of Asgar. In Long. 10. 00. Lat. 33. 10. It has a good Harbor, of great Reception; and has been in the hands of the Portuguese ever since 1614.

Mahometa, Adrumetum, a City on the Coast of Africa, mentioned by Pliny, Mela, and Ptolemy. Heretofore a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of Carthage: now a strong Town on the Mediterranean, in the Kingdom of Tunis; seated upon the next Bay to that of Tunis to the East, which is called the Gulph of Mahometa. This place is also called by the Arabs, Hamammetha. Long. 36. 40. Lat. 32. 40.

Majaquana, one of the Lucaye Islands, belonging to North America; between Hispaniola to the South, and Samana to the North.

Maidstone, Madus, Vagniacæ, is a fair, sweet, populous Town in the County of Kent, upon the River Medway, from which it has this name: There is a fair Stone Bridge built by the Archbishops of Canterbury over this River. Edward VI Incorporated this Town,

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and granted it a *Major*; which was taken from them in Queen *Maries* time for favoring *Wyat's* Rebellion in 1554. But Queen *Elizabeth* restored them to their former State. In ancient times their chief Magistrate was called a *Portgreve*, from *Grave* an old German word still used by the Germans, in *Markgrave*, *Reingrave*, and *Landtgrave*. *Charles I.* added another Honor to this Place, when in 1628. he created *Elizabeth Finch*, (Grandmother to the late *Heneage Finch*, Earl of *Winchelsey*, late Lord Chancellor of England) *Viscountess* of *Maidstone*, and *Countess* of *Winchelsey*, with an *Entail* upon her Heir Males: which Honors are now possessed by *Heneage* Her Grandchild, the Second of this Family. *Heneage* late Earl of *Nottingham*, and Lord Chancellor of England, was another of Her Posterity.

Maienne, a Town in the Duchy of *Maine* in France.

Majella, *Nicates*, a Mountain in *Abruzzo*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*; near the River *Pescara* [*Aternus*,] as *Holstenius* affirms.

Maillezaïs or *Mallezaïs*, *Malleaca*, *Malleacum*, a small City in *Poitou* in France; seated in a Morass made by the Rivers *Seure* *Niortoise*, (which falls into the Bay of *Aquitain*) and the *Hautize*: it was a Bishops See; but being little inhabited by reason of the badness of the Air, the Bishoprick was suppressed in 1649. and the City of *Rochebell* substituted in its place by Pope *Innocent X.* It stands

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nine Leagues from *Rochebell* to the North-East, and five from *Niort* to the South. Long. 19. 36. Lat. 46. 21. according to the last Maps.

Maina or *Maines*, a City on the South of the *Morea*, supposed to have been the ancient *Leudra* or *Tenarus*, in *Laconia*; on the East side of the Gulph of *Coron*; North of Cape *Matapan*, the most South Cape of the *Morea*. The Inhabitants are called the *Mainotes*; and have in this present War contributed very much to the driving the *Turks* out of the *Morea*, by serving in great numbers under the *Venetians* against them. It is said it was a Commonwealth before: but *Coronelli* in his late description of the *Morea*, assures us; it was a Fort built by the *Turks* upon the Ruins of *Cersapolis*, to keep these *Mainotes* under; who being impatient of the *Turkish* Slavery and extremely Warlike, had betaken themselves to the Rocks and Forests, and would pay no Tribute to the *Turks*: thereupon the *Turks* began to build the Fort of *Maina*: but *Querini* Captain of the Gulph for the *Venetians* in 1570. understanding their design, Landed, and by the help of the *Mainotes* took this Fort, and ruined it entirely; by which means the *Mainotes* were preserved, and obliged to the Service of this State.

Maine, *Cenomanensis Provincia*, is a great and fruitful Province in France; the old Inhabitants of which were the *Cenomani*: its greatest extent is from East to West: on the North it is bounded by *Normandy*, on the West by *Bretagne*,

Bretagne, on the South by *Anjou*, and on the East by *Le Perche*. The Principal City in it is *Mans*, the next *Mayenne*. *Charles* the second Son of *Francis* Duke of *Guise*, being made Duke of *Maine* and after that General of the League against *Henry III.* and *IV.* of *France*, made this Province frequently mentioned in the Histories of *France* of those times.

Main Land, *Pomona*, the principal of the Isles of *Orkney*; which is twenty two *English* Miles long; and has a Town called *Kirkwall*, on the Northern Shoar for its Capital: its greatest extent is from East to West, and its greatest breadth about ten Miles.

Maintez, *Meintez*. See *Mentz*.

Majorca or *Mallorca*, *Balearium insule*, *Palma Majorca*, an Island in the *Mediterranean* Sea, on the Eastern Coast of *Spain*, over against the Kingdom of *Valencia*; at the distance of about sixty Miles between *Minorca* to the East, and *Ivica* to the West; which three Islands constituted the Kingdom of *Majorca*, so called from this, the greatest of them. Its Circuit is near one hundred and ten Miles: the principal City is *Mallorca*, *Palma*, or *Majorca*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tarragona*. It is great, strong, and has a Haven belonging to it on the Western shoar of the Island. Long. 24. 40. Lat. 40. 00. The Maps place it in Lat. 38. 26. The Inhabitants of this Island were of old famous Archers, from whence they were called *Baleares*; at first they went naked: being subdued by the *Carthagini-*

ans, *Anno Mundi* 3500. they became more civilized, and served in the *Carthaginian* Wars against the *Romans*; till together with *Spain* they fell under that Republick in the year of *Rome* 630. 521 years before the Birth of our Saviour. The *Moors* were their next Masters; who crossing out of *Africa* took Possession of them about the same time they Conquered *Spain*. *Raymund* Earl of *Barcelone*, by the assistance of the *Genouese*, expelled the *Moors* in 1102: but the *Genouese*, as if they had repented this good Deed, restored them again. In 1228. they were finally expelled by *James* King of *Aragon*. This Prince in 1230. made *James* his Son King of *Majorca*; whose Posterity enjoyed this Kingdom till 1341. when *James III.* (the fourth King of *Majorca*) was slain in Battle by *Pedro IV.* King of *Aragon*; and ever since these Islands have been annexed to that Kingdom. The Land on all sides towards the Sea is Mountainous and barren: inwards more Champaign and Fruitful; affording sufficient, Oil, Corn, Wine, and Fruits, to maintain its Inhabitants, who are estimated to be thirty thousand.

Maira, *Merula*, *Macra*, a River in *Piedmont*; which riseth out of the *Alpes*; and flowing through the Marquisate of *Saluzzo*, falls into the *Po* at *Pancalieri* a small City nine Miles above *Turino* to the South.

Malabar, *Mulabaria*, *Dachinabares*, a vast Peninsula, or Promontory of the Hither *East-Indies*: between the *Arabick* or *Indian* Sea to the West, and the Gulf of

Bengala or *Ganges* to the East. Dr. *Heylyn* bounds it on the North with the River *Gangeraco*; *Baudrand* with the Kingdom of *Decam*; *Buno* bounds it to the North with the Cape of *Darame*, ten Miles beneath *Goa*. *Cluverius* reckons up these Kingdoms in it; *Calicut*, *Coulete*, *Cranganor*, *Cochin*, *Coulam*, and *Travancor*: of which *Calicut* is the Supreme, and therefore stiled *Samory* by them, that is, the Great Emperor, and God on Earth. For its extent *Heylyn* gives it three hundred *English* Miles to the Cape of *Cemori*, (which he supposeth to be the *Communia Extrema* of *Ptolemy*;) and its greatest breadth fifty Miles at the North. *Baudrand* makes its length one hundred *French* Leagues; and its breadth ten, or fifteen, which is too little. *Cluverius* makes it eighty *German* Miles long, and forty five broad. All agree, that it is the most fruitful, populous, and temperate Region in the whole *East-Indies*. The Inhabitants are very fierce, savage, and go naked, except what Nature desires to have hidden. It is also one of the most ancient Kingdoms; for many Ages subject to one Prince, till about 900. *Sarama Parymal* being seduced by the *Saracens* left his Kingdom, and went and died at *Meccha*: and having no Children, parcelled out his Kingdom amongst his most faithful Servants. *Cananor* has a strong Castle in the hands of the *Portuguese* till 1663. when the *Dutch* expelled them: the *Hollanders* are also possessed of *Cochin* and *Coulam*. The rest is in the

Possession of *Indian* Princes, whose Dominions are very small.

Malaca, *Malacca*, *Aurea Chersonesus*, a City and Kingdom in the *Aurea Chersonesus*, or most Southern Promontory of the *East-Indies*; between *Sumatra* and *Borneo*. The City stands on the Western Shoar; in Long. 127. 25. Lat. 03. 40. Subject to the King of *Ihor*, till the *Portuguese* in 1511. took it under *Alphonfus Albuquerque*: in 1640. the *Dutch* took it from them after a Siege of six Months. It is a celebrated Mart, has a large Haven, a strong Castle, and a River of the same name with the City; lying a Mile from it to the South-East.

The Kingdom or Promontory of *Malaca*, which takes its name from this City, has the Kingdom of *Siam* to the North; and on all other sides is surrounded by the Ocean: it extends from one deg. of Northern Lat. to *Queda*, in six deg. *Heylyn* gives it two hundred and seventy *English* Miles in length: it is not of equal breadth: and being extremely hot and parched by the Sun, not very populous, or fruitful; but very rich by reason of the vast resort of all Nations for Trade. This was a part of the Kingdom of *Siam*, till 1258: when *Paramisera* and some other of the *Javan* Nobility being oppressed by their own King, fled to *Sangesinga* Viceroy for the *Siamite*; who receiving them kindly, was by them perfidiously slain: they erected in *Sicapura* this New Kingdom; which being soon reduced again by the *Siamite*, they built the *Malaca*;

ca; and got the Trade too from the former. The *Moors* joining with them, they wholly revolted from *Siam*, (to whom they had submitted:) therefore that Prince in 1500. sent a Navy of two hundred Ships to reduce them; and thirty thousand Men with four hundred *Elephants* to attack them by Land: but Tempests and the disorders of his Soldiers made this Expedition miscarry. And in 1511. they fell into the hands of the *Portuguese*.

Malaca, *Pangæus*, a Mountain in *Thrace*, near the City *Philippi*; at the foot of which runs the River *Nessus*.

Malaga, a City in the Kingdom of *Granada* in *Spain*; seated in a Plain on the Shoars of the *Mediterranean Sea*; twenty seven Leagues from *Sevil* to the South-East, the same from *Cadiz* to the East, and twenty four from *Granada* to the South-West. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Granada*: a famous Port, much frequented on the account of its Wines; and has the River of *Guadalani* on the West of it, with two strong Castles, and an excellent Magazine. Taken from the *Moors* by *Ferdinando* and *Isabella*, in 1487. after a very long Siege. In 1661. an Inundation of the River swept away one thousand and sixty Houses, drowned two thousand Men, and made three thousand more unfit for Habitation. It was built by the *Phœnicians*, and is mentioned by *Strabo* and *Pliny*. Long. 16. 02. Lat. 36. 30. According to the Maps, Long. 12. 42. Lat. 36. 09.

Malatiab, *Melitene*, an ancient City in the Confines of the Greater *Armenia*, upon the *Euphrates*; seventy Miles from *Samosat* to the North, and one hundred and fifty from *Cæsarea* to the North-East. It is an Archbishops See. Long. 71. 00. Lat. 40. 32. According to the Maps 39. 52.

Les Maldives, *Maldivæ*, called the *Naldives* by the Natives: there is an incredible number of them, extending from nine deg. of Northern Lat. two deg. beyond the Line; and stretching from North-West to South-East, to the South-West of the Cape of *Comori* or *Malabar*. They are very fruitful, and populous; under one King, whose Residence is in *Mile*, or *Maldiva*. *Francis Pirard* has written a particular Discourse of these Islands. Said to be some thousands in number; and to extend three hundred Leagues in length: partly inhabited, partly not; that where the King resides is not above five Miles in compass.

Maldon, *Camalodunum*, *Camulodunum*, a Town in *Essex*, on the Sea shoar, on the South side of that Arm of the Sea, called *Idumanius*. This was the Royal City of *Cunobelinus* a *British* Prince; who lived in the times of *Tiberius* and *Caligula*, to whom one of his Sons fled. *Aulus Plautius* the *Roman* General here in the Reign of *Claudius* fought *Caractacus* another of his Sons, and slew him in Battel. *Claudius* coming over into *Britain* in Person in the Third year of his Reign, in the 43 year of *Christ*, took this City; and was

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therefore called *BRITANNICUS*. He made it a *Roman* Colony, planting in it a Regiment of old Soldiers; and ordered Money to be Coined with this Inscription, *COL. CAMALODUN*. *Cambden* saith, from this Money, it is Collected this Expedition was in the twelfth year of his Reign, fifty two years after the Birth of *Christ*. Certain it is, this City soon felt the fury of the *Britains* under *Boadicia* Qu. of the *Iceni*; who took and burnt it, and put all the *Romans* to the Sword, about the year of *Christ* sixty three. Yet the *Romans* rebuilt it as appears by *Antoninus*. *Edward* the Son of *Alfred*, a *Saxon* King, finding it much ruined by the *Danes*, repaired and fortified it with a Castle. *William* the Conqueror had here one hundred and eighty Houses in the Tenure of the *Burgesses*; and eighteen wasted. In *Mr. Cambden's* time it was a well inhabited Town; consisting of one Street of a Mile in length, built on the ridge of an Hill; and having a convenient Haven. Now not only a Corporation, which sends two *Burgesses* to Parliament; but also made a *Viscounty* the thirteenth of *Charles* II. and given to the late Earl of *Essex*.

The *Malasas*, are a People which live in the Mountains of *Malabar*; towards the Confines of *Coromandel*, near the Dominions of the King of *Madura*. Amongst them there live many Christians of the old Conversion, called the Christians of *S. Thomas*.

Maleg, a River of the Upper *Æthiopia*, which riseth in the King-

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dom of *Damut*; and receiving the River *Anquet*, after a Course of eighty Leagues, falls into the *Nile* in *Nubia*, below the Province of *Fasculon*.

Malequette, the same with *Guiny*, a Country in *Africa*.

Malespine, a Marquisate and Sovereignty in *Tuscany*, in *Italy*.

Malfi, *Amalphis*, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Hither *Principato*; honoured with an Archbishop's See, and a Dukedom; but little, and not well inhabited. It lies on the North side of the Bay of *Salerno*; eleven from *Salerno* to the West, and twenty two from *Naples* to the South. They pretend that here are the Bones of *St. Andrew* the Apostle; and that the *Seaman's Compass* was invented here by *Flavio Gioia* an *Italian*, in 1300. Long. 38. 35. Lat. 40. 52.

Malines. See *Mechelen*.

Maliapur, *Maliapura*, a City on the Coast of *Coromandel*, commonly called *St. Thomas*: it was taken by the *French* in 1671. and deserted two years after. Long. 108. 50. Lat. 13. 12.

Mallorca. See *Majorca*.

Malmesbury, *Maldunense Caenobium*, a Town built on the Western Bank of the River *Avon*; on the Confines of the County of *Gloucester*, in the County of *Wiltshire*; which took its name and rise from *Maidulph* a Learned *Irish* Scot, who being highly admired both for his Piety and Learning, erected here a School and a Monastery; which *Adelme* his Scholar much improved; becoming after his death the Tutelar Saint of *Arhelftane*

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King of England, who died in 938, after he had much enriched this Monastery, by his Princely Donations: this *Adelme* was the first who taught the Saxons the *Latin* Poetry. No less honor is due to this Place on the score of *William* of *Malmesbury*, a Learned Historian for the Times in which he lived; which was about 1143. The Monastery thrived so well, that at the suppression of it by *Henry VIII.* its Revenue was above eight hundred and three pounds the year. Whether its late Philosopher *Thomas Hobbs*, has added to the Honor of this Place, by being born here, is left to the Judgment of Posterity. The Town is now a Corporation, represented by its Burgesses in Parliament; and in a tolerable Condition, by reason of its Clothing Trade.

Malmugen, Malmoe, Malmogia, a City in *Scania*, in the Kingdom of *Sweden*; called by the *Hollanders* *Elbogen*, because it represents the Bent of the Elbow of an Arm. It was built in 1319. and has a safe Harbor over against *Copenhagen*, on the Sound. In 1434. here was a strong Castle built by *Ericus* King of *Denmark*, the first Encourager of lasting Architecture in this Kingdom. In 1658. it first came into the hands of the *Swedes*: in 1676: the *Danes* endeavoured the recovery of it by a Siege, but without success; they did the like the year following with the like event. It stands four Danish Miles from *Copenhagen* to the East.

Malta, Melita, an Island belong-

ing to *Africa*, in the *Mediterranean* sea; by some taken for the Place where *S. Paul* suffered Shipwreck in the year of *Christ* 58. Its length is twenty Miles, breadth twelve, circuit about sixty: which is its distance too from *Pachyno* the most South-Eastern Cape of *Sicily*; one hundred and ninety from the nearest Coast of *Africa*. Taken from the *Saracens* by *Roger* the Norman Earl of *Sicily*, in 1089. And was under the Kings of *Sicily*, till *Charles V.* granted it to the Knights of Saint *John* of *Jerusalem*, (now called Knights of *Malta* from it) after they were beaten out of *Rhodes*, in 1530: that he might the easier protect *Sicily* from the Incursions of the *Moors*. In 1566. they began to build the *Bourg*, or principal City; after *Solyman* the Magnificent had in 1565. reduced the greatest part of the old Town into Dust: by a Siege of five Months, managed by *Dragut* his General, with the loss of twenty four thousand Men spent to no purpose on this small Island. There are sixty Villages in it, and three Cities; all seated at the East End, within the distance of eight Miles; which have two large Havens, divided by a Rock: on the Point stands the Castle of *S. Hermes* to defend the entrance; against which the *Turks* spent twenty thousand Cannon Shot, and at last took it to their no great advantage. In the middle of the Eastern Haven stands the Castle of *S. Angelo* upon a Rock: this and *Burgo* quelled the fury of the *Turks*, and prevented their Triumph over

Malta. Though the Inhabitants exceed not twenty thousand, yet it is not able to supply them with Necessaries: but that the fertile *Sicily* is so near, from which they have much of their Provisions. They have some fresh-water Fountains; the Rain that falls they reserve in Cisterns; and have always three years Provisions beforehand, kept under ground. The Great Master of the Order of the Knights of *Malta* at present is *Alarame de Vignecourt* chosen in *Aug.* 1690. Long. 39 25. Lat. 34. 40.

Malvasia, Epidaurus, a City of the *Morea*, on the Eastern Shoar; near the most South-Eastern Cape called Cape *Maleo*, built upon a Rock; which advanced position, gives it an agreeable Prospect both by Sea and Land. This Rock is surrounded by the Sea on all sides, being only joined to the Continent by a Timber-Bridge; yet has Nature provided it a fresh and clear Fountain of good Water, sufficient to serve the City, and their Gardens; it is approachable only on one side, that is, on the South; which is secured by a triple Wall of great strength. In the times of the Greek Idolatry it was famous for a Temple of *Esculapius*, much frequented. It was ravished from the Greek Emperors by the *Venetians* and *French*, about the year 1204. The Emperors recovered it again from *William a French Baron*, to whom it was given by the *Latins*: but he returning to *Venice*, freely resigned his Right to that State; whereupon the *Venetians* sent a powerful Fleet, and regained the

Possession of it, which they kept till the year 1537. when they were forced to surrender it to the *Turks* to purchase a Peace. In the times of the late Wars in *Candy* the *Venetians* took this Town by Storm; plundered, burnt, and then left it after they had put most of the Inhabitants to the Sword, and carried away the Cannon: The *Turks* rebuilt it. General *Morosini* bombarded it in his way to *Athens*, *Sept.* 1687. Afterwards it was blockaded, then besieged. At last it surrendered to General *Cornaro*, *Sept.* 12. 1690. whereby the whole *Morea* stands now reduced under the Dominion of the States of *Venice*. They found in it 73 pieces of Cannon; and above 130 Christian Slaves recovered their liberty. Long. 50. 00. Lat. 38. 30.

Mamotta, Arabia Felix.

Man, Eubonia, Monaada, Monapia, Monavia, Mona, an Island in the *Irish Sea*; between *Lancashire* to the East, and *Ulster* to the West. The *Welsh* call this small place *Menow*; the Inhabitants *Maing*; the *English* *Man*. It lies in length from North to South, thirty *Italian Miles*; its greatest breadth is fifteen. It has seventeen Parish Churches; brings forth Flax, Hemp, and Corn in plenty; affords more Cattle than they need, especially Sheep; they have no Fewel but Turf. In the middle it swelleth into Hills; from the highest of which (*Sceafull* by name) in a clear day may be seen *England, Scotland* and *Ireland*. The chief Town is *Ruffin*, seated at the South End of the Island, which

which has a Garrifoned Castle: it has also a Bishop, who is stiled *Sodorensis*, and is now under the Archbishop of York. This Island was first possessed by the *Britains*; after them succeeded the *Scots*, about the times of *Honorius* and *Arcadius*: these were driven out by *Cunedu*, (Grandfather of *Maglocunus*) stiled by *Gildas*, the Dragon of the Islands. *Edwin*, King of Northumberland, Conquered it next for the *Saxons*, about 618. The *Danes* being driven out of England by *Harold*, (they were invited Hither by one *Godred Corvan*, who had been entertained in his flight in the Isle of Man. This *Dane* brought over his Country Men, three times successively Invaded it before he could matter the Inhabitants: but then prevailing, he became King of Man, soon after the time *William* of Normandy Conquered England. This Race of K's continued to 1270. about 200 years: about which time *Robert* the K. of the *Scots*, (having succeeded *Alexander*, who had purchased the *Hebrides* of the K. of Denmark,) made another Conquest of the Isle of Man, which was one of the last they gained the Possession of. After this sometimes the *Scots*, sometimes the *English* were Masters of it: till in 1340. *William Montacute* Earl of *Salisbury*, (descended from *Mary* the Daughter of *Reginald* the last King of Man) finally drove out the *Scots*: and in 1393. sold it to *William Scrope*; who being beheaded for Treason, *Henry IV.* granted it to *Henry Percy*, Earl of Northum-

berland, about 1400: He likewise forfeiting it, this Prince granted it to Sir *John Stanley*; whose Successor in 1486. was by *Henry VII.* created Earl of *Darby*: And in this Family it still is; being possessed by *William* Earl of *Darby*, the Grandchild of *James*, who in 1651. was beheaded for his Loyalty to *Charles II.* After which the Rebels by force reduced the Island under them; it was restored to this Family in 1660. by *Charles II.* The Language here spoken is different from that of all His Majesties other Dominions; being a mixture of *Scotch*, *Irish*, *Danish* and *English*: but the Southern part is nearer to the *Scotch*, and the Northern to the *Irish*. The first Bishop of Man is said to have been *Amphibalus* in 360. There are great Chasms in the Succession till 1203: and again from 1396. In 1505. *Huamus* became Bishop of it; from whom the present Bishop *Dr. Levinz* is the fourteenth and the twenty ninth of those whose names are Recorded.

Manar, *Manaria*, a small Island, with a City on it, which is in the hands of the *Hollanders*: it lies in the Straights, between the Island of *Ceylon* and the Coast of *Malabar* in the *East-Indies*; and gives name to that Strait. Long. 108. 30. Lat. 09. 33.

Manceaux, the People of *Maine*, a Province in France.

Manchester, *Manduesfedum*, a Town in the County of *Warwick*, mentioned by *Antoninus*: now a poor Village, of about fourteen Houses; one Mile from *Atherstone*

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gone to the South, and eight from Coventry to the North.

Manchester, Mancunium, Manucium, a very rich, populous, and beautiful Market-Town; upon the East side of the River *Spolden*; near the borders of *Cheshire*; at the South end of the County of *Lancaster*; in which *Thomas Lord de la Ware* founded a College. This was an ancient *Roman* City; and being ruined in the *Saxon* and *Danish* Wars, was rebuilt by *Edward the Elder*, about 920. The College has been since refounded, and Confirmed by *Queen Elizabeth*; and is still in being. *Charles I.* added another Honor to this Place, by Creating *Henry Montague* Earl of *Machester*, in 1625: which Honor is now possessed by *Edward Montague*, his Grandchild, the third Earl of this Family.

La Mancha, a Province in the South of *New Castile* in *Spain*: the Seat of the *Oretani*, an ancient People of *Spain*, mentioned by *Pliny* and *Srrabo*.

La Manche, Mare Britannicum, the French name of the *British* Sea, lying between *France* and *England*.

Mandignan, Hesperium Cornu, Cape Verde, the most Western Cape of *Africa*.

Mande, Mimatum, a City of *Aquitain*, in *Languedoc* in *France*; towards the Mountains of *Sevennes*, and the Fountains of the River *Lor*, [*Olda*:] which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Alby*; called by some Latin Writers *Andersitum*, and *Gabalum*: four Miles from *Jaoux*, where are the ruins

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of that old City, out of which this we are speaking of sprang; being before only a Village, at the foot of this Mountain: ten Leagues from *S. Flour* to the North-East, fourteen from *Rhodes* to the East. It stands in a Mountainous, but fruitful Soil; and is honoured with the Bones of *St. Privat* a Martyr.

Mandinga, a Kingdom in *Nigeria*, in *Africa*.

Mandoua, a River in the Kingdom of *Decam*, which falls by the City of *Goa*, into the *Indian* Ocean. See *Goa*.

Mandrerey, a River in the Island of *Madagascar*.

Manfredonia, Sepontum Novum, Manfredonia, a City in the Province called the *Capitanato*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which is an Archbishops See, and has this Name from *Manfredus*, King of *Naples*, (Son of *Frederick II. Emperor of Germany*) who built it about the year 1256. Not above two Miles from hence, at the foot of *Mount Gargano*, are shewn the ruins of *Sepontum*, an old ruined *Roman* Town; the See of which was Translated to *Manfredonia*. It has a large Haven, a strong Castle; seated twenty five Miles from *Nocera* to the East, and twenty two from the Mouth of the River *Ofanto*, (*Aufidus*), to the North. Taken once by the *Turks*, and miserably defaced, spoiled and ruined, since in some degree repaired; but the memory of that Calamity has made it little, poor, and not much inhabited. Long.

40. 10. Lat. 41. 40.

Mangalor, Mangalora, a City of

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of the Kingdom of *Bijnagar*, upon the Western Shoar; which has a Castle, and an Harbor upon the *Indian Sea*; in a Tract called *Cannara*, towards *Malabar*: Heretofore under the *Portuguese*. Long. 105. 00. Lat. 12. 30.

Mangresia, *Magnesia*, the Capital City of *Caria*, a Province in the Lesser *Asia*, near the River *Meander*; whence it was called *Magnesia ad Meandrum*, to distinguish it from some other Cities of the same Name. Before this it was called *Thessaloe* and *Androlitia*, as *Pliny* saith. It stands near Mount *Thorax*; seventy Miles from *Smyrna* to the North-East, and twenty six from *Ephesus*. *Themistocles* the *Atbenian* died here in Banishment; and *Antiochus* King of *Syria*, sixty three years before the Birth of our Saviour. Long. 57. 00. Lat. 39. 00.

Manheim, *Manhemium*, a Fortrefs in the Lower Palatinate, where the *Rhine* and the *Necker* meet; grown up to a City, whereas before it was only a Village. *Frederick IV.* Elector *Palatine*, in 1606. fortified it. In 1622. the *Spaniards* took and dismantled it. Being restored by the Treaty of *Munster* to this House, *Charles Lewis*, the last Elector, refortified it. It stands three German Miles from *Spire* to the North, and as much from *Heydelburgh* to the West. It has a very strong Castle, called *Friderichsbourg*: near it upon the *Rhine* lies another called *Eichelsheim*, now ruined; in which *John XXIII.* Pope was kept two years a Prisoner, after he was de-

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posed by the Council of *Constance*. The *French* possessed themselves both of the City and Fortrefs, Nov. 13. 1688.

S. Manehu. See *S. Meneboul*.

Manille, *Manilla*, the same with *Lusson*.

Manissa, *Magnesia*, a City of *Lydia*, in the Lesser *Asia*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Smyrna*; twenty four Miles from *Smyrna* to the North-West. Now in a tolerable Condition under the *Turks*; and the Capital of a Province.

Manoa el dorado, a Town in South *America*, in *Guiana*; upon the Western Shoar of the Lake of *Parime*; concerning which the *Indians* report great things, but it was never yet seen by any *European*.

Manresa, *Manrese*, *Minorissa*, a small City in *Catalonia*, in *Spain*, upon the River *Cardoner*; (which a little lower falls into the *Llobregat*,) ten Leagues from *Barcellona* to the North. Once a Bishops See.

Mans, *Urbs Cenomanorum*, *Cenomanum*, a great, rich, populous City in the Duchy of *Maine*, in *France*; of old called *Vindinum*; seated upon the River *Sartre*, (where it takes in the *Huisne*,) ten Leagues from *Alençon* to the South, sixteen from *Tours* to the North, and the same distance from *Vendôme* to the North-West. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tours*.

Mansfeld, *Mansfeldensis Comitatus*, is a County or Earldom in the Upper *Saxony*; in the *Landgravate* of *Thuring*; between the Princi-

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Principality of *Anhalt* to the North, the Territory of *Mersburgh* in *Misnia* to the East, and *Thuring*, (properly so called) to the East and West. It is now sequestered in the hands of the Elector of *Saxony*; but was before under a Count of its own: whose Family being now divided into four Branches, each of them has the Right of Living, Hunting, and Fishing in this County; with that of Patronage, and two thousand Florens yearly Income; the Government is in the hands of the Elector, for their security and payments. The chief Town is *Magensfeld*; which stands nine Miles from *Maegdeburgh* to the South, and *Erfurd* to the North; and sixteen from *Göttingen* to the East.

Mante, *Medunta*, a City, or great Town in the Isle of *France*; which has a Stone-Bridge over the *Seyne*; in the very borders of *le Vexin*: twelve Leagues beneath *Paris* to the West, and sixteen above *Roan*, to the South-East. *Philip II.* King of *France* died here in 1223.

Mantineia, a City in the *Morea*, in *Arcadia*; famous for the death of *Epaminondas*, the celebrated *Theban* General: it lies at the foot of Mount *Parthenius*; twenty five Miles from *Megalopolis* to the North, and seven from *Misitra*, to the North-West. Now called *Mandi*, or *Mundi*.

Mantoua, *Mantua*, a very ancient City in *Lombardy* in *Italy*; built three hundred years before *Rome*. It is the Capital of a Dukedom, and a Bishops See, under the

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Patriarch of *Aquileja*; but exempt from his Jurisdiction ever since 1453. A great and a magnificent City, seated within the Bosom of a Lake of the same name, (made by the River *Menzo*) which contributes very much to its strength and security. In 1629. it was taken by the *German* Imperial Forces, and miserably impoverished: but soon after restored to its Duke by the interposition of the *French* Court. It stands forty five Miles from *Modena* to the North, twenty from *Verona* to the South, and forty from *Cremona* to the East. This was the Country of *Virgil*, the great Latin Poet; who Celebrates the Fertility of its Fields in his *Georg.* 2.

The Dukedom of *Mantoua*, is bounded on the East by that of *Ferrara*; on the North by the Territories of *Verona*, and *Brescia*; on the West by *Cremona*, and the Dukedom of *Milan*; on the South by the Dukedoms of *Modena* and *Mirandola*. Said to be equal together with *Montisferat*, (which belongs to this Duke) to the Dukedom of *Florence* in extent, but not in Revenue; yet it is fruitful, and abounds in Cattle. This Dukedom fell first into the Family of *Gonzaga*, (which now possesseth it,) in 1328. *Lewis I.* of this Line then slaying *Passavino*, the last of the *Bonocelli*'s, in the Market-Place; and assuming the Government into his own Hands; as Lord of *Mantua*. *John Francisco*, the fifth of the Line, was made Marquess of *Mantua*, by *Sigismund* the Emperor, in 1433.
Frederick

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Frederick II. the ninth of them, was Created Duke by *Charles V.* in 1530. *Charles III.* is the 18th of this House, and succeeded his Father *Charles II.* This Dukedom is 35 Miles from North to South, and fifty from East to West.

Manaxa, the same with *la Mancha*.

Mar, a County in the North-East part of *Scotland*; extending in length from East to West sixty Miles; partly mountainous and barren, partly fruitful: on the North it has *Murray* and *Buchan*; on the East the *German Ocean*; on the South *Mern* and *Angus*; and on the West *Athole*. The River *Dee* enricheth the South, and the *Done* the North side of this County; yet is there in it no Town of great note.

Maragnan, *Marahim*, *Maranania*, an Island on the Coast of *Brasil*; at the Mouth of the River *Mirary*, which gives name to the next Province to it. This was once planted with *French*; but in 1641. taken by the *Hollanders*, and since retaken by the *Portuguese*. There is in it a Town called *S. Lewis*, with a Castle: and although but a small Place, yet it is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *St. Salvador*. Long. 332. 40. Southern Lat. 02. 10.

Marasso, *C. Delle Cacca*, *Hermæum*, the most Western Cape in the Island of *Sardinia*; lying Long. 32. 10. Lat. 41. 15.

Marca d' Ancona, *Picenum*, *Marchia Anconitana*, is a large Province, under the Dominion of the Church in *Italy*: bounded on

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the North by the *Adriatick Sea*, on the West with the Dukedom of *Urbino*, on the South with the *Apennine*, and on the East with *Abruzgo*. It has this name from *Ancona*, the principal City in it. This was formerly the Seat of the *Picentes*; who for aiding their Allies (the *Tarentines*) against the *Romans*, were subdued, and made a *Roman Province* in the year of *Rome* 485. The City of *Ancona* being given to Pope *Zachary* by *Euseprandus*, King of the *Lombards*, about the year 741. his Successors in time gained all the rest of this Marquisate to it. This Country is so fruitful, that in the times of the *Roman Empire* it was called *Picenum Annonarium*.

Marcha Trevisana, or *Trivigiana*, *Euganei Populi*, *Marchia Tarvisina*, is a large Province of *Italy*, under the State of *Venice*: Heretofore much greater than now. Bounded on the South at present by the River *Athesis*, (now *Adige*) and the most Northern Branch of the *Po*, called *Fornaces*; on the West with the Duchy of *Milan*; on the East with *Friuli*, and the Gulph of *Venice*; and on the North with the *Alpes*, which divide it from *Tirol*. In the time of *Augustus* called *Veneria*, from its ancient Inhabitants; and one of his eleven Regions of *Italy*. The Principal Towns and Cities; are *Vincentia*, *Treviso*, *Padua*, *Brescia*, *Verona*, *Crema*, *Bergomo*. This Marquisate having suffered many Changes, was at last Conquered by the States of *Venice*; who are at present in Possession of it.

Marcana,

Marcana, Marea, Marca, Mercia, a small City, in an Island of the same Name, in the Gulph of *Venice*; under the State of *Ragusa*; and not far from the Coast of *Dalmatia*; which was a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Ragusa*. The City is ruined; but the Bishoprick is still in being, and united to that of *Trebinga*, which is now under the *Turks*. It lies five Miles from *Ragusa*; the Island in which it stands, is about four in compass. The Town has not now above three or four Houses.

March, the most South-East County of the Kingdom of *Scotland*; on the East bounded by the *German Ocean*, on the North by *Lothaine*, on the West by *Twedale*, and on the South by *Tivedale* and *Northumberland*; cut off by the River *Tweed*; upon the North Bank of which stands *Barwick*, the last Town of *England*; and more North, *Coldingham*, the *Colanja* of *Ptolemy*. This is written *Merch*, and *Mers*.

La Marche, Marchia, a Town in the Dukedom of *Barrois*, in *Lorraine*; in the Borders of *Champagne*; about three Leagues from the Fountains of the *Maes* to the South-East, and five from *Mirecourt*.

La Marche, or *La Marche en Limosin, Marchia*, a Province in *Aquitain* in *France*, which is great and fruitful. Bounded on the North with *Berry*, on the East by *Auvergne*, on the West by *Poitou*, and on the South by *Limosin*; to which it is sometime attributed, tho it is a distinct Province.

Geieret is the principal Town in it.

Marcianopoli, Marcianopolis, a City of *Bulgaria*, commonly called *Preslaw*; it had this Name from *Marciana*, a Sister of *Trajan*; and was a Bishops See, but is now an Archbishoprick, and in a flourishing State: twenty Miles from the *Euxine Sea*, on the Borders of *Thrace*; by the *Turks* called old *Constantinople*.

Marck, and *Markishlands, Marchia*, by the *French* called *la Marche*, a Province of *Germany*, in the Circle of *Westphalia*; under the Dominion of the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, who succeeded to it a Heir to the Duke of *Zuliers*. Bounded on the North by the Bishoprick of *Munster*, on the East by the Dukedom of *Westphalia*, on the South and West by the Dukedom of *Mons*. The chief Town in this Province is *Ham*: it takes its Name from the Castle of *Mark*, near the said Town of *Ham*.

Marchfeldt, Marckfeldberg, Tevacatracampi, a Tract of *Germany* near the *Danube*; in the Confines of *Austria*, and *Moravia*; towards *Presburgh*.

Marckpurg, Marcpurgum, Marcopurgum, a City of *Germany*, in *Stiria*, upon the *Drave*; 13 Miles from *Laubach* to the North-East, and 22 from *Vienna* to the South.

Mardike, a strong Fort in *Flanders*, built by the *Spaniards*; about one German Mile from *Dunkirk* to the West, and 2 from *Gravelin* to the East; not far from the Sea Shoar. It was taken by the

the *French* in 1643. and 1637. when it was put into the Hands of the *English* with *Dunkirk*: with which it was resigned back to the *French*, who have flighted and ruined it.

Marecchia, *Ariminus*, a River of *Romandiola* in *Italy*. It ariseth from the *Appennine*, not above 4 Miles from the Fountains of the North-East; and running Northwards, watereth *S. Leo*, *S. Marino*, and *Rimini*: where it buries it self in the *Adriatick* Sea.

Margaias, a People in *Brasil*.

Margarita, an Island of South *America*, in the North Sea; 8 Leagues from the Coast of New *Andaluzia*, and 40 from the Island of *S. Trinidad* to the West. Long 314. Lat. 11. First discovered by *C. Columbus*, in 1498. and since mostly frequented on the account of the Pearl Fishery, from whence it has its name. It is about 40 *French* Leagues in Compass; very fruitful, but Mountainous; watered by two Rivers, and adorned with the Town of *S. Jago de la Vega*, and some Villages.

Margarita, *Lero*, an Island on the Coast of *Provence*, in the *Mediterranean* Sea; which with its Neighbor *S. Honorate*, being taken by the *Spaniards*, was recovered by the *French*, in 1637.

Margoset, *Marcodava*, a City of *Walachia*, upon the River *Bardalach*, eleven German Miles from *Fazi* to the South.

Marguerite, *Margereta*, a small River in *Soissonois* in *France*.

Mariana, a Colony, and a City

in the Eastern Part of the Isle of *Corfica*; which had its Name from *Marius*, the great *Roman* Consul; and is now a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Genoua*. Heretofore very great and populous; seated upon a small River, which runs through it; but now it lies in Ruins; nothing being left but the Cathedral Church, which has no Roof neither; the Bishops See being removed to *Bastia* in 1575.

Marib. See *Mecca*.

Marienberg, *Maria-berga*, a Town of *Germany*, in the Upper *Saxony* in *Misnia*; nine German Miles from *Meissen*, the Capital of that Province to the South. This is one of the Mine Towns; seated in the Mountains, near *Annaberg*, in the Borders of *Bohemia*: built by *Henry* Duke of *Saxony*, in 1519, and still in the Hands of that Family.

Marientbourg, a Town in *Hainault*, in the Low Countries; built by *Mary* of *Austria*, Queen of *Hungary*; and strongly fortified against the *French*; who nevertheless gained the possession of it by the *Pyrenean* Treaty in 1660, and dismantled it. This stands upon the River *Aube*; eleven *French* Leagues from *Mons* to the East, and four from *Charlemont* to the South-West.

Marienburgh, called by the *Poles*, *Malbozk*; by the Inhabitants, *Margenburgh*; is a strong City in *Prussia*, upon the River *Nogat*, (a Branch of the *Vistula*; six German Miles from *Dantzick* to the North-East, and four from *Elbing* to the South-West. Heretofore the principal

cial Seat of the Knights of *Prussia*; who built it, and dedicated it to the Virgin *Mary*; the Castle, in 1281, the Town in 1302. *Casimir*, King of *Poland*, took this City in 1460. The *Swedes* in 1625. The Castle was burnt in 1644, and restored to the *Poles* in 1655, by Treaty.

Mariefstadt, *Moriestadum*, a new City in *Westrogothia* in *Sweden*, between the Lakes of *Wener* and *Neter*; three German Miles from the former, and six from the latter. Long. 31. 19. Lat. 58. 27.

Marignano, *Melignanum*, a Town in the Duchy of *Milan*, upon the River *Lambro*; in the middle between *Milan* and *Lodive*, ten Miles from either. Near this the *Swiss* were beaten by *Francis I.* in 1515.

Marinat, *Scardus*, a Mountain in *Macedonia*: it parts *Servia*, *Albania*, and *Macedonia*; and ends at the *Euxine Sea*, near *Saramontin*, the Borders of *Romania*. *Drino*, and many other Rivers spring from it. In the Maps it is written *Marinai*.

Marish, *Mariscus*, *Marus*, a River of *Transylvania*: it ariseth from the *Carpathian Hills*; and passeth by *Neumark*, *Radnot*, *Alta Julia*, (or *Weissenburg*) *Brankfa* and *Lippa*, to *Segedin*; where it ends in the *Tibiscus*. This is the principal River of *Transylvania*.

Mariza, *Hebrus*, a River of *Thrace*: it ariseth out of Mount *Hebrus*, (which is a Branch of Mount *Marinat*) in the Northern Confines of *Macedonia*, *Servia*, and *Bulgaria*: where they all meet

from two Fountains; and running East it watereth *Phileba*, (or *Philippopolis*) *Adrianople*, and *Ploustin*; where it receives *Copriza*; and turning Southward, falls into the *Archipelago*, over against *Lembro*.

Mark. See *March*.

Marleborow, *Cunetio*, an ancient Roman Town; seated upon the River *Kenet* in *Wiltshire*, in the North-West Bounds towards *Barkshire*. In this there was a famous Parliament held for ending the Differences between the Barons and the King, in the fifty second year of *Henry III.* A. C. 1267. It is still a Corporation, which sends two Burgesses to the Parliament. *Charles I.* at at his Coronation, added another Honor to this place; by Creating *James Lord Ley*, (Lord Treasurer) Earl of *Marleborow*, February 5, 1625; which was afterwards possessed by *William*, the fourth Earl of this Family (Grandchild to the first Earl) who succeeded *Henry* his Nephew, slain in a Sea-Fight against the *Dutch*, in 1665. The Lord *Churchill* enjoys this Title at present, by the Creation of King *William*.

Marmara, *Strymon*, a River on the South of *Macedonia*, towards the Borders of *Thrace*; more usually called *Sromona*, and also *Radnitz*, and *Ifcar*: it falls in the *Archipelago* at *Amphipoli*.

Marmora, *Elaphonesus*, an Island in the *Propontis* on the Coast of *Asia*; famous for Marble Quarries.

Marne, *Matrona*, a great River in *France*; which ariseth in *Champagne*

paigne near *Langres*, in a Village calle *Marmote*, in the Confines of the *Franche Comte*; and running North-West; watereth *Langres*, *Chaumont*, *Joynevil*, *S. Dizier*, *Chalons*, and *Meaux*; then falls into the *Seyne*, two Miles above *Paris*:

Marocco, is both a City and a Kingdom in *Africa*; the Kingdom of *Marocco* is a considerable part of *Mauritania Tingitana*; extended on the *Atlantick* Ocean from the River *Abene*, to that of *Azamor*: on the East it has the River *Malava*, which parts it from *Tremesen*;) on the West the *Atlantick* Ocean; on the South Mount *Atlas*, and on the North the Kingdom of *Fez*. The Country is said to be very fruitful and pleasant; abounding in Cattle, Fruits, Corn, Sugar, Oil, Honey, and whatever is useful to the Life of Man. Divided into seven Provinces; which are *Guzzula*, *Sus*, *Marocco*, *Hea*, *Hascora*, *Daccala*, and *Tadles*.

Marocco, *Marochium*, the principal City, (which gives Name to the whole) called by the *Spaniards*, *Maruccos*; by the *Italians*, *Marochio*; is supposed to have been the *Bocanum Hemerum* of *Ptolemy*; once one of the greatest Cities in the World, and the ancient Capital of this Kingdom. It is seated on the South Side of the River *Tansif*; an hundred and sixty Miles to the East from the *Atlantick* Ocean, and ninety from the Borders of *Fez*: heretofore an Archbishops See, very potent; but the Royal Seat being many Ages since removed to *Fez*, it is hardly a

third part of what it was: on the top of the Castle are three Globes of Gold, one hundred and thirty thousand *Barbary* Ducats weight; which could never be taken away, (as the Inhabitants pretend) because they are guarded by Spirits. Long. 09. 20. Lat. 29. 30.

Marogna, *Marognia*, *Maronea*, *Ismaros*, a City of *Thrace*; seated at the Mouth of the River *Sconeus*; three Miles from the Mouth of the River *Mariza* to the West, and the same distance from *Asperosa* to the East. Once a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Trajanople*; but now become the Archbishops See it self.

Maros. See *Marisfs*.

Marotto, *Misa*, a River in the Marquisate of *Ancona*.

Marpurg, *Amasia*, *Marpurgum*, a City of *Germany*, in the Landtgravate of the Upper *Hassia*; at the Head of the River *Loghne*, (which falls into the *Rhine*, a little above *Goblentz*) eleven Miles from *Franckfort* on the *Maine*, to the North; twelve from *Cassel* to the North-West, and twenty from *Cologne* to the South-East. It has a strong Castle built on a Hill; heretofore a Free and an Imperial City, but long since exempted: for some time put under the Dominion of a Prince of its own, now under the Dominion of the Landtgrave of *Hess Cassel*. Here was an University opened in 1535, which is now in some repute. This City was taken by the Imperialists in 1647. But the Castle holding out, they plundered and deserted it. The Marquess of *Baden* in this City

narrowly escaped Death; his House having seven Cannon at once fired at it.

Marsal, Marsalium, a small, but strong Town, in the Dukedom of *Lorain* in *France*; upon the River *Selle*, in a Marsh; five Miles from *Nancy*: which stood a Siege of thirty four days, in 1663, against the Forces of *Lewis XIV.* So strong both by Art and Nature, that it was thought it might have cost many Months to reduce it.

Marsan, Marsianus Ager, a small Tract in *Gascogne*: the principal Town has the same Name; which lies sixteen Miles from *Dax* to the North-East, and from *Bordeaux* to the South. This Territory is watered by the River *Midoux*.

Marsala, Lihbaeum, a City in *Sicily*, seated upon the most Western Promontory of that Island; (which had of old its Name from this City; but is now called *il Capo Boeo*.) Built by the *Romans*; a magnificent, populous Town; and well fortified against the *Turkish* Pirats. It stands fifty Miles from *Palermo* to the South, twelve from *Trapano*, and one hundred and sixty from the nearest Coast of *Africa*. Near this City, the *Romans*, under *Attilius Regulus*, gave the *Carthaginian* Fleet a very great Defeat. There is a little River that runs near it, called by the same Name. Long 36.03. Lat. 36.40.

Marseilles, Massilia, a City of *Provence* in *France*, upon the Shoars of the *Mediterranean* Sea; seventeen Miles to the East of the principal Mouth of the *Rhone*,

and fifteen West of *Toulon*. It is a great, rich, populous City; and now in a thriving condition; the Suburbs having been lately added to it. So very ancient, that it is supposed to have been built by the *Phœnicians*. *Justin* saith, it was built by the *Phocians*, in the times of *Tarquinius*, King of the *Romans*; who in their way thither contracted an Alliance with the Infant City of *Rome*; and did great things in their Offensive and Defensive Wars against the Barbarous *Galls*. That, the Soil of their Native Country being barren, they were forced to depend more upon Navigation than Agriculture for their Subsistence; and would now and then exercise the (then thought innocent, if not glorious) Trade of Piracy: which led them round about *Italy*, to the Mouth of the *Rhone*: and the pleasantness of the place allured them to go and settle there; where they were kindly treated by the *Galls*; the King granting them leave to build the City, and Marrying his Daughter to their General. That, these were the great Civilizers and Instructors of the *Galls* in Learning, Arts, and Architecture. After this they managed some Wars against the *Ligurians*: and became formidable to all their Neighbors: having great success, till they interposed in the Quarrel between *Cesar* and *Pompey*; being in this more Loyal to that State, than prudent in the estimation of their Forces: for they pretended to interpose between those they were not able to force; and consequently fell a Victim

Victim to the Fortunes of *Cæsar*, whose Army left them nothing but their Liberty. This Calamity befel them about forty two years before the Birth of our Saviour. They recovered again as great an esteem as ever. *Tacitus* informs us, that in his time it was a place where the *Grecian* Affability and the *Provincial* Thrift were rarely mixed. In the fall of the *Roman* Empire, this City became a prey to the *Goths* and *Franks*: but in what times I cannot assign. In 1243, after the *Goths* were expelled, it was put under Counts of its own; and continued so till 1481, when it returned to the Crown of *France*: during the time it was under these Counts, about 1423, it was taken by *Alphonfus*, King of *Arragon*. In 1524; it withstood the furious Assaults of *Charles* Duke of *Bourbone*. But the height of all its modern Glory was its sustaining the mighty Forces and great Valour of *Charles* V. in 1536. Since the settling Christianity here, it has ever been a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Arles*. That which has in all times contributed to its continuance, is, its excellent, safe, large Harbor; and the fertility of the Soil it stands in; being otherwise not the best seated for Traffick, there being no Navigable River near it but the *Rhone*, which is at some distance. Long. 26. 22. Lat. 42. 18.

Marsico, *Marsicum*, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Hither *Principate*; called New *Marsico*, to distinguish it from another Town of the same Name in that

Province. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Salerno*; of little Circuit, but well peopled and built; seated upon an Hill, at the Foot of the *Apennine*; near the Fountains of the River *Agri*, (which washeth *Marsico*, *Vecchio*, and then falls into the Bay of *Taranto*, in the very Borders of the *Basilicate*;) six Miles from the last named Town to the West, and fifty five from *Salerno* to the North. The old *Marsico* stands eighteen Miles from the *Tyrrhenian* Sea; and sensibly decays, being inhabited but by a few.

Marta, *Martha*, a River ascribed by *Antoninus* to *Hetruria*, now in the Dominions of the Church: it ariseth out of the Lake di *Balsena*, (*Lacus Volsiniensis*;) and running Southward by *Tuscanella*, (a small City in *S. Peter's* Patrimony, the Walls of which it washeth) it falls into the *Tyrrhenian* Sea beneath *Cornetta*, another City of the same Province; twenty two Miles from *Viterbo* to the South. There is a Town of the same Name, seated upon this River, where it breaks out of the Lake; twelve Miles from *Viterbo*.

Martaban, *Martabanum*, a City of the further *East-Indies*, on the Shoars of the Bay of *Bengala*; which has a convenient Port: under the King of *Pegua*, tho it has had Kings of its own; till of late it was Conquered, and very ill used. The Kingdom belonging to it lies between that of *Pegua* to the North, and *Ligor* a Promontory of the Kingdom of *Siam* to the South.

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Martegues, a Sea-Port Town in *Provence*, built in 1239.

Martel, *Martellum*, a small City in the Province of *Quercy*, near the River *Dordogne*; seated on a Hill in the Confines of *Limosin*; six Leagues from *Sarlat* to the East, and as many from *Tulle* to the South.

Martimos, *Marithæ*, a Ridge of Mountains in the South of *Arabia Felix*; not far from the Shoar, and the Fountains of the River *Liris*; mentioned by *Ptolemy*.

S. Martin, a great Village in the Isle of *Rade* in *Sossois* in *Reims*.

S. Martin, one of the *Antille* or *Leeward* Islands, which was under the *French*.

S. Martin de Ré, a Fort in the Isle of *Ré*; near which the *English* received a great Defeat from the *French*, in 1627.

Martinique, *Madanina*, an Island in the *West-Indies*, which is one of the *Antilla's*; forty five Leagues in compass, very fruitful, and well peopled; it having been in the Hands of the *French* ever since 1635. The *Dutch* attempting it in 1674, were repulsed. Long. 315. 00. Lat. 12. 10.

Martiopoli. See *Marcianopoli*.

Martpurg. See *Marpurg*.

Martorano, *Martoranum*, a small City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the *Hitler Calabria*, but in the Borders of the *Further Calabria*; six Miles from the Shoars of the *Tyrhenian Sea*, and fourteen from *Cosenza*; in a declining state, and inhabited but by a few; tho it is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Cosenza*. The River which runs

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by it is called *il Savuto*: it is thought the old Name of this City was *Mamertum*.

Marubeni. See *Marogna*.

Marueccos, See *Marocco*.

Maruege, *Maruejols*, *Marengium*, a small City in the Province of *Languedoc*, in the Territory of *Givaudan*; upon the River *Colange*, towards the Borders of *Rouergne*: seven Leagues from *S. Flour* in *Auvergne* to the South; and almost four from *Mende* (the Capital of *Givaudan*) to the West: some write it *Marologium*.

Masandran, *Hyrcania*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Persia*, upon the *Caspian Sea* (which is called the *Masandran Sea* also from this Province, as it was before the *Hyrcanian Sea*.) There is a City in this Province of the same Name.

Masano, *Massalia*, a River in the Isle of *Candy* or *Crete*.

Masay, *Misaucci*, *Pagus Mosanus*, a Canton amongst the *Grisons*, called by the Inhabitants, *Maslandt*.

Masbate, one of the *Philippine* Islands; which is under the *Spaniards*.

Masbalate, a City in *Arabia Felix*; about sixty Miles from the Shoars of the *Persian Gulph*; which is the Capital of a Kingdom of the same Name. Long. 85. 10. Lat. 24. 10.

Mascate, a City and a Sea-Port on the South-Eastern Shoar of *Arabia Felix*, upon the Gulph of *Ormus*; which has a convenient Haven, and a strong Castle built by the *Portuguese*, who for a long time were Masters of it, but some few years

years since were beaten out by the King of *Mafcate*. Long. 94. 00. Lat. 24. 27.

Maſcon, *Matifcona*, *Matifco*, a City of France, in the Dukedom of *Burgundy*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Lyon*; and has a Territory belonging to it of the same Name. It stands upon a rising ground, upon the River *Saone*; in the Borders of the Province of *Bresse*; and it has a Stone Bridge over the *Saone*. Eleven Miles (saith *Baudrand*) from *Lyon* to the North, and *Challon* to the South. Long. 26. 07. Lat. 46. 00. According to the Newest Maps.

Le Maſconois, is a small Territory in the South Part of the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, to which it is annexed for ever: whereas heretofore it had Counts of its own: it lies between the Territory of *Challon* to the North, *Beaujolois* to the South, *La Bresse* to the East, and *Foretz* to the West.

Mase. See *Maes*.

Maseyck. See *Maeſeyck*.

Maſa, a City in *Arabia Felix*, in the inland parts; three hundred Miles from *Ormus*, and two hundred from *Mafcate* to the West. The same with that which was called of old *Mafpha*, as some think; and now the Capital of a Kingdom of the same Name. Long. 90. 00. Lat. 23. 00.

Mafiers, *Maderiacum*, a strong City in the Province of *Champaign*; seated upon the East Side of the *Maes*, which almost surrounds it; about half a League from *Charleville* to the South-East, four from *Sedan* to the West, six from *Bouillon*

to the North, and fifteen from *Namur* to the South. It is now in a thriving state.

Mafotto, the same with *Mafano*, a River in *Candy*.

Maſovie, *Mazovia*, a Province in the Kingdom of *Poland*, (the Capital of which is *Warsaw*) called by the Poles *Mazowskie*; by the Germans, *Maslaw*; and by the French *Maſovie*: On the East it has *Lithuania*, on the North *Prussia*, on the West the Greater *Poland*, and on the South the Lesser *Poland*. It is divided into four Palatinates; which have their Names from the Cities of *Mazow*, *Ploczko*, *Dobrin*, and *Podlach*. This was once a separate and independent Dukedom: which submitted to the Crown of *Poland*, under *Casimir* the Great: but continued under its own Duke, till the year 1526, when upon the Death of *John* and *Stanislaus*, (the two last Dukes) it was united, under *Sigismund* I. King of *Poland*, to that Kingdom.

Maſtrich. See *Maeſtricht*.

Maſſa, *Maſſa Carrara*, a Town in *Italy*; between the Dukedom of *Florence*, and the State of *Genoua*; great and well peopled; lately adorned with the Title of a Dukedom, it being also a small Sovereignty: twelve Miles from *Sarazana* to the South-East; twenty five from *Luca* to the North West; and three from the Shoars of the *Tyrrhenian* Sea. Most famous for its excellent Quarries of Marble.

Maſſa di Sorriento, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Terra di *Lavoro*; which is a Bishops See,

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under the Archbishop of *Sorriento*; small, and not much inhabited. It stands twenty Miles from *Naples* to the South, on the opposite Shoar of the Bay of *Naples*; and about nine from the Town of *Capri* to the North-East. Built in 1465, in a place of great height, and natural Strength.

Massa, *Massa Veternensis*, a small City in the Territory of *Siena* in *Italy*; within five Miles of the *Tyrrhenian* Sea; thirty five from *Siena* to the South-West, and twenty from *Piombino* to the North-East: Made a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Siena*, in the stead of *Populonium*, (a ruined City on this Shoar, called *Porto Barbato*;) yet it is very small. Built upon a Hill, under the Dominion of the Duke of *Florence*.

The Dukedom of *Massa*, is a small Territory between the States of *Genoua* to the West, the Dukedom of *Florence* to the North, the States of *Luca* to the East, and the *Tyrrhenian* Sea to the South; under its own Duke, who is of the House of *Cibo*; whereas before it was but a Principality. The principal places are *Massa*, and *Carrara*; which last, tho very small, is a Marquisate; and lies five Miles from *Sarazana* to the South, thirty from *Pisa* to the North.

Masserano, *Masseranum*, a small Town in *Piedmont*; upon a Hill, sixteen Miles from *Furea* to the East, and eight from *Vercelli* to the North. This is the Capital of a Principality, under its own Prince, who is under the Pro-

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tection of the Pope: He has *Crevacore* and some other places of small importance.

Masulepatan, *Musulepatanum*, a City and Sea-Port in the Hither *East-Indies*; on the Shoars of the Bay of *Bengala*, in the Kingdom of *Golconda*; which has a convenient Harbor and a Castle, heretofore in the Hands of the Portuguese.

Matapan, *Tenarus*, the most Southern Cape of all *Europe*, in the *Morea*.

Matera, *Mateola*, a City in the Province of *Otranto*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; in the Borders of the *Basilicate*, and of the Territory of *Bari*; upon the River *Canapro*; seated in a Valley, surrounded on all sides with Mountains. This is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bari*; and now in a very good state: it stands thirty six Miles from *Taranto* to the North-West, and twenty five from *Bari* to the South-West. Long. 40. 45. Lat. 40. 42.

Materan, *Materanum*, a great City on the South Side of the Isle of *Java*, in the *East-Indies*; one hundred Leagues from *Bantam* to the East. The Capital of a Kingdom of the same Name, of great extent from East to West. And once the Capital City of the whole Island of *Java*. Long. 135. 40. Southern Lat. 8. 20.

Matin, *Mathis*, a River of *Macedonia*, which falls into the Gulph of *Venice*, near *Durazzo*.

Matique, *Matica*, a Province in *Florida*, towards the *Apalatean* Hills.

Mattagia,

Mattagia, Messene, a very ancient, but ruined City in the *Morea*; on the Southern Shoar towards the West.

Matzuma, a Country in the Land of *Jesso*, lately discovered by the *Hollanders*; between *Japan* and *Tartary*; which has a City of the same name. See *Jesso*.

Maudre, Modre, Maldra, a small River in the Isle of *France*, which ariseth near *Montfort*, and falls into the *Seyne* at *Mayenne*.

Maulcon, a Town in *Biscay*.

Mauli, Hirminius, a River in *Sicily*. See *Ragusa*.

Maulve. See *Mauve*, a River in *France*.

Mauren-Haer, Sogdiana, a Province on the North-East of *Persia*.

Mauriac, Mauriacum, a Mountain in *Auvergne*.

Maurice, Mauritia, a City in *Brasil* in *Pernambuck*; built by *John Maurice* Prince of *Nassau*, in 1644. The Capital of the Dutch Plantations in those Countries; afterwards taken by the *Portuguese*. This City stands upon the River *Biberibi*, a little above its Mouth; 2 Spanish Leagues from *Olinda* to the South; and has a safe Port near *Reciff*. It was called by the Dutch *Mauritzstadt*.

Mauritz-Bylandt, Cyrenian Island in the *Ethiopian Sea*, upon the Coast of *Africa*; called *Docerne* by the *Portuguese*, who first discovered it. Long. 80. Lat. 20. South.

Maurizlands, a part of *America Megellanica*, in the Land of *Fire*; on the South of the Straights of *Megellan*: most extended to the

East of those Straights, and first Discovered by the *Hollanders* in 1616. It had this name from the Prince of *Orange*, who occasioned the Discovery.

Mairotbalassa, the *Euxine Sea*.

Maurum, Taurus, a Mountain in *Asia*.

Mauve, Malva, a small River in the Dukedom of *Orleanse*, which falls into the *Loyr* at *Mebun*, 4 Leagues beneath *Orleans* to the West. *Baudrand* writes *Mauve*.

Maxi, Loryma or *Laryma*, a City of *Caria*, in the Lesser *Asia*, over against the Isle of *Rhodes*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Rhodes*; from whence it stands 20 Miles to the North.

Maydenburg. See *Magdeburg*.

Mayence. See *Mentz*.

Mayenne, Meduana, a fine City in the Province of *Maine*, upon the River *Mayne*; 6 Leagues from the Borders of *Normandy* towards *Anjou*, 20 Miles from *Angers* to the North, the same distance from *Dol* in *Bretagne* to the East, and from *Rennes* to the North-East. This City is honored with the Title of a Dukedom.

Mayn, Meyn, Mains, a River of *Germany*; which ariseth from a double Spring in Mount *Fichtelburg*, called *Weiße-Mayn* (*White Mayn*), and *Rot-Mayn* (*Red Mayn*), which two uniting in one stream at *Culembach*, and flowing Westward near *Bamberg*, it receives the *Rednitz, Wares, Swinefur*; *Wurtsburg* and *Vertheim*; then cutting *Francia* into two parts, it passeth by *Asburg* and

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Franckfort, (augmented with the *Saal*, *Tauber*, and some smaller Rivers) into the *Rhine*; near, but above *Mentz*. *Gustavius Adolphus* laid a Bridge of Boats over this River, which has not been since continued. See *Mentz*.

La Mayne, *Mayenne*, or *Majenne*, *Meduana*, a River of France; which ariseth in the Territory of *Seez*, in the Borders of *Normandy*; and flowing South through *Maine*, watereth the City of *Mayenne*, *La Val*, the Castle of *Gontier*, where it entereth *Anjou*: and a little above *Angiers*, being augmented with the *Sartre* and the *Loir*, it falls into the great *Loir* above *Nantes* 12 Leagues to the East.

Mayo, *Maii Insula*, an Island on the Coast of *Africa*, in the *Atlantick* Ocean; one of those that belong to *Cape Verde*; and famous for its Salt Works. It is under the Portuguese. Long. 366.4. Lat. 50. 00. North.

Mayo, *Majensis Comitatus*, a County in the West of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Connaught*; bounded on the West by the Ocean, on the South with the County of *Gallway*, on the East with that of *Roscomen*, and on the North with *Slego*. It is a fruitful pleasant County, rich in Cattle, Deer, Hawks and Honey: taking its name from *Maio*, a small City, and a Bishops See, (in the *Roman* Provincial called *Mageo*;) but the Bishoprick is annexed to that of *Tuam*; and the Jurisdiction Assigned to that of *Killaley*, in the Barony of *Tyr Auley*. There lies in this County a

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vast Lake called *Logb Mesk*; in which are two small Islands with strong Forts, belonging to the Family of *Burkes*, who raised heretofore great Rebellions here. *Cambden*.

Mazagan, *Mazaganum*, a City or Fort in the Kingdom of *Marrocco*, in the Province of *Ducala*; with a Harbour upon the *Atlantick* Ocean, and a very strong Fort, in the Hands of the Portuguese: 18 Leagues from *Cape Cantin* to the North-East.

Mazandran, *Mazandaranum*, *V. Masandran*.

Mazar, *Babylon*, an ancient City in *Egypt*.

Mazara, a City in the Island of *Sicily*, on the Southern Shoar near the South-West Cape; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Palermo*: it is seated in the Valley or Province of *Mazara*, at the Mouth of a small River of the same Name: it has a large, safe, convenient Haven, and is well fortified: 30 Miles from *Trepano* to the South, and 60 from *Gergenti* to the West.

The Province of *Mazara*, is one of the three into which *Sicily* stands now divided on the North, West and South. It is surrounded with the Sea; but on the East it has the Valley *de Demona*, and *De Noto*, which are the other two Provinces. The principal City is *Palermo*; the rest are *Trepano*, *Marsella*, *Mazara*, and *Gergenti*.

Mazariſci, *Hippici*, a Branch of Mount *Taurus* in *Asia*.

Mazira,

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Mazifa, an Island in the *Red Sea*, belonging to *Arabia*.

Mazzo, a small Town in the *Valtoline*; where the *French* under the Conduct of the Duke of *Rohan* gained a memorable Victory over the Imperialists in 1635.

Meaco, *Meacum*, a vast City in the Kingdom of *Japan*, in the Island of *Nippon*; in the Province of *Fetseng*; called by the Inhabitants *Cabucoma*. It has a Royal and a Princely Palace, in which their Kings formerly lived; a fine Haven: still very great and populous; yet much diminished since the Court went to reside at *Isdo*, 125 Miles from this City to the West.

Mearon, *Mearus*, a River of *Galiccia* in *Spain*.

Meath, *Media*, a County in the Province of *Leinster* in *Ireland*, called by the *Irish* *Midh*: bounded on the East by the County of *Pyn-gal*, and *Kildare*, (separated by the River *Bayne*;) on the South by *Kildare*, and *Kings* County; on the West by *Roscomen* and *Longford*; and on the North by the County of *Monaghan*. It is divided into two parts, by the names of East and West *Mearb*. An ancient *English* Pen faith; it is very fruitful and pleasant to the Eye, well watered with Rivers, abounding with Fish, full of Cattle, well supplied with Corn; and that the Woods and Marshes in the Skirts of it make the access so difficult on all sides, that it is justly called the *Chamber of Ireland*. In the 38. year of *Henry VIII.* this County being thought too big to be Go-

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verned by one Sheriff, was divided by Act of Parliament, into two Counties.

Meaux, *Melde*, *Fatinum*, a City in the Province of *Brie*, (of which it is the Capital,) and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Sens*: it is a delicate populous City, seated upon the *Marne*: 10 Leagues from *Paris* to the North-East, 18 from *Reims* to the South-West, and 25 from *Amiens* to the South.

Mecca, *Mecque*, a City in *Arabia*; which *Bellonius* in his *Observations* thinks was called by Ancients *Petraea*; but others, upon better Reasons, suppose it to be their *Marraba*. It stands upon the River *Chai-bar*, in a Valley; 10 days Journey from from *Medina*; twice so big as it; and about 40 Miles from the Shoars of the *Red Sea* to the East. Compassed on all sides by Mountains; the Soil of it is dry and barren: yet much frequented by vast Shoals of *Mahometans* from all parts every year, which come to celebrate the Memory of that grand Impostor *Mahomet*; who in 622. first began to settle his abominable Doctrine to the ruin of so great a part of Mankind. The *Mahometans* pay so great a respect to this Place, that should any Christian be found in or near it, they would burn him alive. For the rest the Reader may consult *M. Thevenors Travels*. See *Medina*.

Mechelen, *Malines*, *Mechlinia*, a City in *Brabant*, made an Archbishops See by Pope *Paul IV.* It is called by the *French* *Malines*, and by the *Spaniards* *Malinas*. Seated upon the River *Dender*, in the midst of the Dukedom of *Brabant*;

bant ; between *Antwerp*, *Brussels* and *Louvain* ; about 4 Leagues from each of them. It fell to the Bishop of *Liege* by Inheritance, as Heir of the Family of *Bérthold* ; and in 1328. was sold by him to *Reginald* Duke of *Guelderland*, for 40000 Crowns ; who again sold it to *Lewis* Earl of *Flanders* ; who in 1346. granted it to the Duke of *Brabant*. Before these times it was an Imperial Free City, but long since exempt. Till 1503. it was the seat of the Great Council, that Governed all these Countries ; which was then removed to *Brussels*.

Mechoan, a Province of New Spain in America ; between *Mexico* to the East, and New *Galicja* to the West ; extended 80 Leagues upon the *Pacifick* Ocean to the South. The City of *Mechoan* gives it this name ; which is very great, populous, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Mexico* ; 47 Spanish Leagues from *Mexico* to the West, and 7 from the Lake of *Mechoan* to the South. This Word, in the *Indian* Tongue, signifies the *Fishing-Place*.

Meckelburg, *Megalopolis*, a City of Germany, in the Lower Saxony ; heretofore a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Breme*, and the Capital of the Dukedom of *Meckelburg* ; now ruined ; nothing remaining but a Castle near the *Baltick* Sea, one German Mile from *Wisnar* to the South, and 3 from *Swerin* (which is now the Bishops See) to the North. This in the times of the *Vandals* and *Heruli*, was the greatest City in Europe :

ruined by removing the Ducal Seat to *Wisnar* ; because this Town was too big to be fortified, as *Cran-tius* saith.

The Dukedom of *Meckleburg*, is a Province of Germany in the Lower Saxony, of considerable extent : on the North bounded with the *Baltick* Sea, on the East by *Pomerania*, on the West by *Holstein* and *Lawenburg*, and on the South by the Marquisate of *Brandenburg*. It is now under two Princes of the same Family : the Eastern under the Duke of *Gustrow*, and the Western under the Duke of *Swerin*. The *Vandals*, *Heruli*, and *Burgundians*, were the ancient Inhabitants of this Country. The Dukes are descended from *Peribislaus* the last King of the *Heruli* ; who being Conquered by *Henry* the *Lion*, was forced about 1158. to take the Title of Duke instead of King, as an Homager to the House of *Saxony*. This Division was made about 1392. upon the Death of *John* the last single Duke of this intire Dukedom. The Reformation was imbraced betimes in this Country.

Medelpad, *Medelpadia*, a Province of Sweden, which is a part of *Angerman* ; between *Helsinga* to the South, *Angerman* properly so called, *Femmland* to the North, the *Baltick* Sea to the East, and *Dale Carle* to the West.

Medemblick, a Town in West *Friesland*, (one of the United Provinces of the Low Countries.) seated upon the *Zuyder Sea*, upon which it has a large and secure Haven, 2 Miles and an half from *Hoorn*,

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Hoorn, and above 8 from *Amsterdam* to the North. It is in the Maps *Spedenblick*.

Medina Celi, Ecelesta, a small Roman City in Old Castile in Spain; built upon an Hill, near the River *Xalon* [*Salo*]; and gives the Title of a Duke to the Family of *Cerda*, one of the Noblest Families in Spain, which pretends a Right to the Crown of that Kingdom. This City stands 2 Leagues from the Fountains of the River *Xalon* to the East, 31 from *Madrid* to the North-East, and 34 from *Saragoza* to the South-West.

Medina Sidonia, Asindum, a Town in *Andaluzia*, mentioned by *Ptolemy*; now made famous by giving the Title of a Duke to the Family of *Gusman* in Spain: it stands upon a Hill, 9 Miles from *Cadix* to the East, 25 from *Malaga* to the West; and was once a Bishop's See, as *Haubermus* avers:

Medina Talnabi, that is, the City of the Prophet; a City in *Arabia*, upon the River *Laakic*; 30 Miles from the Red Sea to the East, 200 from *Mecca* to the North; having a Port upon the Red Sea, called *Jambi*, at the Mouth of the River. Long 70. 10. Lat. 26. 00. according to our last Maps. This City was of old called *Jarrib*; by *Stephanus*, *Fatrippa*; by *Ptolemy*, *Latrippa*; at present *Merina*, *Medina*. It is seated in a Plain; between Mount *Obod* to the North, and Mount *Air* to the South. *Mahomet* the grand Importor, (who was born here in 560)

finding his Country-men not overmuch inclined to imbrace his new Doctrines, fled from hence to *Mecca* in 617. Having there by his Impostures gathered a great Rabble, and pretending a quarrel against the *Jews*, (who had a Synagogue in this City,) He attempted to reduce it by force of Arms; unprosperously at first, but with better success the second time: thereupon he turned the *Jewish Synagogue* into the first *Mosque* for the Exercise of his new Religion. They of *Mecca* being Alarmed with this Conquest, in the next place took up Arms against him, and prevailed: but in the second Battel were defeated and subdued. Therefore he fixed his chief Seat at *Mecca*, where he died in 631. at 63 years of Age; according to some, at 70: 23 of which he spent in propagating his abominable Doctrines; 13 at *Medina*, and 10 at *Mecca*: 5 of which 10 followed his Conquering *Mecca*.

The *Mediterranean Sea*, called by the *Romans*, *Mare Internum*; by the *French*, *Italians*, and *Spaniards*, with little difference, *il Mare Mediterraneo*; by the *Germans*, *die Mittellendish Meer*; by the *Dutch*, *het Meid-lanschezee*; by the *Poles*, *Morze Wodkiecie* idoce; by the *Turks*, *Sc Denghiz*. This is the most Celebrated Sea in the whole World, first discovered, and most used by mankind. It breaks in from the *Atlantick Ocean*, between *Spain* and *Africa*, by a Streight of 7 Miles broad, as the Ancients report it: on the North it has *Europe*,

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rope, on the East *Asia*, and on the South *Africa*. Called by various names, as to its parts; that Branch of it between *Spain*, *France*, and *Italy*, is called the *Tyrrhenian Sea*; that between *Italy* to the West, *Greece* and *Dalmatia* to the East, the *Adriatick* (now the Gulph of *Venice*;) and the *Ionian Sea*: that which parts *Greece* from *Asia* to the *Dardanells*, (formerly called the *Aegean Sea*;) is now called the *Archipelago*; that which expands it self between *Greece* and *Asia*, as far as *Constantinople*, is called the *Propontis*, or Sea of *Constantinople*: and that much more extended Sea, North of *Constantinople*, between *Europe* to the North and West, *Asia* to the East, and *Anatolia* to the South, is called the *Euxine* or Black Sea. To give an exact account of all the smaller parts of it, would too much exceed my narrow bounds.

Medniky, *Mednicia*, a small City of Poland, in *Samogitia*, sometimes called *Womie*; seated near the Fountains of the River *Wirwitz*. It is the See of the Bishop of *Samogitia*: Founded by *Wenceslaus* King of Poland, in 1413. 15 Polish Miles from *Memel*, and the Shoars of the *Baltick* Sea to the East; 30 from *Riga* to the South-West.

Medoc, *Medulantis*, a small Tract in *Aquitain*; between the Mouth of the *Garonne* to the North, the Bay of *Aquitain* to the West, and *Bordeaux* to the East. There is not above 3 or 4 small Towns in it.

Medway, *Vaga*, a River of *Ken*; which riseth in the *Weald*

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or *Wild*, in the South-West part of that County: at *Penburst* it receives the *Eten* out of *Surrey*; so dividing it self into five Streams it surrounds *Tunbridge*; from thence passing North-East it goes to *Maidstone*, from thence to *Rocheſter*; by which time it is become exceeding great, by the concurrence of many Rivers it takes in its short Courſe; Here he is covered by a Stone Bridge, beneath which he becomes capable of the greateſt Ships: and in his Bed the Royal Fleet of *England* Rides in time of Peace. Below *Rocheſter* he forms the Iſle of *Shepey*; one of his Mouths entering the Ocean at *Sherneſs*, and the other at *Shellneſs*; above 8 Miles from each other. In 1667. the *Dutch* Fleet entered this River June 22. Having with their Cannon battered down the Paper Fort at *Sherneſs*; where they carried off the Royal *Charles*, and burnt and ſpoiled 4 or five other Ships.

Megara, a City of *Achaia*, in ancient times called *Niſa*, or *Niſſa*: it ſtands at the North-West Point of the Bay of *Corinth*, near the *Hexamilia*, or *Iſthmus*; 2 Miles from the Sea Shoar, 25 from *Athens* to the West, and the ſame diſtance from *Corinth* to the North-East. This was the Birth-place of *Euclid*, the Maſter of the *Mathematicks*: Lat. 38. 05. (which is the true height of *Athens*.) *Mr. Wheeler*, who ſaw this place, thus deſcribes it. It is ſituate in a Valley, between the Mountain *Kerata* North; (which has a Ridge running Northward, to joyn with Mount *Citheron* at the bottom of the

the Bay of *Corinth*, now called *Livadostro*; the Mountain *Macripaldi* to the West towards *Corinth*; the Mountain of *Palaio Bouni* South-East, and the Bay of *Livadostro* North-West. This Plain is reasonably fruitful, 20 Miles in Compass. The City was anciently built upon two Rocks. Now one of the Rocks is desolate; the other has about 3 or 400 pitiful Cottages, (built one Story high and close together) the Walls of which are the ruins of the former Houses, or a few Faggots covered with Clay-Chimnies they have none, except it be a hole in the top of the House, or the Door. The *Turks* of themselves abandoned this place after the reduction of *Athens*.

Meissen, *Misnia*, a Territory and City of *Germany*, in the Upper *Saxony*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Magdeburgh*; and under the Dominion of its own Bishop; but now in the Hands of the Elector of *Saxony*, as Administrator of the Bishoprick of *Misnia*. It stands 3 German Miles from *Dresden* to the East, 9 from *Leypsig* to the same Quarter, and 12 from *Wittenberg* to the South, upon the Western Shoar of the River *Elbe*. Built by *Henry the Faulconer*, who Constituted the Marquess of *Misnia* in 928. *Sigismund* the Emperor, in 1423. granted to its Marquess, (within the Dukedom of *Saxony*) the Electoral Dignity. Its Bishop was one of them that led the way to the Reformation, by ejecting the Pardon-mongers in 1506. In 1581.

the Reformation was settled here, and the *Augustane* Confession embraced. This is at this day a Great, Rich, Populous City; and has belonging to it a Castle.

Mela, a River in *Lombardy*, which washeth the Walls of *Brescia*; and then falls into the *Oglio*.

Meldola, *Meldula*, a small Town in the Dominions of the Church in *Romandiola*, in the Confines of *Tuscany*; upon the River *Bedese*, (or *Ronco*), which falls beneath *Ravenna*, into the *Ionian Sea*; 10 Miles from *Forli* to the South. This is said to be a Marquisate, and a Sovereignty; in the Possession of Prince *Pamfilio*.

Melfi, *Melpbis*, *Melphia*, a City of the Kingdom of *Naples* in the *Basilicate*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Acerenza*, or *Mateola*; but now exempt from the Jurisdiction of its own Archbishop. It is a great and well peopled City, in the Borders of the *Capitanate* towards the Mountains, upon the River *Melfi*, or *Molpa*; 4 Miles from the River *Ofanto*. 65 from *Naples* to the East, and almost 40 from *Manfredonia*, South.

Mellila, *Ryffadirum*, a Town in *Barbary*, subject to the King of *Spain*. It lies in the Kingdom of *Fez*, in the Province of *Garet*, or *Feyrat*; taken by *Ferdinand King of Spain*, in 1496. who gave order for the Fortifying it. It is seated on the *Mediterranean Sea*, in a fruitful Plain, at the foot of a Mountain; almost 40 German Miles from the Mouth of the Straights of *Gibraltar* to the East; over against

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Almeria, in *Granada*: Being besieged by the Moors, Anno 1687. the Garrison slew 500 of them in one Salley, October 3. whereupon the next day they left the Town and drew off.

Melinde, *Melinda*, a Town and Kingdom in *Zanguebar* in *Africa*.

Melito, *Miletus*, a small City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the further *Calabria*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Regio*; but exempt from his Jurisdiction. Pope Gregory VII. Translated this See from *Taurianum*, (a ruined City,) in 1075. This City is called *Melita*, by *Cicero*: it stands between *Cosenza* to the North, and *Regio* to the South, 40 Miles from either; 5 from *Nocera*, and the *Tyrrhenian* Sea to the East. It has been in a decaying condition a long time; especially since 1638. in which it suffered very much by an Earthquake.

Melli, *Mellum*, a Kingdom in *Nigritia* in *Africa*, in which the River *Niger* is first divided into several Branches. Bounded on the East by the Kingdoms of *Mandinga* and *Malegneta*; on the West by the *Atlantick* Ocean.

Melum, *Melodunum*, a City of *France*, in the Province of *Brie*; in the Borders of *Gastinois*, in the *Generalité* of the *Isle of France*; upon the *Seyne*; 4 Leagues from *Fountainebleau* to the South-East, 10 from *Paris* to the South, and 3 from *Corbeil*. In this City died *Robert* King of *France*, in 1030. and *Philip* I. in 1109.

Memel, *Memelium*, a Town in

the Kingdom of *Poland*, in the Province of *Samogitia*; seated upon the Banks of the *Baltick* Sea; 30 *Polish* Miles from *Koningsberg* to the North, 38 from *Riga* to the South-West. *Baudrand* ascribes it to *Russia Regalis*, and to the County of *Sambienfi*; and saith, it has a strong Castle, a Lake, and a safe Harbour. This Town was taken by *Gustavus Adolphus*, King of *Sweden*, in 1628. But restored to the *Poles*, under whom it now is; almost intirely ruined by Fire in 1678. now rebuilt. Long. 50.00. Lat. 56.

Memel, *Chronus*, a River which ariseth in *Lithuania* about 15 *Polish* Miles South of *Minski*; called *Niemen* by the *Poles*. It watereth *Grodno* and *Kowna*; and entering *Prussia Regia*, is called *Russ*; and falling at last into the Lake of *Memel*, by the Town of *Memel*, entereth the *Baltick* Sea at *Kowna*. This River takes in the *Vill*, which watereth *Vilna*; and is one of the most considerable Rivers in these parts.

Memmingen, *Drusomagus*, *Memminga*, an Imperial Free City in *Schwaben* in *Germany*, upon the River *Iler*; 7 *German* Miles from *Ulm* to the South, and 9 from *Ausburg* to the North-West.

Menan, *Menanius*, a vast River in the further *East-Indies*; which ariseth out of the Lake of *Chiammay*; and passing the Kingdoms of *Pegua* and *Siam*, it watereth *Odia*, (or *Siam*, the Capital of that Kingdom) and *Anio*: then by two great Mouths falls into the Bay of *Siam*, in Long. 328.

Benaw,

Menaw, the Isle of *Man*.

Mende. See *Mande*.

S. Meneboul, *Sancta Meneboul*, a strong Town in *Champaign*; put into the Hands of the *Spaniards*, by the Prince of *Conde*, in 1652. and recovered to *France* in 1653. It is seated in the Territory of *Argonne*, (the Capital of which it is) upon the River *Aisne*, *Axon*; 9 Leagues from *Verdun* to the South, and 6 from *Bar le Duc* to the North-West. It has a Castle of great strength. *Baudrand* writes this *S. Meneboul*; the Maps *S. Manheu*.

Mengrelia, *Colchis*, a Province in *Asia*, in *Georgia*; towards the North; and the *Euxine Sea*, which bounds it on the West. *Abascia* (separated from it by the River *Corax*, now called *Colours*;) lies on the North: *Guriel* on the South, (cut off by the *Phasis*, now *Rione*;) *Imaretza* and *Susan* on the East. This Country is well watered, fruitful, under a Prince of its own, Descended of the Kings of *Georgia*. It had a City called *Sebastopolis*, which is now swallowed up by the Waters. See *Archangelus Lambertus*, and *Sir John Chardin*. The first of which lived many years in this Country: the latter has lately published an account of what he saw there. For their Manners see *Georgia*. The present Prince of *Mengrelia* is the eighth of this Family, and Tributary to the *Turks*: whose Tribute is sixty thousand Ells of Linnen Cloath made here: and this is as much as he can well afford: his Revenue not exceeding 20000 Crowns per ann. much of

which is raised from his Subjects, sold for Slaves to the *Turks* to the number of 7 or 8000 in a year. Which with their perpetual and fierce Wars has so depopulated this Country, that the Prince is not able to bring above 4000 Horse, and 300 Foot into the Field; and might easily be totally subdued by the *Turks*, if it were thought worth the while; or possible to keep a roving People, (who have neither Towns nor Cities,) in subjection, when they are once Conquered.

Menteith, *Mentshiria*, a County in the North of *Scotland*. Bounded on the West by *Lenox*, and the Lake *Lomond*; on the North by *Albain*; on the East by *Strathberne*; and on the South by *Sterling* and *Lenox*. The principal Town in it is *Dunblain*. The *Damnii* inhabited in ancient times a part of this County, in the Opinion of *Mr. Cambden*.

Metense, *Myndus*, a City of *Caria*, in the Lesser *Asia*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Scouropolis* [*Santa Croce*.] It is even now the Capital of the Province, and the Seat of a Turkish Governour; 16 German Miles South of *Ephesus*, upon the *Archipelago*; and 5 West of *Melasso*. From this City, *Caria* is now called *Menteseli* by the *Turks*.

Mentz, *Meintz*, *Moguntia*, *Magoniacum*, a City of *Germany*, of great antiquity; called by the Inhabitants, *Mayntz*; by the French, *Mayence*; by the *Spaniards* and *Italians*, *Magonza*. It stands in the Lower Circle of the *Rhine*, upon the *Rhine*; 6 German Miles

Miles from *Franckfort* on the *Mayne* to the *Welt*, 18 from *Treves*, and 13 from *Spire* to the North. Mentioned by *Ptolemy* and *Tacitus*. It has its name from the River *Main* or *Moyn*, which falls into the *Rhine* over against it: The ancientest City in that part of *Germany*; as having been certainly built before the Birth of our Saviour; being a City in the times of *Drusus*, General to *Augustus*. (*Florus*, lib. 4.) In 745. it was made an Archbishops See, instead of *Wormes*; to which it was a Suffragan See before. It was very severely treated by *Frederick Enobarbus*, the Emperor, in 1158. But rebuilt and restored by *Otho IV*. In 1462. it was taken October 27. by *Adolphus Nassaw*, its Bishop: and whereas before it was Imperial and Free, it has been ever since subject to its own Archbishops. There was an University opened here in 1482. Others say in 1461. *Gustavus Adolphus* entered this place in Triumph, December 14. 1631. In 1635: it was retaken from the *Swedes*: but the next year they again took it, and kept it till the Peace of *Munster*. It claims also the invention of Printing about 1430. A strong place, and well guarded (saith *Dr. Brown*;) has many Churches and Monasteries, and some fair Buildings, especially those of Publick Concern; but the narrowness of the Streets and many old Houses, take away much from the Beauty of it. It is most extended towards the River; and that part excels the other also towards the Land, as

being more populous, and better built. It paid to the King of *Sweden*, as a Ransom, above an hundred thousand Dollers; which shews its Wealth. This Prince built a Bridge over the *Main* here, and another over the *Rhine*: partly upon Piles of Wood, partly upon Boats; the first of these is taken away, but the latter is continued still. The Archbishop is Arch-Chancellor of the Empire, and the first of the Electoral College: in all publick Conventions he sits at the Right Hand of the Emperor; and is the Successor of *Bontface*, an *Englishman*, who very much promoted the Christian Faith in these parts. This City received a French Garrison in October 1688. Surrendered again to the Confederate Forces Sept. 11. 1689. after a Siege of six or seven Weeks.

The Electorate of *Mentz*, *Moguntina Ditio*, called by the Inhabitants, *Maintzische*; by the Germans, *das Churfurstenthumb von Mayntz*; is a small Province in the Lower Circle of the *Rhine*, under the Dominion of this Archbishop: stretching from East to West, between the Territories of *Weteraw* and *Westerwalt* to the North, and the Lower Palatinate to the South. The bounds cannot be exactly stated; because the Dominions belonging to this Bishoprick lie dispersed in *Franconia*, and the other Circles; and render this Elector the less considerable. *Dr. Heylyn* observes, that a Bishop of *Mentz* subscribed in the Council of *Colen* in 347. So that this

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this Bishoprick was only Refounded in 745. after the Barbarous Nations had extirpated Christianity here. Dr. *Brown* faith, the Soil of this Country is fertile ; abounds with all sorts of Provisions, and excellent Wines : So that his Revenue will afford him 6 or 7000 Crowns a year.

Meppen, Meppa, a City in *Westphalia*, in the Bishoprick of *Munster* ; upon the River *Hase*, (which falls into the *Emes*, a little below *Lingen*.) 11 Miles from *Emden* to the South, and 13 from *Munster* to the North.

Merch. See *March*.

Merdim. Marde, a City of *Assyria*, upon the River *Tigris*, in the Confines of *Mesopotamia* ; which is now an Archbishops See in the Province of *Diarbeck*, in the Confines of the Greater *Armenia* ; 20 German Miles from *Caramit* to the East, and 30 from *Nisibin* to the North. Long. 76. 30. Lat. 35. 10.

Mergetheim, a Town in *Francia* in *Germany* ; made famous by a defeat of *Turen* in 1645. It stands upon the River *Gollach*, in the County of *Werthaim* ; 4 German Miles from *Wurzburg* to the South-West, and 9 from *Hailbrun* to the North-East.

Merhern ; the same with *Moravia*.

Merida, Emerita, a City in *Portugal* ; heretofore an Archbishops See, and the Seat of the Courts of Justice, for the Province of *Extremadura* ; upon the River *Guadiana* ; 12 Miles above *Badajox* to the East, 14 from *Alcantara* to the South-East, and 25 from *Sevil*

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to the N. Now very small, and in a declining condition ; only the *Spaniards* (in whose Hands it is) have bestowed of late years something in Fortifying it against the *Portuguese*.

Meridiano, the same with *Lambro*. See *Lambro*.

Mertionethshire, Mervinia, is one of the 12 Shires in the Principality of *Wales* ; called by the Inhabitants, *Mertionethshire* : on the North it has *Carnarvon* and *Denbigh*, on the East *Montgomery*, on the South *Cardigan*, (cut off by the River *Dowry*,) and on the West it is washed by the *Irish Sea*. Extremely Mountainous, Barren, unpleasant, and exposed to raging Winds ; having nothing of value but Cattle. This was the Seat of the *Ordovices*, a *British* Clan. It was not Conquered by the *English* till the Reign of *Edward I.* in 1283. In the Reign of *Hen. IV.* *Owen Glendover* drew this and all *Wales* into a Combination against that Prince ; which might have ended in the loss of *Wales*, under a less Martial Prince than he. There is in this County no Town of Note.

Mern, Mernis, Marnia, a County in the North-East part of *Scotland* ; bounded on the South-East by the *German Ocean*, on the North-West by the County of *Marr*, and on the South-West by *Angus* : the chief Town of which is *Fordun*. It is little, and lies in the form of a Triangle.

Meroë, a very great Island, made by the River *Nile* in *Ethiopia* ; which has this name from the principal

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capital City in the Island. It is now called *Gueguere*; but by the Inhabitants, *Neube*. Indeed *Lobus*, a *Portugal*, (in his History of *Aethiopia*.) is of Opinion; there is no such Island at all: and faith, the *Nile* makes never an Island in *Aethiopia*; and the Ancients were much deceived in placing this pretended Island so far from the Red Sea; therefore he is not pleased with their conceit, who make the Kingdom of *Goyaume* to be *Merœ*: and upon the whole he concludes the distance of the place and difficulty of access gave occasion to all those fictions of the Ancients concerning this Island; which by them was placed in Lat. 16. 23.

Mersburgh, Martinopolis, Mersoburgum, a small City in *Misnia* in *Germany*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Magdeburgh*; upon the River *Saal*; 3 German Miles from *Hall* to the South, and as many from *Leipsick* to the West. The Bishop of this Diocese imbraced the *Augustane* Confession, in 1565. In 1592. *John George*, Bishop of it, became Elector of *Saxony*: his Successors have ever since been Administrators of this Bishoprick; being Chosen, upon every vacance, by the Chapter: and in this Right they are possessed of the City of *Mersburgh*; which was once an Imperial Free Town, but long since exempted.

Mersley, the Arm of the Sea, into which the River *Dee* in *Wales* falls: See *Dee*.

Mesember, Mesembria, a City of

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Thrace; ascribed by *Ptolemy* to *Moesia* Inferior, and in our latter Maps placed in *Bulgaria*; on the North side of the great Mountain *Hermus*, upon the Shoars of the *Euxine* Sea: 27 German Miles from *Adrianople* to the North-East, and 32 from *Constantinople* to the North-West. It is now an Archbishops See, and in the Hands of the *Turks*.

Mesendin, the *Persian* Gulph.

Mesopotamia. Vid. *Diarbeck*.

Mesrata, the same with *Cairoan*. See *Cairoan*.

Messin. See *Metz*.

Messina, Messana, an ancient and very Celebrated City, on the Eastern Shoar, near the most Northern Point of the Isle of *Sicily*; 10 Miles from *Reggio* in *Italy*, 60 from *Catania* to the North, and 150 from *Palermo* to the North-East. It is a Great, Rich, well Traded City; an Archbishops See; the Capital of the Province of *Demona*; and the second City in the Island: being 5 Miles in Compass, having an Harbour of great safety, and wonderfully frequented by Merchants. Nobly built, has a Princely Palace, a well furnished Magazine, and great plenty of Silk Weavers. It is of a long figure, with four great Suburbs. *Charles V.* in 1535, spent very much in fortifying it, and built four Castles to that purpose. This City was recovered out of the Hands of the *Saracens* by *Roger the Norman*, in 1060. The *Spaniards* provoked it so far, that in 1674. it shook off their Yoak; who were never able to reduce the place again under their obedience, till

till *March 16. 1678.* The Inhabitants pretend to have a Letter, which was Written to them by the *Virgin Mary*; and certainly they have great reason to value that singular favour.

Messo, Bermius, a Mountain lying between *Macedonia, Thessalia*, and *Epirus*; called in the latter Maps *Mezova*. It stretcheth from North-West to South-East; and ends at the North Point of the Isle of *Negropont*; and seems to be the same with Mount *Pindus*, or a part (at least) of it.

Mesuna, Medama, a River of the further *Calabria*; it falls into the Sea about 4 Miles South of *Nicotera*.

Metelin, Lesbos, Mitylene, an Island in the *Archipelago*, on the Coast of the Lesser *Asia*; 6 Miles from its Shoars to the South. Now commonly called *Mitilino*, from its principal City; which is seated on the East side of the Island, and an Archbishops See. It has two other Cities, which are Bishopricks: that is, *Gerema*, and *Calono*. The Circuit of this Island is 140 Miles, its length from North to South 40. It was under the Family of the *Catelusii*, from 1355. to 1462. when it was taken from *Dominico Catelusio*, (the last Prince of this Race,) by *Mahomet II.* Emperor of the *Turks*. This Family being of a *Genouese* Extraction, the Island is generally said to have been so long under the States of *Genoua*. Written also *Mettelem*.

Metramo, or *Marro, Metaurus*, a small River of *Calabria* the fur-

ther; which falls into the Sea, 11 Miles South of *Nicotera*.

Metora, Metaurus, a River in the Dukedom of *Urbino*; which ariseth in the Confinnes of *Tuscany*, near *Borgo S. Sepulchro*; and running East watereth (saith *Baudrand*) *S. Angelo*, and *Urbino*: In the Maps it is placed more South; and watereth *Fossombrone*, (*Forum Sempromii*) and so falls into the Gulph of *Venice*; between *Fanno* to the North, and *Sinigaglia* to the South.

Metz, Meta, Metis, a City, and Bishops See in the Dukedom of *Lorrain*, under the Archbishop of *Trier*. It stands upon the *Moselle*, where it takes in the *Seile*, (*Sala*;) 10 Leagues from *Nancy* to the North, and *Verdun* to the East; and 16 from *Trier* to the South. At first the Capital of the Kingdom of *Austrasia*; hence sometimes called the Kingdom of *Metz*: after this, an Imperial Free City; and being exempted, it fell in 1552. into the Hands of the *French*. *Charles V.* the same year with a powerful Army sat down before it; and omitted nothing that Courage or Art could dictate to recover it: but failing in the attempt, fell out with the World; and soon after resigned all his Dominions to his Son in 1555. and went into a Monastery.

Meulan, Mulanum, a Town and Fortrefs upon the *Seine*; in the Government of the Isle of *France*; which has a Stone Bridge over the River. It stands 9 Leagues above *Paris* to the West.

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Meurs, Meursia, a small City of the Dukedom of *Cleves*, though seated in the Bishoprick of *Cologne*; which is an Earldom, and belongs (together with its Territory,) to the Prince of *Orange*, by the gift of the last Countess in 1600. Yet the Duke of *Brandenburgh* lays claim to it, as Duke of *Cleves*. It lies 2 Miles from *Rhineburgh* to the South, 1 from the *Rhine* to the West, about 10 from *Cologne* to the North-West, and 7 from *Cleves* to the South-West.

Meurtre, Mourtre, Murta, Morta, a River of *Lorraine*; it ariseth from Mount *Vauge*; and watering *Nancy*, falls into the *Moselle*, three Leagues above *Pont Moufon*.

Meuse, Mosa, the same with the *Maes*.

Mexico, Mexicum, a vast City in the North *America*; the Capital of New *Spain*, and of a Province of the same name in that Kingdom; the Seat of the *Spanish* Viceroy of the *West-Indies*, and an Archbishops See. This City stands upon the North side of a Lake of the same name; in a most pleasant, fruitful, and large Plain, and in great part surrounded with the Lake. The Inhabitants pretend it was built in 1322. The *Spaniards* by the current and thread of their Story, say, it was built in 902. It was many Ages since, the Royal Seat of the Kings of *Mexico*; had then a great and a splendid Palace, called in their Tongue the *Cepac*; but burnt together with the City, when it was taken by the

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Spaniards in 1521. by *Francis Cortez*; who rebuilt the City, and made it the Capital of his Conquests. Its Streets are great, straight, and beautiful; its Churches magnificent, its publick Buildings noble. It has an Aquaduct 3 Miles long, and many Monasteries. *John de Turre Cremata*, our Countryman Mr. *Gage*, and some others, have given large accounts of this noble City; which is the greatest in *America*. It has no Walls, Forts, Bastions, nor any Cannon, or defence whatsoever, beside what the number of its Inhabitants afford: which is a part of the *Spanish* jealousy, for fear a Viceroy should set up for himself. In 1527. Pope *Clement VII.* made it a Bishops See. In 1547. *Paul III.* made it an Archbishops See; in which year *Cortez* the Conqueror died. It was made an University in 1551. by *Charles V.* As it is seated in a very low ground, so it has often suffered very much by Inundations of the Lake, particularly *Septemb. 21. 1629.* 40000 of its Inhabitants were drowned: to prevent this for the future, they have with great Charges found out a means to derive part of these Waters other ways. There is no way to the City but over three Causeways; on the North, West, and South sides: the latter of which is the longest. Long. 269. 00. Lat. 28. 30. eighty *Spanish* Leagues from the South Sea, and the same distance from the Shoars of the Bay of *Mexico*. See *Golfo di Mexico*. There are also two Lakes of Water called by the name

name of this City: one of which is fresh Water, seven Leagues long, six broad: the other is salt Water, forty Leagues in compass.

Meydenburg. See *Magdeburg.*

Meylandt, the German Name for *Milan*.

Meyne. See *Mayn*.

Mezaal, a pretended Island in *Aethiopia*. See *Meroë*.

Mezieres, *Maderiacum*, *Mece-ria*, a City of France in *Champagne*, in the Territory of *Retel-ow*; built upon, and almost encompassed with the *Maes*; and very well fortified besides. It stands not above half a League from *Charleville*, four beneath *Sedan* to the West, three from the Confines of *Luxemburgh*, and sixteen from *Reims* to the North-East.

Mezo, *Amyzon*, a City of *Caria*, in the Lesser *Asia*; still extant; and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Sancta Croce*; being seated between *Magnesia* and *Alabanda*; thirty Miles from *Miletus*, (now *Melasso*) and the same distance from the Shoars of the *Archipelago* to the East.

Mezuma, *oppidum novum*, a City in the Kingdom of *Algier*, in *Africa*, in the Province of *Tenez*; between *Algier* and *Tremesin*.

Mezzaba, a Province in *Biledulgerida* in *Africa*, with a City of the same name, by the great River between *Zeb* and *Tegorarina* to the West.

Mezzovo, *Pindus*.

Miana, *Apamia*, or *Apamea*, a City of *Media*. Long. 79. 50. Lat. 34. 20.

Miary, a River in *Brasil*.

Middleburg; *Middleburgum*, *Metelloburgum*, a Town in *Zealand*; the Capital of the Isle of *Walcheren*; made a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Utrecht*, in 1559. It is great, rich, populous, extremely well fortified, and has been under the *United Provinces* ever since 1574: in which it was taken by their Forces from the *Spaniards*. There is a Town in *Flanders*, under the *United Provinces*, two German Miles from *Bruges* to the North: and an Island in the *East-Indies*, both called by the same name:

Middlesex, *Middlesexia*, *Trinobantes*, is bounded on the North by *Hartfordshire*; on the West by *Buckingham*, (separated by the River *Colne*;) on the South by *Surrey*, cut off by the *Thames*; and on the East by *Essex*, divided from it by the *Lea*. It is nineteen English Miles in length, and sixteen in breadth; one of the least Counties in *England*: but its Fertility and nearness to *London*, abundantly recompenseth this want of Extent. The ancient *British* Inhabitants were the *Trinobantes*: afterwards it was a part of the Kingdom of the *East Saxons*. *White-hall* and *S. James*, the Royal Mansions of the Kings of *England*, are both in this County: to which may be added *Hampton Court*, their Country House of Pleasure: and *LONDON* the Capital of *England*, is its Head. The Honorable *Charles Sackville* Earl of *Dorset*, is also Earl of *Middlesex*, by a Creation of Feb. 4. 1674.

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Midoux, *Midorius*, a River in *Gascogne* in *France*; which ariseth in the County of *Armagnac*; and floweth Westward through *Marisan*, (the Capital of which it washeth;) then takes in the *Douse*, and beneath *Tartas* sixteen Miles from *Bourdeaux* to the South, falls into the *Adour*.

Mignone, *Minio*, a River of *Italy*, which ariseth in *Sabatina*; and flowing through *S. Peter's Patrimony*, falls into the *Tyrrhenian Sea* between *Civita Vecchia* and *Cornetto*.

Milan, *Milano*, *Mediolanum*, one of the greatest and most Noble Cities in *Italy*; built by the *Galls* in the year of *Rome* 345. three hundred and fifty seven years before the Birth of our Saviour; others say it was built *Anno Mundi* 2488. which is above one thousand years sooner. The *Romans* first took it in the year of *Rome* 531. *Marcellus* their General Triumphant for the slaughter of *Viridomare* the Prince of it, and the taking this City. This City however joined with the *Carthaginians* in the Second *Punick War*; and was not reduced without the loss of six thousand of her Inhabitants. In the times of Christianity, being Converted by *S. Barnabas*, it became an Archbishops See; and suffered very much from the *Arian Princes*, though in the end it preserved the Catholick Faith. *Atila King of the Huns*, took and spoiled this, and several Neighboring Cities; particularly *Florence* and *Verona*; in the Year of *Christ* 452. The next that became Masters of it were

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the *Lombards*; who possess'd themselves of it about 570. It continued under this Nation till 774. under a Succession of *XXIII. Princes*. Only it is said *Aribert XVII. King*, gave the Duchy of *Milan* to the Church of *Rome*. But the Successors of this Prince not agreeing with the Popes, *Adrian I.* procured *Charles the Great* to destroy this Kingdom: who took *Desiderius*, carried him Prisoner into *France*, and put an end to the Kingdom of the *Lombards*, in the year of *Christ* 774. It continued under this Family, and the Emperors of *Germany*, till 1161: when it took part with Pope *Alexander III.* against *Frederick Barbarossa*, and was for it Rased to the ground: but it recovered; and outing the Emperors about 1221. became a Republick: and continued so till 1277. when it fell under *Otho* by the Title of *Visconti*, but as subject to the Emperors of *Germany*. *John Galeazo* the eighth of these, was made a Duke by *Wenceslaus I. Emperor*, in 1395. It continued under Dukes, till *Lewis XII.* in 1501. by the Conquest of *Lewis* an usurping Duke got it; *Maximilian* got it from the *French* in 1513. *Francis* a Brother of this *Maximilian*, the seventeenth Duke, succeeded him in 1529. *Francis I. K. of France* won and lost it again in 1521. And being taken Prisoner by the Forces of *Charles V.* in the Batel of *Pavia* in 1525, he was forced for his Liberty to renounce all his Pretences to this Duchy: upon the death of *Francis Sforze*, in 1535. it was by *Charles V.* united

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ed for ever to the Crown of *Spain*, under which it still is. At this day after all these sufferings it is the greatest and most beautiful City in *Lombardy*; the most populous too; its Inhabitants being thought to be two hundred thousand Souls. Its Trade is equal to its greatness; and the Inhabitants very rich. It is seven Miles in compass; has one of the strongest Cittadels in the World, with an University. It stands upon the River *Olona*, three hundred and twenty five Miles from *Rome*, one hundred and sixty five from *Venice*, and two hundred and thirty from *Lyons*. Long, 31. 30. Lat. 44. 40.

The Dukedom of *Milan* is a part of *Lombardy*; bounded on the North by *Switzerland*, and the *Grisons*; on the East by the Republick of *Venice*, and the Dukedom of *Placentia*; on the South by the States of *Genoua*; and on the West by *Montisferat* and *Piedmont*. The Soil is extremely fruitful, plain, well watered, very full of People, and consequently well improved. It especially abounds with Vines and Barly. Heretofore much greater than now: It contained twenty nine Cities, which are now reduced to ten; *Alessandria*, *Bobbio*, *Como*, *Cremona*, *Lodi*, *Milan*, *Novara*, *Pavia*, *Tortona*, and *Vigevano*. Of the Fate and History of this Dukedom, I have spoken in the Description of the City: and I need add nothing here, but that it is accounted the richest and the noblest Dukedom in Christendom; as *Flanders* is the noblest Earldom.

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Milel, *Lethon*, a River in *Africa* in *Cyrene*.

Mileto, *Melita*. See *Melito*.

Milford Haven, a Celebrated Sea-Port in the County of *Pembrok* in South *Wales*, upon the *Irish* Sea.

Milan, a Territory in *Rovergue* in *France*; *Ager Emilianus*.

Milaud, *Milbaud*, *Amilbanum*, a City of *France*, in the Province of *Rovergue*; in the Borders of *Languedoc*; upon the River *Tarn*, which watering *Alby*, falls into the *Garonne*. This City is seated in *Givaudan*; seven Leagues from *Lodeve* to the North, and eight from *Rhodes* to the North-East: heretofore very strong.

Milo, *Melos*, an Island in the *Aegean* Sea, or the *Archipelago*; sixty Miles in compass, very fruitful and well peopled; having a City of the same name, which has a large and a safe Haven, defended by three Forts, seated on the South side of the Island; and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Rhodes*. It lies in the middle, between *Candy* and *Negropont*. First inhabited by the *Phoenicians*; after by the *Greeks*, who gave it this name from its abundance of Honey. It was the Country of *Diagoras* the first Atheistical Philosopher. It has plenty of delicate spotted Marble, all kinds of Corn and Oil, Pitch and Brimstone; but it wants Wine.

Milopotomo, *Milopotamos*, a Castle, and a City which has an Harbor on the North Shoar of the Isle of *Candy*: also a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Candia*; seated

seated near the Mouth of the River *Arcadius*; thirty Miles from *Candia* to the West. This Town and Castle is now in the Hands of the *Turks*.

Mina, or *S. George de Mina*, a Castle in *Guinee* on the Coast de *Or*; which is of great strength, and has belonging to it a very large Harbor. This Castle was first built by the *French* in 1383. They being forced to leave it, the *Portuguese* in 1482. built another in the same place; which continued in their Hands till 1637. when the *Hollanders* took it from them. There is also a River called *Mina*, in the Kingdom of *Algier*.

Mindanao, one of the greatest of the *Philippine* Islands: heretofore under the Dominion of the *Spaniards*, but now revolted from them; it is in length from East to West, four hundred *Spanish* Miles; in Long. 150. Lat. between 5. and 10. The principal City lies on the South-West side of the Island, and is of the same name.

Minden, *Minda*, a strong City in *Westphalia*, in *Germany*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Cologne*. Also an Imperial and Free City, and a *Hanse* Town; Governed by its own Officers, tho it is but small. It stands nine *German* Miles from *Osnabruck*, (or *Osenburg*) to the East; ten from *Hanover*, and twelve from *Ferden* to the South. Made a Bishops See in 780. and it embraced the *Augustane* Confession in 1582.

Mindora, one of the *Philippine* Islands, which lies in 145 deg. of Long. North-West of *Mindanao*,

South-West of *Lucania*, and North-East of *Paragoa*.

Mingrellia. See *Mengrelia*.

Minibar, *India*, a Province of *Asia*.

Minbo, or *Minno*, *Minus*, a River in *Spain*, which ariseth in *Galicia*, near the Village called *Il Castro de Rey*; four Leagues from *Mondosiedo*; and watering *Lugo* and *Orense*, (after it has divided *Galicia* into two parts) it becomes a boundary between it and *Portugal*; five Leagues beneath *Tuy*, it passeth into the *Atlantic* Ocean, between *Bayone* and *Lima*.

Minorca, an Island belonging to *Spain* in the *Mediterranean* Sea; which belonged to the Kingdom of *Majorca*: about fifty six Miles in compass, and much of the same nature with *Majorca*: the principal Towns are *Citadella*, (seated on the West side of the Island) and *Porto Mahon* a delicate Haven.

Mirali, the same with *Derbent*.

Miranda de Douro, a City of *Portugal*, upon the North side of the River *Douro*; twelve Leagues from *Samora* to the West, and from *Salamanca* to the North-West; and six from *Braganza* to the South. Built in 1312. by *Dionysius* King of *Portugal*; and made a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Braganza*, by Pope *Paul III.* in 1555. Being a Frontier Town against the Kingdom of *Leon*, in the Western Confines of which it stands, it is very strongly fortified.

Miranda de Ebro, a small City in Old *Castile*, which has a Castle upon the *Ebro*, in the Confines of *Biscay* and *Castile*; seventeen Miles from

from *Bilbao* to the South, thirteen from *Burgos* to the North-East, and twelve from *Logrono* to the West.

Mirandola, *Mirandula*, a small but very strong City in *Italy*, which has a strong Castle ; under its own Duke, who is a Sovereign Prince, with a small Territory which belongs to it. This City stands twenty two Miles from *Modena* to the North, ten from the *Po* to the South, and twenty seven from *Mantua* to the South-East.

Lo Stato della Mirandola, is a small Dukedom in the *Lower Lombardy* ; bounded on the North by the Dukedom of *Mantona*, on the South by that of *Modena*. This Dukedom is a Fee of the Duchy of *Parma* ; and together with *Concordia*, (another small Territory) makes the Patrimony of the Family of the *Pici* ; who obtained it from *Matilda* Countess of *Parma*, in 1102. Ever since which time they have enjoyed it.

Mirebeau, *Mirabellum*, a small City in the Province of *Poitou* in *France* ; built upon an Hill, five Leagues from *Poitiers* to the North. It is now in a declining Condition ; and its Castle demolished.

Mirecourt, *Mirecourtium*, a City of the Upper *Lorain*, towards Mount *Vauge* ; seven Leagues from *Nancy* to the South, and from *Toul* to the same quarter ; thirty six from *Dyon* to the North-East, six from the Confines of *Champagne* to the East.

Mirepoix, *Mirapisca*, a City of the Upper *Languedoc* in *France*,

upon the River *Gers* ; three Leagues from *Foix* to the East, and eleven from *Toulouse* to the South. Made a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Toulouse*, by Pope *John XXII*. having been before a part of the Diocels belonging to that Archbishoprick.

Miron, or *Hued Icer*, *Serbes*, a River in the Kingdom of *Algier*.

Missa, *Senna*, *Sena*, a River of *Italy*, which watereth *Urbino*, (the Capital of the Dukedom of that name) and falls in the Gulph of *Venice* ; four Miles from *Signiglia* to the North-West. Called by the latter Geographers *il Cesano*.

Misira, *Lacedæmon*, *Sparta*, is an ancient and most famous City of the *Morea* ; seated upon the River *Eurotas*, (now called *Vasilipotamo* ;) thirty Miles from *Megalopolis* to the South, one hundred and twenty from *Athens* to the South-West, and twenty from the nearest Shoar of the *Mediterranean* Sea. This was the Old *Sparta*. Long. 48. 50. Lat. 38. 31. It is situate partly upon a Plain, partly upon the foot of Mount *Tayget* ; which within Cannon Shot closeth it on the North : the River descending from some Hills, on the North-West incompasseth it on the West and South. In ancient Times it was (as *Polybius* saith) forty eight Greek *Stades* in Circuit, which is six English Miles : but it had a very unhealthful Situation ; the Mountain on the North side cutting off the cooling Breezes, and redoubling by Reflection the Violence of the Rays of the *Sun*, which make it even now (when there is

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so few Inhabitants in it) subject to the Plague every *Autumn*: besides the Mountain renders it weak and undefensible. This City is said to be built about the Year of the World 2997. in the days of the Patriarch *Jacob* ; 1763 Years before the Birth of our Saviour: which account (if it be true) makes *Mistra* 983 years older than *Rome*. There was no City in the World that flourished so many Ages as this in Military Glory: it had a considerable share in all those Actions which made the ancient *Greeks* so famous. It had Kings also the longest of any of the *Grecian* Cities: for many Ages two at once: and when they took away the Power from them, they preserved the name. This City was never brought under the Power of any Stranger; till *Philopoemen* (a *Macedonian*, who died in the Year of the World 3767.) took and abolished *Lycurgus* his Laws. Which is placed by *Helvicus* in the Year of the World 3767. one hundred and ninety one Years before the Birth of our Saviour. After this it became so inconsiderable, as to be rarely mentioned: only we are informed the *Greek* Emperors made it the *Appenage* of their Elder Sons. *Mahomet II.* (styled the *Great*) was the first of the *Turkish* Princes, who in 1458. or thereabouts, possessed himself of this City and the Citadel, built in the latter times on the top of Mount *Taygetus*. In 1473. the *Venetians* took the City from the *Turks*: but not being able to master the Citadel, they were soon after forced to desert it.

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In 1687. the *Bassa* of *Mistra* Acted with the Victorious *Venetians* to March away with only what the Garrison could carry. This City is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Corinth*; at this day very small, and little peopled.

Misnia, *Libonotria*, is a Province of *Germany*, called by the Inhabitants *Meissen*, or *Meissnerlandt*. It is a considerable part of the Upper *Saxony*: bounded on the North by the Principality of *Anhalt*; on the East by *Lusatia*; on the South by *Bohemia*, and *Franconia*; and on the West by *Thuringia*. The greatest part is under the Elector of *Saxony*, who resides at *Dresden*. The other considerable Places are *Leipsick*, *Meissen*, *Mersburg*, *Naumburg*, and *Zwicarö*.

Misraim, the most ancient name of *Egypt*.

Mistretta, *Amestrata*, a very ancient Town in *Sicily*, in the North-West part of the Island; upon the River *Alasum*; fourteen Miles from the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, and fifty five from *Palermo* to the East.

Mittelburg. See *Middleburg*.

Modena, *Mutina*, a City of *Lombardy* in *Italy*; the Capital of a Sovereign Dukedom of the same name. Seated in a Plain upon the River *Secchia*; the greatest Bed of which runs four Miles more to the West: but it has two Branches; one runs under the Walls, the other through the City of *Modena*; and a little beneath the City unite and fall into the *Panaro*. This City lies twenty Miles from *Bologna* to the North-West, and forty four from

from *Ferrara* to the South-West. It is naturally strong by its Situation; fortified too; and has had a Castle added of latter times for its greater security. Ancient Story informs us, this City was a Roman Colony of great Strength and Reputation; and that *M. Antonius* besieged *D. Brutus*, (the principal Conspirator against *Julius Caesar*) here: but *Hirtius* and *Pansa*, (the two Consuls) coming up, *Antonius* was forced to raise the Siege: whereupon followed a bloody Fight, in which both these Consuls were slain. In the times of the *Goths* and *Lombards*, it was intirely ruined; but rebuilt by the Children of *Charles the Great*. In 973. here was a Council held for the composing some differences amongst the German Princes. This City is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Ravenna*.

Lo Scaro di Modena, *Mutinen-sis Ducatus*; the Dukedom of *Modena* is bounded on the North with the Dukedoms of *Mantoua* and *Mirandula*; on the East with the Territory of *Bologna*; on the South with the Dukedom of *Tuscany*; and the States of *Luca* on the West, with the Dukedom of *Parma*. It extends from North to South sixty, from East to West forty five Miles: heretofore under the Duke of *Ferrara*; but the eldest Line of that Family failing in *Alphonfus II.* in 1597, the Dukes of *Modena*, (who were a younger Branch of the same Family) put in their Claim for the whole Succession; but were opposed by Pope *Clement VIII.* Whereupon ensued a

War, which was ended by a Treaty the next year; the Pope keeping *Ferrara*, and the Duke *Modena*, as a Sovereign State. *Alphonfus d'Este* the present Duke, is the Third of this Line, since the Sovereignty fell into this Family; descended from a Race of Dukes which began in 1452. Tho this Family is the same with that of *Brunswick* in *Germany*, said to be eight hundred years old; yet the Noblest Branch it ever produced, is *Mary Queen Consort to King James II.* This Country is much celebrated for its great fertility.

Modica, *Motuca*, an ancient City of *Sicily*, upon a River of the same name; ten Miles from *Pachino* the most South-East Cape of that Island, and five from the Southern Shoar. It is now in a flourishing State.

Modon, *Methone*, a City of the *Morea*, on the Southern Shoar; called *Messenia* by *Strabo*, *Pliny* and others; by the *Venetians* *Modon*; by the *Turks* *Murune*. It is now a fine strong City, a frequented Port, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Patras*: has a strong Castle, a large and safe Haven; about eleven *English* Miles from *Navarino* to the South, twenty five from *Coron* to the West, and sixty two from *Cape Matapan* to the same quarter. Seated in a fruitful and delightful Country, strong by Nature and Art, and is the common Residence of the *Sangiac* of the *Morea*. In the times of *Trajan* it suffered very much by a parcel of *Illyrian* Barbarians, who surprized and slew many

many of its Inhabitants: which Iols that generous Prince repaired by his Princely Compassion, and advantageous Privileges granted to it. In 1124. it came first into the hands of the *Venetians*; but was taken from them the year following by the *Greek Emperor*. In 1204. the *Venetians* retook it. *Bajazet II.* in 1498. besieged it with an Army of an hundred and fifty thousand Men; and took it by a kind of surprize, after a stout defence, upon the arrival of a considerable Succour; which drew the Inhabitants from their Posts to their ruin. In 1659. *Morofini*, the *Venetian General* took it; and might have taken *Coron* too, if he had not been forced to Sail away to the *Dardanells*, for the security of *Gandy*. The *Turks* regained this Place in the end of the *Candian War*. But in 1686. the *Venetian Arms* again prevailed, to deliver this noble and strong City out of the Hands of the Infidels.

Modruch, *Modrusa*, a City in *Croatia*; eighteen Miles from *Zeng* or *Segna* to the North, and eight from *Carlsstat* to the South-West. Once a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Zara* in *Dalmatia*.

Moers. See *Muers*.

Moefel, *Moselle*, a River in the Dukedom of *Lorain*, called by the *French*, *la Moselle*; by the *Germans*, *Das Moefel*; it riseth from Mount *Vauge*, a little above the Village of *Buffans* in the Confiners of *Alsatia* and the *Franche Comte*; and flowing Northward through *Lorain*, watereth *Toul*;

beneath which it takes in the *Murthe* from *Nancy*; so goes to *Metz*, where it takes in the *Seylle* another great River from the East; so passeth *Thionvillein*, and *Luxemburgh* to *Trier* (or *Treyes*) above which it takes in the *Sar*; and at *Coblentz*, falls into the *Rhine*.

Moghali, *Emodus*, a vast Branch of Mount *Taurus* in *Asia*; which separates *India* from *Tartary*; called by others *Dalanguer*. See *Taurus*, and *Dalanguer*.

The Empire of the Great *Mogul*. See *Indostan*.

Mohacz, *Mohatz*, a Town in the Lower *Hungary*, upon the *Danube*; between the River *Sarwiza* to the North, and the *Drave* to the South; four *German Miles* from either, six from *Esseck* to the North, and nine from *Colocz* to the South. This otherwise small Place is memorable for two great Battels here fought: the first between *Lewis King of Hungary*, and *Solyman the Magnificent*, in 1526: in which that unfortunate Prince *Lewis* (being about twenty years old) with twenty five thousand Men, fought three hundred thousand *Turks*: when being over-powered by number, twenty two thousand of the Christian Army were slain upon the place; five thousand *Wagons*, eighty great Cannon, six hundred small ones, with all their Tents and Baggage were taken by the Victors; and the King in his flight over the Brook *Curafs* fell into a Quagmire, and was swallowed

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lowed up: after which *Solyman* took and slew two hundred thousand *Hungarians*; and got such a footing in this Kingdom, that he could never be expelled. This fatal Battel was fought *October 29.* The second in some part retrieves the Loss and Infamy of the former. The Duke of *Lorain* being sent by the Emperor with express Orders to pass the *Drave* and take *Esseck*, his Highness *July 10. 1687.* with great difficulty passed that River, then extremely swelled with continued Rains: but finding the Prime *Visier* Encamped at *Esseck* with an Army of an hundred thousand Men, so strongly, that it was not possible to Attack him in that Post, without the ruin of the Christian Army; he retreated, and repassed the 23 of the same Month: whereupon the 29 the Prime *Visier* passed that River at *Esseck*; and upon *August 12.* there followed a bloody Fight; in which the *Turks* lost an hundred pieces of Cannon; twelve Mortars; all their Ammunition, Provisions, Tents, Baggage, and Treasure; and about eight thousand Men upon the place of Battel; besides what were drowned in passing the River, which could never be known: after which Victory General *Dunewaltz*, *September 30.* found *Esseck* totally deserted by the *Turks*, and took Possession of it.

Mobilow, *Mohilevia*, a City of *Poland*, in the Province of *Lithuania*, upon the River *Nieper*; in the Palatinate of *Witebsko*; ten *Polish* Miles from *Orsa* to the South, twenty two from *Smo-*

lensko to the North-West, and eighteen from *Mcislaw* to the West. It is seated on a Hill, well fortified, full of Inhabitants: the *Russ* in 1654. took it; but the *Poles* in 1656. regained the Possession of it.

Moldavia, *Pars Mysie inferioris*, is a considerable Region in *Europe*; which heretofore belonged to the Kingdom of *Hungary*, and more anciently was a part of *Dacia*: Called by the Inhabitants, *Moldove*: *Multaus*, (or *Multauska*) by the *Poles*; and *Moldau* by the *Germans*. Bounded on the North by *Transylvania*, on the West by the Upper *Hungary*, on the South by the *Danube*, (which parts it from *Servia*, and *Bulgaria*) and on the East *Walachia*. The Capital of it is *Bucharest*. The same Author tells us on the Authority of the Count *de Morstein*, Lord Treasurer of *Poland*; that it is of much greater extent than *Walachia*, though otherwise represented in the Maps. This Country takes its name from a River or Town in it; and extends from East to West ninety *French* Leagues, from North to South seventy. Very fruitful, and has an excellent Air. The Inhabitants are Christians of the Greek Church, under the Patriarch of *Constantinople*. After *Bajazet II.* had in 1485. Conquered *Bessarabia*, the *Moldavians* set up a Prince of their own Nation: who prevailed against the *Tartars*, *Turks*, and *Poles*. His Successors have not been equally Fortunate: For after many bloody contests, in 1620. the

Turk

Turk got finally the Mastery of the *Moldavians*; and disposed of this Principality to whom he pleased; who paid yearly to the Port, as a Tribute, one hundred and eighty thousand Crowns; besides Presents, and other Exactions; the *Turks* labouring to impoverish this People what they could to keep them the more under. In 1686. the *Poles* over-ran all their Country, and took their principal Cities: They have therefore since entirely relinquished the *Ottoman* Interest and voluntarily put themselves under the Protection of the Emperor. Anno 1688.

Molfa, *Melphe*s, a River of the hither Principate, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which falls into the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, twelve Miles from *Policastro* to the West. It is written sometimes *Molpa*.

Molfetta, *Melfictum*, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Province of *Bari*, on the *Ionian* Sea; between *Bari* to the South, and *Trani* to the North; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bari*. It is small but well Peopled; and born by the Family of *Spinula*, with the Title of a Principality.

Molina, a Town in New *Castile*, seated in a Plain; between two Mountains; four Leagues from the borders of *Aragon*: which has under it a Jurisdiction of seventy five Villages; called, *El Sennorio di Molina*, the Lordship of *Molina*; which is thought so considerable, that the King of *Spain* wears this Title.

Moltingar, *Molingaria*, a small

City in the County of *East Meath*, in the Province of *Leinster* in *Ireland*; which is the Capital of that County: thirty Miles from *Dublin* to the West.

Molise, *Molifinus Comitatus*, a County in the Kingdom of *Naples*; between *Abruzzo* to the North, the *Capitanate* to the East, *Terra di Lavoro* to the West, and the *Principato* to the South. It takes its name from a Castle in it.

Molshheim, *Molfemium*, a small City in the Lower *Alsacia*, upon the River *Breuch*; two German Miles from *Strasburgh* to the West; in which the Chapter of *Strasburgh* settled, after they were by the Reformation driven thence. This City was severely treated in 1677: but is now rebuilding.

The *Molucques*, *Moluccae*, are five small Islands towards the Western Shoar of the Isle of *Gilolo* in the *East-Indies*; lying near the Line: in Long. 150. deg. called *Ternata*, *Tidor*, *Machian*, *Motir*, and *Bachian*. The greatest of them is forty five Miles in Compass. They lie extended from North to South, on both sides the Line; only regardable on the account of the vast quantities of Spice, which are from hence sent over all the World. About the year of Christ 1013. the *Chinian* Empire, being then in a flourishing State, first became Masters of these Islands; but not without Blood and Treasure. About sixty years after, they were expelled by the Inhabitants of *Malucca*; after which succeeded the *Persians*, mixed with *Arabians*; and by the latter they were called the

the *Molucca Isles*. The ancient *Greeks* and *Romans* knew nothing of them, though they had *Spices* from them, brought by the *Indian* and *Arabian* Merchants by the way of the *Red Sea*. In latter times those were brought by *Persia* to the *Caspian* and *Euxine Seas*; and thence dispersed over Christendom by the *Genouese* and *Venetians*. After the *Turks* prevailed in *Asia*, the Trade was turned by the way of *Grand Cairo*, and *Alexandria*. But after the *Portuguese* by many discoveries had opened their way to the *East-Indies*, about 1512. they first arrived in these Islands; and cut off all Trade between the *Arabians* and them; by which the *Sultan of Egypt* lost eight hundred thousand Ducats a year. The *Spaniards* came hither under *Ferdinando Magalhaens*, about 1520: whereupon ensued a Contest between *Charles V.* and *John III.* (King of *Portugal*) concerning the Dominion of these Islands: *Charles* resigned his Right to *John* for two hundred thousand Ducats. About 1579. the *English*, under *Drake*, began to disturb the *Portuguese* here. About 1599. the *Hollanders* began to send numerous, and strong Fleets into these Seas; by which, (and the great Wars, and Changes which have since happened in *Spain* and *Portugal*) they have intirely possessed themselves of these Islands. The Earth is extremely dry and porey, like a *Pumice Stone*: it drinks up, not only the Rain as fast as it falls, but all those Springs and Rivers too from the Hills, before they can

reach the Sea: and in many places sends out fire and smoak. The Plains are covered with Sand and Shells; so that except Spice, it scarce affords any thing useful to the life of Man.

Mombaza, *Monbaza*, *Monbacia*, a very great City in *Africa*; the Capital of a Kingdom of the same name in *Zanguebar*, which has a strong Castle built by the *Portuguese*, and a fine Sea-Port or Haven: It stands an hundred and fifty Leagues from *Quiloa* to the North, in an Island of about four Leagues Circumference. Long. 65. 00. Southern Lat. 30. 00. Dr. *Heylyn* placeth it Long. 72. 00. Lat. 4. 50.

Mommedi, a strong Castle in *Lorain*.

Mompellier, *Mons Pessulus*, or *Pessulanus*, a City in the Lower *Languedoc* in *France*; which has been a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Narbon* ever since the year 1636: when it was substituted in the place of *Maguelone*, a ruined City, by Pope *Paul III.* It stands upon the River *Lez* upon an Hill; two Leagues from the *Mediterranean Sea* to the North, and fifteen from *Narbon* to the East. Sold in 1349. by *Sanctius*, King of *Majorca*, (whose Predecessors, and he till then was possessed of it) to *Philip de Valoise*, King of *France*. It is great, populous, well built; and has an University, particularly famous for the study of Physick.

Monaco. See *Munchen*.

Monaco, *Herculis Monoecii Portus*, corruptly called *Mourgues* by the Neighborhood; is a small Sea-Port.

Port Town in the States of *Genoua*; of great Antiquity, being mentioned by *Strabo* and *Ptolemy*. It is now very strongly fortified; has a strong Castle built on a Rock, a safe Harbor upon the *Mediterranean* Sea, and a Princely Palace belonging to the Family of *Grimaldi*; (the supreme Lords of the Town) though under the Protection of the Crown of *France*, ever since 1641. It is almost surrounded by the County of *Nice*: but on the East it has the States of *Genoua*; and at this Town the *Maritim Alpes* begin. It stands about two Miles from *Nizza* to the East, and sixty two from *Embrun* to the South-East.

Mon, *Mona*, *Anglesey*, an Island and County in *Wales*.

Monbeliar, *Mons Belligardus*, a Town and County in the *Franche Comte*; belonging to the Duke of *Wurtenburgh*; called by the *Germans*, *Hompelgart*, by the *French*, *Monbeliart*. The County lies between *Suntgow* to the East; and the *Franche Comte* to the West, North, and South: under a Prince of its own. The Town stands at the foot of Mount *Vauge*, upon the River *Alaine*; (which a little lower falls into the *Doux*, *Dubis*;) and has a Castle in which resides the Count, who is of the Family of *Wurtenburgh*: but the out-works of this Castle are destroyed. This Town is forty Miles from *Besançon* to the South-East, and thirty three from *Basil* to the West.

Monbrisen, *Monbrisenium*, a City in *le Forez*: (a Province of *France*)

upon the River *Vesie*; sixteen Leagues from *Lion* to the West, and two from the *Leyre* to the same. Called in the middle Writers *Mons Brusonis*.

Moncastro, the same with *Bilogorod*.

Moncayo, *Caunus*, a Mountain which lies in the Confines of *Aragon* and Old *Castile*; two Leagues from *Tarrazona* to the South, and six from the *Ebro*.

Moncenis, *Mons Cenifius*, *Cibenaica juga*, a Mountain over which the high Road lies between *Piedmont* and *Savoy*.

Mondego, *Monda*, *Munda*, a River in *Portugal*; which ariseth near *la Guarda*, a City of that Kingdom; and flowing Westward, between the *Douero* to the North and the *Tajo* (*Tagus*) to the South, it divides the Province of *Beira*: and washing the City of *Coimbra*, seven Leagues lower, falls into the *Atlantick* Ocean.

Mondonnedo, *Mindon*, a small City of *Galicia*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Compostella*: it sprung up out of the ruins of *Bretonia*, a near City: four Leagues from the Ocean, eight from *Lugo* to the North, and six from *Rivadeo* to the West. It is small, and in a decaying State: seated in the Mountains; and washed by *Valindares* and *Sextis* two small Rivolets. Long. 9. 25. Lat. 43. 18.

Mondi, *Mons vici*, *Mons Realis*, a strong City in *Piedmont* in *Italy*; which has a Noble Castle, and is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Turin*. Seated on a Mount

Mount or Hill, at the Foot of the *Apennine*; towards the Borders of the State of *Genoua*, and of the Dukedom of *Montisferat*: it had heretofore an University, which is since removed to *Turin*. It belonged heretofore to the Dukedom of *Montisferat*; and at the Request of *Theodorus II.* (Marques of *Montisferat*) was made a Bishops See in 1388. Pope *Pius V.* was Bishop of this place when he was chosen Pope. It stands two Miles from the *Tanaro*, fifteen from *Cunio* to the East, and eighteen from *Alba* to the South: now under the Duke of *Savoy*.

Monemagi, *Monemagium*, a Kingdom in *Africa*, in the lower *Aethiopia*; otherwise called *Atmeamaje*: it is a great Kingdom; extending from the Kingdom of *Macoco* on the West, to that of *Monotapia* on the South; the Kingdoms of *Monbaza*, and *Quiloe* East; *Sofala* and *Mosambick* North. But what Cities or Provinces it has, was never yet discovered by any European.

Monervino, *Minervium*, a City in the Province of *Bari*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bari*. Small, ill built, not much peopled, and seated in the Confines of the *Basilicate*.

Monfelro, *Mons Feretranus*, *Leopolis*, a City of *Umbria*, now in the Dukedom of *Urbino*, in the States of the Church; commonly called *San Leo*: it is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Urbino*. It stands upon the Skirts of Mount *Feretranus*, near the River *Arimi-*

no, in the Confines of *Romandiola*; twenty Miles from *Urbino* to the South-West, and fifteen from *Arimini* to the South. This Chair was removed to *Pinna*, a Town 4 Miles from it, by Pope *Pius V.* in 1572.

Monferrant, *Monferrandum*, a City in *Auvergne*; in a very fruitful Soil; from whence it has the Name: It stands upon an Hill about one Mile from *Cleremont*, two Leagues from the River *Allier*, and twenty five from *Lion*: now in a flourishing state.

Monferrat. See *Montferrat*.

Monfia, an Island on the Eastern Coast of *Africa*, over against *Quiloe*. In Long. 65. and deg. 8. Southern Lat.

Mongaguabe, a River in *Brasil*, in the Prefecture of *Paraiba*.

Mongibello, Mount *Etna*; and by allusion any burning Mountain in the Italian use of this Word.

Mongul, a Province in the *Asiatick Tartary*.

Monfvi, a Mountain in *Catalonia*.

Monluffon, *Monluffonium*, a City of France, in the Dukedom of *Bourbon*, in the Confines of *Berry*, upon the River *Cher*: four Leagues from the Borders of *Auvergne*, and thirteen from *Moulins* to the West.

Monmedy, *Mons-medius*, a small but very strong City, in the Dukedom of *Luxemburgh*; in the Low Countries, upon the River *Chier*; seven Leagues from *Virdun* to the North, and about nine from *Luxemburgh* to the South-West. It stands upon a Hill, very well Fortified; yet by the negligence of the

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Spaniards,

Spaniards, for want of Ammunition and sufficient Garrisons, frequently taken by the *French*. At last in 1657, being taken by them, it was by the *Pyrenean Treaty* yielded to *France*.

Monmorency, Monnorenium, a Town in the Isle of *France*, four Leagues from *Paris* to the South-West; which gives the Title of a Duke to one of the best and most ancient Families of *France*: From this Town, the Valley in which it lies, (one of the most fruitful spots of Ground in the whole World) is called the Valley of *Montmorency*.

Monmouthshire, hath on the North the County of *Hereford*, on the East *Gloucester*, on the South the *Severn*, and on the West *Glamorgan* and *Brecknockshires*. It is twenty four *English* Miles from North to South; and nineteen from East to West. Full of Hills, Valleys, Woods and Springs: every where fruitful; abounding in Corn and Cattle; and enjoys a temperate, healthful, clear Air. The most ancient Inhabitants were the *Silures*, Conquered by *Julius Frontinus*, in the Reign of *Vespasian*, after a War of about an hundred years continuance, with great loss on the *Roman* Side; nor was this County won with less difficulty by the *English*; the *Welsh* being intirely possessed of it when the *Normans* conquered *England*: yet being conquered before *Wales*, it was united to the Crown of *England* in the Reign of *Edward I.* and accounted an *English* County, tho lying on the North of the *Severn*.

Monmouth, which gives Name to this County, stands between the *Wye* and the *Monow*; over both which Rivers it has a Bridge: in the North-East Border of the County; where *Monmouth, Hereford*, and *Gloucestershires* meet, as it were all in one Center. Three parts of it are secured by these Rivers. On the fourth it has a small Brook called *Monmors*, which runs through the Town: on the North-East Side, where the Town is most accessible, it has an ancient Castle; (once a place of great Strength and Beauty) in which *Henry V.* (King of *England*) was born. But now ruined, and used as a Farm-House: there are three of the Gates standing, with a part of the ancient Wall: it is still a Corporation governed by a Mayor. Long. 17. 36. Lat. 52. 08.

Monomotapa, a City and Kingdom in the Southern *Aethiopia* in *Africa*, of great extent: which contains in it twenty five other Kingdoms; and extends from North to South two hundred and fifty *Spanish* Leagues. *Monomotapa* (the principal City, which gives Name to this vast and fruitful Empire) lies in Long. 48. 00. Southern Lat. 24. 35.

Monopoli, Monopolis, a City in the Province of *Bari*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which sprung out of the Ruins of *Egnatia*, an ancient City not far off: a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bari*; but exempt from the Jurisdiction of its Metropolitan. This City tho small, is very splendidly and magnificently built: twenty two Miles

Miles from *Bari* to the East, and twenty five from *Taranto* to the North.

Monreale, Mons Regalis, a small City in the Island of *Sicily*, which is yet an Archbishops See. It stands upon a Hill, about four Miles from *Palermo* to the South; built by *William II.* King of *Sicily*. By Pope *Lucius III.* adorned with this Archiepiscopal Chair, in the year 1182, at the Request of that Prince; who assigned this See a large Revenue, and built a stately Palace for the Archbishops.

Mons, Montes, the Capital City of the Province of *Hainault*, in the *Low Countries*; called by the *Dutch Berghen*; by the *Germans Berg*; by the *French*, and *English, Mons*: Seated upon the River *Troville*, (which a little lower falls into the *Haisne*,) in the middle between *Douay* to the West, and *Namur* to the East; twelve Miles from either; and ten from *Brussels* to the South-West. It is very strongly seated, because all the Country about it may be drowned: and it is well walled, has three deep Trenches about it, a Castle in it. The publick and private Buildings are very Magnificent: many of them adorned with excellent Fountains. This rich, strong, populous City has hitherto been able to defend it self against the Incroachments of the *French*; and is still in the Hands of the *Spaniards*. The *French* besieged it with an Army of thirty thousand Men, in 1678, under the Command of the Duke of *Luxemburgh*; and so strongly retrenched their Army, that they despised any

Attempt that could be made upon their Camp; yet the Prince of *Orange* coming up to the Relief of this City, bravely and resolutely attacked them: and by the Valour chiefly of ten thousand *English*, (led on by the brave Lord *Ossory*) entered the *French Camp*, with their Swords drawn at high Noon-day; the *French General* very hardly escaping.

Monserat, or Montserrat, Mons Serratus, a Mountain in *Catalonia* in *Spain*, upon the River *Lobregat*; nine Miles from *Barcelona* to the South-West: very high and steep: in the middle of it is a Monastery famous for the Worship of an Image of the Virgin *Mary*, which was found here in 880.

Monforeau, a Town in *Anjou* in *France*.

Monstieres, a City and an Archbishoprick in *Tarantaise* in *Savoy*.

Mont, a Marquisate in the *Ecclesiastick State*, subject to the Pope.

Montaldo, a small place in *Piedmont*, subject to the Pope.

Mont-alcino, Mons Alcinus, a small City in the Territory of *Siena*, under the Great Duke of *Tuscany*; built upon a Hill; twenty one Miles from *Siena* to the South-West, and fifty five from *Piombino* to the North-East. A Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Siena*; but exempt from his Jurisdiction.

Montalto, Mons Altus, a New City in the *Marchia Anconitana*, in the States of the Church; under the Dominion of the Pope, upon the River *Monocia*; 12 Miles from

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Fermo to the South-West, and eight from *Ascoli* to the North. A Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Fermo*.

Montanjes, Caliabrum, once a City of *Lusitania*, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Merida*: now a considerable Town in the Province of *Estremadura* in *Spain*; which has a Castle in the Possession of the Knights of Saint *James*; six Leagues from *Merida*.

Montargis, Montargium, a pleasant City in *le Gastinois*, a Province of *France*; seated upon the River *Loing*, (which falls into the *Seyne*) twenty five Leagues from *Paris* to the South, and eighteen from *Orleans* to the East. Being besieged by the *English* in 1418. it was burnt; and rebuilt in the year 1528. since which time it has been esteemed the Capital of *Le Gastinois*.

Montauban, Mons Albanus, a City of *France*, in the Province of *Quercy* in *Aquitain*, in the Confiners of *Languedoc*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tolose*; upon the River *Tarn*; eight Leagues from *Tolose* to the North, nine from *Caors* to the South, and ten from *Agen* to the North-East. This is a pleasant, great, rich, populous City: generally built with Brick, and a very strong Place. By the Edict of *Nantz*, (made in 1599, by *Henry IV.*) this was one of the places put into the Hands of the *French* Protestants for their Security. They quietly enjoyed it till the year 1621, when it was in vain attempted to take it from them by a potent Siege. It had a Brick Bridge upon the River; which

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being much damnified in this Siege, was rebuilt in 1667, with a flanting Inscription in *Latin*.

Montbelliard. See *Monbelliard*.
Montblanc, Mons Albus, a small Town in *Catalonia*; Honored by being made the Title of a Dukedom; it stands upon the River *Francolinum*, five Leagues from *Tarragona* to the North.

Montbrison. See *Monbrizon*.
Monte-Fiascone, Mons Physcon, a small City in *S. Peter's* Patrimony in *Italy*; made a Bishops See by Pope *Urban V.* It stands upon the Lake of *Bolsena*, [*Volsinium*]; between *Viterbio* to the East, and *Bolsena* to the West, eight Miles from either of them; and twenty from *Corneto* to the North: with the Bishoprick of which this is united for ever. The Wines of this place have ever been in great esteem.

Monte-Leone, Hippo Vibo, a City and Colony of the *Bruttii*, now in the Further *Calabria*; which was a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Cosenza*; but that Chair was removed to *Melito*, by Pope *Gregory VII.* This place is in a very good estate: four Miles from the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, twenty from the *Ionian* Sea, and about thirty eight from *Cosenza* to the South. See *Melito*.

Montelimar, Mons limarii, a Town in *Dauphine* in *France*.

Monte Marano, Mons Maranus, a very small City in the Further Principate in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which is yet a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Benevento*. It stands ten Miles from *Avellino* to the East.

Monte

Monte Peloso, *Mons Pelusius*, a small, but populous City, in the *Basilicate*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Acerenza*, tho exempt from his Jurisdiction. This Bishoprick was instituted by Pope *Sixtus IV.* in 1463.

Monte S. Angelo, a City and Archbishoprick in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Montereau fault Tonne, a Town in *Champagne*; where the Duke of *Burgundy* (the sworn Enemy of the House of *Orleans*) was basely Murthered, September 10. 1419. It stands seven Leagues from *Melun* towards *Sens*.

Montesia, a Town in the Kingdom of *Valentia*; which gave Name to an Order of Knights.

Monte-verde, *Mons Viridis*, a small City in the Further *Principate*; in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Confines of *Terra di Bari*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Consa*. It stands upon the River *Ofanto*; thirteen Miles from *Consa* to the East, and twenty three from *Acerenza*.

Montferrat, *Montisferrat*, *Monferrat*, *Monferato*, *Mons Ferratus*, a Province of *Italy*: Honored with the Title of a Dukedom, in 1570. It is bounded on the East with the Dukedom of *Milan*; the States of *Genoua* on the North, with the Territories of *Vercelli*, *Biella*, and *Canavese*; on the West by *Piedmont*, (cut off from it by the *Apennine*;) and on the South, the Dukedom of *Milan*. So very fruitful, and well cultivated, (tho it be Hilly) that it is thought to have its

Name à *Feracitate*, from its Fertility. It has been ever since 1535, under the Duke of *Mantoua*; to whom it came by the Marriage of *Margaret*, Sister of *Boniface* the last Earl of this Country. Heretofore the Territory of *Canavese* was a part of it: which by the Treaty in 1631, was together with the rest of this Dukedom, beyond the *Po* to the North, granted to the Duke of *Savoy*. The chief places under the Duke of *Mantoua*, are *Casale*, *Argui*, *Nizza*, and *Paglia*. Under the Duke of *Savoy*, *Turino*, *Alba*, and *Verna*. *Valenza* and *Bassinia*, did together with *Mondovi* belong to it: but now dismembred, and annexed to the Dukedom of *Milan*.

Montgarz, a Town in the Upper *Hungary*, in the Territory of *Myelos*, and an Episcopal See heretofore under the *Greek Church*: so strongly fortified with Ditches, and three Castles upon a Hill, where nothing can command them, that no Army without very great loss is able to approach it. The Princess *Ragotski*, a *Roman* Catholick Lady, Wife to Count *Teckely*, and Relict of the Prince *Ragotski* (the last of that ancient and noble Family of *Batori*, which hath furnished Kings to *Poland*, and Princes to *Transilvania*) held out this place in the behalf of her Husband against the Emperor in 1687; till after a Blockade of seven Months, she was necessitated to surrender, Jan. 25. 1688. upon these Conditions amongst others; That she should deliver up all the Ensigns of Sovereignty, in her custody, wherewith

Count *Teckely* had been invested by the Turk, as Prince of Hungary; and takes the City of *Vienna* for her Prison, not to remove thence without the Emperor's leave.

Montgomery, *Mons Gomerici*, a small Town in *Lisieux* in *Normandy*; the Count of which unfortunately slew *Henry II.* King of *France*, with a Lance in a Joust, in 1559: who afterwards joining with the Rebels against the Crown, was beheaded more on the score of this old Misfortune, than on the account of that Rebellion. This Town stands two French Leagues and an half from *Lisieux* to the South, and above three from *Argentan* to the North.

Montgomeryshire, *Comitatus Montgomeriensis*, one of the Twelve Shires of *Wales*, called by the *Welsh* *Stre Trefaldwin*. Bounded upon the North with *Denbigh*, on the East with *Shropshire*, on the South with *Radnor* and *Cardigan*, and on the West with *Merionethshire*. Very Mountainous, but being well watered with Rivers and Springs, nevertheless very fruitful. The ancient Inhabitants were called by the *Romans*, *Ordovices*; a valiant and warlike People, hardly subdued in the Reign of *Domitian*. Nor were they conquered by the *English* before the Reign of *Edward I.* This County takes its Name from a Town seated upon a high Hill, in the Eastern Border towards *Radnor*; between the *Severn* (which riseth in this County) and the *Kemlet*: it has been walled; on the North of it stands a fair Castle, which (saith *Mr. Speed*)

is now well repaired. This Town was built by *Roger de Montgomery* a *Norman* Earl; and from him had its Name. *Philip Herbert*, second Son of *Henry* Earl of *Pembroke*, was by *James I.* in the year 1605, made Earl of *Montgomery*: which Honor is now possessed by *Philip* the Third; who is the fourth Earl of this Family, and succeeded *William* his half Brother, in the year 1674.

Mont le Herry, a Town in the Isle of *France*.

Montmelian, a strong Castle in *Savoy*; the only place the Duke had left him by the *French* in *Savoy*, in the year 1630. In vain attempted by the *French* in 1690.

Montone, *Bedesis*, a River of *Romandiola* in *Italy*, commonly called *il Bedese*, or *Ronco*. It springeth from the *Apennine*; and running through the Dominions of the Church, watereth *Meldola*, and some other Castles; then falls into the Gulph of *Venice* beneath *Ravenna*.

Montone, *Vitis*, a River in *Italy*, which riseth out of the *Apennine*; and watering *Forli*, falls into the Gulph of *Venice* beneath *Ravenna*. Upon the Banks of this River, five Miles above *Ravenna*. *Lewis XII.* (King of *France*) slew eighteen thousand *Spaniards* in a set Battel, in 1512.

Montpellier. See *Mompellier*.

Montreali. See *Montreale*, an Archbishops See in *Sicily*.

Montreuil l' Argille, *Monasterium Argille*, a strong Town in *Picardy*, seated upon an Hill; two Leagues from *Eastaple* to the East, upon

upon the River *Canche*; three from *Hesdin* to the West, and the same distance from the *British* Sea. It has a strong Castle belonging to it.

Montrose, Mons Rosarum, a small Town in the North of Scotland, in the County of *Angus*; twenty five *English* Miles from *S. Andrews* to the North-East; upon the Mouth of a River which there falls into the *German* Ocean. This place (tho small) deserves to be remembred on the account of *James Graham* Earl of it: who did Wonders for *Charles I.* in the lowest of his Misfortunes; and suffered Death for *Charles II.* with the same undaunted Bravery, in 1650. Whose dispersed Limbs by the Order of that Prince were Collected, May 11. 1661, and decently Buried in the Monument of his Ancestors; and the Head of the Marquess of *Argile* (his bitter Enemy) set up in the same place where his had stood.

Morat, Moratum, a small Town in *Switzerland*; two Leagues from *Friburg* to the North, and three from *Bern* to the West; called by the *Germans* *Murten*; it stands upon a Lake of the same Name. In this place the *Swiss* first overthrew the Forces of *Charles the Hardy*, Duke of *Burgundy*, in 1576.

Morato, Tigris.

Morava, Moravus, a River in the Kingdom of *Bohemia*; heretofore called *Marus*; now by the Inhabitants *Morawa*; by the *Germans* *Mah*. It ariseth in the Confines of *Bohemia* near *Alestadt*; and bending Southward, watereth

and divideth the Province of *Moravia* (which takes its Name from it) and the City of *Olmütz*; then in *Austria* falls into the *Danube* over against *Haynburg*; five *German* Miles beneath *Vienna* towards *Presburg*.

Morave, Moravus, Margus, Margis, a River of *Servia*; which ariseth in the Borders of *Macedonia*, towards the Fountains of *Orpheus*; and being augmented with many smaller Rivers, falls into the *Danube* beneath *Sendrinum*, eighty Miles from *Belgrade* to the East. There is another called by the same Name, which falls into this beneath *Nissa*: Which last is called *Morava* in *Bulgaria*, to distinguish it from the former.

Moravia, a well peopled Province in the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, called by the Inhabitants *Morawa*; *Morawiska Zemja* by the *Slavonians*; *Mahren* by the *Germans*; *Moravie* by the *French*. It lies between *Silesia* to the North, and East; *Bohemia* properly so called to the West; *Austria*, and *Hungary* to the South: under the Emperor as King of *Bohemia*. This was anciently the Seat of the *Quadi*, a warlike People. The Capital of it is *Olmütz*; and the other principal Towns are, *Brin*, *Iglaw*, and *Znaim*. It is a fruitful and pleasant Country; extremely well improved.

Morbiban, Morbibanum, a large Haven on the North Side of the Lesser *Bretagne* in *France*; seven Leagues from *Port Louis* to the East.

The *Morduates*, a Province in the North-Eastern Parts of the Empire of *Russia*, towards the River *Rba*; between the *Czeremisses* to the East, and *Wolodimera* to the West. It is a Country of great Extent; and made terrible by its vast unpassable Woods and Forests.

Morea, *Peloponnesus*, a celebrated, great, and fruitful Peninsula of *Greece*; of about five hundred and fifty Miles in circuit. Its extent from *Corinth* in the North-East to *Cape Sapienza* in the South, is one hundred and fifty Miles: its breadth from *Cape di Schilli*, to *Cape Tornese* on the West, one hundred and seventy five. This Country was first intirely conquered by the *Macedonians*, after the Death of *Alexander the Great*: then by the *Romans*, under *L. Mummius*, about one hundred and forty six years before the Birth of our Saviour; when *Corinth*, the then Capital of this Province, was intirely ruined. In the later times of the *Greek Empire*, it had *Despotes* (or Princes of its own) who were subject to the Emperors of *Constantinople*; the last of which, *Thomas Paleologus*, was driven out of his Dominions by *Mahomet II.* in 1543. Ever since it has been in the Hands of those Destroyers of Mankind. But in 1685, the *Venetians* began the Reconquest: and in 1687, were intirely possessed of it (excepting only *Malvasia*) by a wonderful Revolution. The last September, 1690, they recovered *Malvasia* also.

Morgab, *Margus*, a River of *Bactria*, a Province of *Persia*; which springing from the Mountains of *Chorazan*, and flowing through the Country called by their Name, falls into the River *Obengir*, which ends in the *Caspian Sea*.

Morin, *Mucra*, a River of *France*, in the Province of *Le Brie*; which watereth *Colomiers* [*Columbaria*] and *Cressy*; then falls into the *Marne* beneath *Meaux*: this is called the *Great Morin*, to distinguish it from another which falls into the *Marne* in the same Province, beneath *La Ferte sous Jovare* to the West of *Meaux*.

Morlaix, *Morlaum*, a City in the Province of *Bretagne*; upon a River of the same Name; which has a Harbor on the North Shoar of that Province. It stands about two Leagues from the *British Sea*, and forty from *Rennes* to the West, over against *Plymouth*.

Mormandes, *Milmandra*, a River of *France*, in *Le Berry*.

Mortane, *Mortana*, a River in *Lorain*.

Mortara, or *Mortare*, *Mortaria*, *Pulchra Sylva*, a strong, great, populous Town in the Dukedom of *Milan*, upon the River *Gogna*; four Miles from *Vigevano* to the North-West, ten from *Novara* to the South-East, and twenty four from *Pavia* to the West. Anciently called *Bella*, or *Pulchra Sylva*, the *Beautiful Wood*; but upon the great Slaughter of the *Lombards*, by the Forces of *Charles the Great*, (when he took *Desiderius* their King Prisoner, in 774,) it took the Name of *Mortara*, which

which signifies *Slaughter*, or Death. This Town was taken by the *French* in 1658. and put under the Duke of *Modena*. In 1660. it was upon a Peace restored back to the *Spaniards*.

Moz Merridh, the *Welsh* name of the *Irish* Sea.

Mosa, the *Meuse*. See *Maes*.

Mosambick, *Mosambica*, a City of *Zanguebar*; on the Eastern Coast of *Africa*, in an Island near the Continent; at the Mouth of a River of the same name; which there falls into the *Ethiopick* Ocean. To this City belongs a strong Castle and a safe Harbor, all in the Possession of the *Portuguese*. Long. 63. 40. South. Lat. 14. 05.

Moscow, *Moscoua*, *Moschia*, the Capital of the Empire of *Moscow*, or *Russia*; called by the Inhabitants *Mosqua*; by the *European* Strangers *Moscow*; by the *Poles* *Moscouf*; by the *Germans* *Moscaw*. One of the greatest Cities in *Europe*; extremely frequented on the score of Trade, and the common Residence of the Great Duke, or *Czar* of *Moscow*. It stands upon a River of the same name; (which a little more to the East falls into the *Occa* or *Aka*; which at *Novogorod* falls into the *Volga*;) one hundred and seventy Miles from the borders of *Lithuania* to the East, fifty four *Polish* Miles from *Smolensko*, and two hundred and fifty from *Belgrade* to the North-East. Long. 66. 00. Lat. 55. 36. This City is three *German* Miles in compass; and no doubt (saith *Olearius*) has been greater; yet in his time it had

forty thousand Houses. The Streets are broad, but very Miry; the Houses generally low, built all of Deal, covered with Bark and sometimes with Flag over the Bark, which makes them extremely subject to be destroyed by Fire. The Houses of some great Lords and rich Merchants are built with Brick and Stone. In 1571. the *Crim Tartars* made an Inroad and burnt this whole City except the Castle: in 1611. the *Poles* burnt it in the same manner. About 1636. the third part of it was burnt by Accident. In 1668. it was almost totally destroyed by Fire. The Castle (or Great Duke's Palace) is fortified with three strong Walls, and a good Ditch; well mounted with Cannon. In the midst of it is a Steeple covered with Copper; there is in it a Stone Palace built for the Prince after the *Italian* manner: before it is the great Market-Place, well stored with all sorts of Merchandize; and the Traders have their particular places assigned them.

The Province of *Moscow* is bounded on the North by *Rostow* and *Susdale*; on the East by *Rhezan*, on the South by *Vorotina*, and on the West by *Bielkia*: the Capital of it is *Moscow*. This Province is very fruitful, well peopled; and the Dukes of it having by Marriages and Wars subdued and brought in all the other, this whole Empire is commonly called by that name: but I shall represent it under the word *Russia*.

Moselle. See *Moessel*.

Moseniga,

Moseniga, *Messene*, once a famous City of *Peloponnesus*; now a small contemptible Village on the South-West part of the *Morea*, upon the River *Pirnaça*: eight German Miles from *Coron* to the North, six from the Mouth of that River, and thirteen from *Mistira* to the West.

Moska, a River which passeth through the City of *Moscow*: it riseth in the Province of *Tuere*; and receiving the *Occa* near *Columna*, about a Mile lower falls with it into the *Volga*. *Olearius*.

Mosul, *Assyria*, a Region of *Asia*, the Seat of the first General Empire. Till of late it was under the King of *Persia*; but now almost intirely under the *Turks*. It has this name from *Mosul*, a City upon the *Tygris*; thirty five Miles from *Amida* to the North-East: thought to be *Pinibe*.

Motir, *Motira*, one of the *Molucca* Islands.

Motola, *Motula*, a small City in the Province of *Otranto*, in the Confines of *Bari*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Taranto*. It stands at the foot of the *Apennine*; seven Miles from the Bay of *Taranto*, thirteen from that City to the North-West, twenty five from *Bari* to the South-West: and not much better than a Village.

La Mothe, a Fortrefs in *Lorain*, which endured a Siege of five Months; but being at last taken by the *French*, was dismantled in 1645.

Moulins, *Molina*, a great City in *France*; the Capital of *Bourbonnois*; seated upon the River

Allier, which watering *Nevers* also, falls into the *Loir*; 62 Leagues from *Paris* towards *Lion*, twelve from *Nevers*, and twenty from *Clermont*. This City grew up out of the Ruins of *Sylviniacum*, an ancient City not far off.

Moulon, *Molo*, a River of *France*, near *Bourges en Berry*; which flowing by the Monastery of *S. Sulpicius*, falls into the Greater *Avyron*. *Hoffman* in *Biturix*.

Mountster, *Momonía*, one of the four Provinces of the Kingdom of *Ireland*. On the North it is separated from *Connaught*, by the River *Shannon*; on the East it has *Leinster*, on the South and West the *Vergivian* Ocean. It is in length from North to South ninety Miles; in breadth one hundred: divided into six Counties; viz. *Limerick*, *Kerry*, *Cork*, *Waterford*, *Desmond*, and *Tipperary*. The chief City is *Limerick*. The rest are *Cashell*, *Cork*, *Kynsale*, and *Waterford*. The *Irish* call this Province *Mown*.

The Mountains of the Moon, *Montes Lune*, are a Ridge of Mountains which run cross *Africa* from East to West; separating the Kingdom of *Gojame* to the North from the Lower *Æthiopia* to the South. The Ancients supposed the *Nile* to spring out of these Mountains; which is found to be a Mistake: that River rising in a Plain, on the North side of those Mountains.

Moufon, or *Mouzon*, *Mosomum*, a City in *Champagne* in *France*, upon the *Maes*; in the Confines of the Dukedom of *Luxemburg*; between

between *Sedan* to the North, and *Stenay* to the South; three Leagues from either, and eleven from *Verdun*. Often taken and retaken of latter times; and particularly famous for a brave defence it made against the Imperialists under the Command of *Picolomini*, one of the greatest Captains of his time. It was finally recovered out of the hands of the *Spaniards* in 1653. and is still under that Crown.

Mozambick. See *Mosambick*.

Mscislaw, *Mscislavia*, a City in *Lithuania*, of great strength; seated upon the River *Sofz*, in the Confines of *Moscovy*; sixteen *Polish* Miles from *Smolensko* to the South, and eighteen from *Mobilow* to the East. This Place was taken by the *Russ* some few years since; who in the Reign of *Sigismund I.* (King of *Poland*) had received a great Defeat under the Walls of it.

Muer, *Mura*, *Savaria*, *Darus*, a River of *Stiria*; which ariseth in the Bishoprick of *Salzburg*; and flowing through *Stiria*, watereth *Graz*, (the Capital of this Province) and *Judenburg*; and a little beneath *Kaniscba* falls into the *Drave* in the Lower *Hungary*. On the Banks of this River Count *Serini* defeated an Army of the *Turks*; and slew ten thousand of them, in 1663.

Muers, *Murocincla*, a Town in the Lower *Germany*, mentioned by *Ammianus Marcellinus*; now called *Moers* by the *Germans*; and *Muers* by the *French*: the Capital of an Earldom of a County of the same name; between the Dukedom of *Cleves*, and the Bishoprick

of *Cologn*; under the Dominion of the Prince of *Orange*. It lies in the middle between the *Wesel* to the North, and *Neufs* or *Nuys* to the South; nine Miles from *Cologn* to the North.

Magnone. See *Mignone*.

Muiaco, *Muiacum*, a Kingdom of great extent in the Higher *Aethiopia*.

Muiacheu, a great City in the Province of *Suchuen* in *China*.

Mulbach, *Miliare*, a River of *Transylvania*.

Muldaw, *Mulda*, a River of *Bohemia*, called by the Inhabitants *Wuitava*. It ariseth in the Borders of *Bavaria*, five German Miles from *Passaw*: and flowing North, watereth *Budweis*, a City of *Bohemia*; then taking in the *Sazawa* and the *Miza*, it passeth through *Prague* the Capital of that Kingdom: and three Miles lower falls into the *Elbe*.

Mulhausen, *Mulnhausen*, *Mulbusia*, a City of *Germany* in *Thuringia*, at the foot of a Mountain, upon the River *Unstrutt*; seven German Miles from *Erford* to the West, and four from *Eysenach* to the North. It is a fine City: under the Protection of the Elector of *Saxony*; being otherwise Free and Imperial.

Mulhausen, *Arialbinum*, *Atalbinum*, *Mulbasia*, a City in the Upper *Asia*, called by the *French* *Mulause*; seated upon the River *Hellel*. Once an Imperial and Free City; but in 1515. Leagued with the *Swiss*, and united to *Suntgow*. It stands three Leagues from *Ferrette* to the North, and *Basil* to the

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the South-West ; but heretofore belonged to *Alsatia*.

Mulheim, Limiris, a Town in Saxony in Germany.

Mullon, Nauilubio, a River of the *Asturia's* in Spain ; which separates *Galicia* from the *Asturia's* and then falls into the Bay of *Biscay*.

Multan, Multanum, a City of the Hither *East-Indies*, upon the River *Indus* ; in the middle between *Labor* to the East, and *Candabar* to the West ; under the *Mogul*. Once great and well peopled ; but now declining ; yet it is the Capital of a Province of the same name. Long. 104. 55. Lat. 31. 05.

Multaw, Multa, a River of *Bohemia*, the same with *Muldaw*.

Mulvia, a River of *Africa*, which springeth from Mount *Atlas* ; and separates the Kingdom of *Fez*, and *Telefin* ; then falls into the *Mediterranean Sea*.

Munch, the *Carpathian Mountains*.

Munchen, Monachium, Campodunum, the Capital City of *Bavaria* in Germany ; called by the French *Munich* ; by the Italians *Monaco* ; and of old *Ilinisca*. It stands upon the River *Isere* ; and has a Magnificent Palace belonging to the Elector of *Bavaria*, which in 1675. suffered something by Fire : five German Miles from *Frisinge* : to the South, fifteen from *Ratisbon* towards *Inspruch*, and eight from *Ausburg* to the East.

Munisia, Apollinis Urbs magna, an ancient City in *Egypt*, upon the West side of the Nile ; one hundred

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and sixty *English Miles* South of *Grand Cairo* : now in a good Condition.

Munghoa, a City in the Province of *Yunnan* in *China*.

Munia, Lycopolis, a City on the Western Shoar of the Nile ; one hundred and five *English Miles* South of *Grand Cairo* : now in a flourishing State.

Munick, the same with *Muncken*.

Munster, Mimingroda, Monasterium, a City of *Westphalia* in Germany ; called by the French *Mounstre*. The Capital of *Westphalia* ; a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Cologne* ; and a great, rich populous City. It stands upon the River *Aa* ; seven German Miles from *Osnaburg* to the South, twenty two from *Bremen* towards *Cologne*, (from which it stands eighteen) and twelve from *Paderborne* to the West. It has a strong Castle ; and was once an Imperial and Free City, but since exempted. Particularly remarkable for the great Calamities it sustained in 1533. when seized by the *Anabaptists* : who set up here *John of Leiden* for their King ; perpetrating horrid Villanies under the pretence of *Enthusiastick Zeal* ; and could not be suppressed till this City had endured a years close siege. No less famous for a general Peace here treated in 1648. In 1661. it was taken by *Bernard* its Bishop, (a Man wholly addicted to War and Bloodshed :) ever since, it has been subject to the Bishops of this Diocese.

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The *Bishoprick of Munster*, called by the Germans *Das Bisthum von Munster*: Is a Province in the Circle of *Westphalia*, in the German Empire; which has its name from its Capital. Bounded on the West with *Overyssel*, on the North with the Earldoms *Embsen*, and *Oldenburgh*; on the South with the Dukedom of *Westphalia*, and the County of *Mark*: on the East by the Bishoprick of *Osnaburgh* and the Counties of *Diepholz*, and *Ravensperg*. Almost an hundred Miles in length from North to South; but not of equal breadth: and divided into thirteen Bailiwicks. The principal Cities are *Munster*, *Meppen*, *Vechte*, and *Varendorp*. It is extremely full of Woods and Marshes: fitter for the Production of Cattle, than Habitation of Men.

Munster, Monasterium, is a small City in the Valley of *S. George*, in the Upper *Alsatia*; upon the River *Fach*, at the foot of Mount *Vauge*; five Leagues from *Brisach* to the West: called in *Gregozienthall*, to distinguish it from the other Cities of the same name. It was an Imperial Free City; but now exempted, and subject to the Crown of *France*.

Munster Eyffel, a Town in the Dukedom of *Fuliers*, upon the River *Ers*; in the Territory of *Eyffel*, in the Borders of the Bishoprick of *Cologne*; six German Miles from that City to the South, and seven from *Aquisgran* to the North-East: under the Duke of *Neirburgh*.

Munster Meinfeld, a Town in

the Bishoprick of *Trier* or *Treves*, upon the *Moselle*; three German Miles from *Coblentz* to the North-West: under the Archbishop of *Trier*.

Munsterberg, Munsterberga, a City of *Silesia*; heretofore subject to its own Duke, with the Territory belonging to it. This City stands upon the River *Olaw*; seven German Miles from *Wratisslaw* to the South, and the same distance from *Oppelen* to the West.

The Dukedom of *Munsterberg*, lies in *Bohemia* in the Upper *Silesia*: now in the Possession of the Emperor. Bounded by the Dukedom of *Grotkaw* to the East, that of *Schweidnitz* to the North, and *Bohemia* to the West and South.

Munsterthal, Vallis Monasterii, a small Territory in the Canton of *Gottspunt*, amongst the *Grisons*.

Munzarrum, Taurus, a Mountain in the Lesser *Armenia*.

Murrana, Crabra, a River in *Italy*, which riseth in *Campagna di Roma*; and dividing into two Branches, one falls into the *Tevere*, (two Miles above *Rome*,) the other runs through *Rome* into the *Tiber*.

Murcia, a City and a Kingdom in *Spain*. The Kingdom is very small: lies on the South of New *Castile*, (to which it is now united) which Bounds it on the North. The Kingdom of *Valentia* on the East, the Kingdom of *Granada* on the West, and the *Mediterranean Sea* on the South. It is called a Kingdom, because during its being

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being, under the *Moors* it had distinct Kings for many Ages. The chief Cities in it are, *Carthagena*, and *Murcia*, (the Capital of this Kingdom.) It is seated on the River *Segura*, in a pleasant Plain, in the Confines of the Kingdom of *Valentia*; three Leagues from *Oribuela* to the West, six from *Carthagena* to the North-West, and eight from the *Mediterranean Sea*. Retaken from the *Moors* in 1265.: and being a considerable and pleasant Place, injoys the presence of the Bishop of *Carthagena* for the most part.

Muret. *Muretum*, a Town in the Province of *Gascoigne*, in *Aquitain* in *France*; upon the *Garonne*: near which *Simon*, Earl of *Monfort*, in 1213. obtained a great Victory over the *Albigensis* and *Arragonois*: *Peter* (the King of *Arragon*) being there slain, together with the Earl of *Tholonse*; and above twenty thousand of their Men.

Muro, *Murus*, a small City in the *Basilicate*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Cosenza*. It is seated at the foot of the *Appennine*, in the Confines of the Principate; twelve Miles from *Cosenza* to the North-East, and 20 from *Acerenza* to the West.

Murray, *Moravia*, one of the North-Eastern Shires of the Kingdom of *Scotland*; of great extent from East to West: on the North it has the *German Ocean*, and *Murray Fyrth*; on the East *Buchan*; on the South *Arbole* and *Marr*; and on the West *Loquaber*. It is in length ninety Scotch Miles,

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and in its greatest breadth 30. The principal Town is *Elgin*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *S. Andrews*: but he is styled Bishop of *Murray*, not of *Elgin*.

Murray Fyrth, *Vara*, a great Arm of the *German Ocean*; which pierceth the Eastern Shoar of *Scotland*. On the North and West it has the County of *Ross*, and on the South *Murray* and *Buchan*. There is no Town of any consideration upon it, except *Chaurie*.

Muscovy. See *Russia*.

Mut, *Vidua*, a River of *Ireland*.

Muya, *Mulcha*, the *Niger*, a vast River in *Africa*.

Mylae, *Mylis*, a City of *Pamphylia* in the Lesser *Asia*; now ruined.

Myrlae, *Apamia*, a City of *Bithynia*, in the Lesser *Asia*, upon the South Shoar of the *Propontis*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Cyzicum*; and still called by its ancient Name.

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N *AB*, *Nabus*, a River of *Northgow*, which ariseth out of the Mountains of *Sultzberg*, near the Fountains of the *Main*, and flowing Northward through *Northgow*, or the Upper *Palatinate*, is increased by several smaller Rivers: at last ends in the *Danube*, a little above *Ratisbone*.

Naerdem, *Nardenum*, a strong Town in *Goeland*, in *Holland*, upon the *Zuyder Sea*; almost four German Miles from *Amsterdam* to the

the East. In 1572. surpris'd, and much defaced by the *Spaniards*. In 1672. it fell into the Hands of the *French*; but being recovered, is now very strongly refortified.

Nagaia, the Kingdom of *Astracan*.

Nagera, *Nagara*, a City in Old *Castile*, in the Province of *Rufconia*; by a River of the same name: once a Bishops See, now Translated to *Calzada*; yet honored with the Title of a Dukedom. This City lies 30 *Spanish* Leagues from *Saragoza* to the North-West, and eighteen from *Burgos* to the North-East. Near it was a Bloody Fight between *Peter* King of *Portugal*, and *Henry* King of *Castile*, in 1365: in which the latter prevailed; and in memory of that Victory instituted the Knights of the *Flower de Lys*: the *French* joining with *Peter* against *Castile*, and being beaten in that Battel.

Nagibania, a Town in *Transylvania*, in which are Mines of Silver: six Miles from *Bistritz* to the West, in the borders of the Upper *Hungary*; called by the Latin Writers *Rivuli Puellarum*.

Naba, *Nava*, a River of *Germany*.

Naim, a small City in *Galilee*, four Miles from *Nazareth* to the West.

Namur, *Namurcum*, *Nemetogerna*, a great and strong City in the Low Countries; the Capital one of the seventeen Provinces; and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Cambray*, by the Order of Pope *Paul IV.* This City

stands on the West Shoar of the *Maes*, where it receives the *Sambre*; nine Leagues from *Lovain* to the South, ten from *Brussels* to the East, and seven from *Philippeville* to the North. It has a strong Castle; still under the *Spaniards*.

The Earldom of *Namur*, is a small Province; included by the Bishoprick of *Liege* on the East and South, by *Hainault* on the West, and *Brabant* on the North. There are only three places of Note in it; *Namur*, *Charlemont*, and *Charleroy*. The greatest part is under the *Spaniards*. It is Mountainous and Barren, but not unprofitable; there being great plenty of Iron Mines.

Nancang, or *Nangan*, a City in the Province of *Quansi* in *China*.

Nancy, *Nasium*, *Nancœum*, the Capital City of the Dukedom of *Lorain*; seated upon the River *Meurte*, (which falls into the *Moselle*.) five Leagues from *Toul* to the East, fourteen from *Bar le Duc* to the same, and ten from *Metz* to the South. In 1476. *Charles* Duke of *Burgundy* was slain in Battel, by *Rene* Duke of *Lorain*, near this City. In 1587. it was first fortified. In 1633. taken by *Lewis XIII.* King of *France*. In 1661. dismantled. But in 1673. the *French* began to refortifie it; and have since made it very strong.

Nandor Alba, *Belgrade*.

Nangazachi, a City of *Japan*.

Nanhuang, a City of *China*, in the Province of *Quansi*.

Nankanga,

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Nankanga, a City of *China*, in the Province of *Quansi*.

Nanning, a City of *China*, in the Province of *Quansi*.

Nanquin, a great City in the Kingdom of *China*, upon a Bay, and in a Province of the same name; once, the Capital of this Kingdom, and now vastly great and populous: one of the most celebrated Ports in the East.

The Province of *Nanquin*, (which was once the greatest in this Kingdom) is bounded on the North by *Xantum*; on the West by *Honan* and *Huquam*; on the South by *Chekiam*; and on the East by the *Chinian* Ocean. It contains fourteen great, and an hundred and ten small Cities; one hundred ninety six thousand eight hundred and sixteen Families.

Nansa, *Nesna*, a River in *Biscay* in *Spain*.

Nances, *Corbilum*, *Nannetes*, a City in *Bretagne* in *France*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tours*; also an University, and the Capital of the County of *Nantes*: Seated upon the *Loir*, twelve Leagues from its Mouth to the East; 17 from *Angers*, and twenty from *Rennes* to the South.

The County of *Nantes*, is divided by the *Loir* into two parts: bounded on the East by *Anjou*, on the South by *Poitou*, and on the West and North by the *British* Sea. This retains the name of its most ancient Inhabitants, who were called *Nannetes* by the *Romans*.

Naples, *Neapolis*, an Ancient, Great, Rich, Populous City: the

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Capital of a Kingdom in *Italy*; called by the *Turks*, *Anabola*. It is seated in the *Terra di Lavoro*, or the *Tyrrhenian* Sea; 125 Miles from *Rome* to the South-East; in a fruitful pleasant Plain, being very well watered; and has a large safe Harbor, much frequented by the Merchant Ships of all Nations. The Viceroy of this Kingdom does always reside in this City; and has a noble Palace, which belonged to the Kings of *Naples*. It is also a Bishops See, instituted by *Gregory I.* adorned with an hundred and ten magnificent Churches, and a vast number of publick and private Buildings of great beauty and expence: so that all considered, it is one of the Greatest, Richest, and most populous Cities of *Italy*; containing no less than seven Miles in Compass: and besides the security the Sea gives it, and the Neighbouring Mountains; (which serve instead of Ramparts) it has four strong Castles or Citadels for its security. So very ancient, it is reported to be built by *Hercules* about the year of the World 2725. in the times of *Thola*, Judge of *Israel*. The *Chalcidians* rebuilt, or enlarged it; and instead of *Parthenope*, (its old Name) called it *Nedropolis*, that is, the New Town. The *Romans* took it from the *Sannites* about the Year of *Rome* 463. after three or four bloody Wars. Being subjected to that State, the Inhabitants of this City are much Celebrated for their Fidelity to *Rome*; and ever after the

Battel

Battel of *Cannæ* would not submit to *Hannibal*, till he made use of force against them. In the year of *Rome* 537. (together with *Rome*, and the rest of *Italy*, in the fifth Century,) this City became a prey to the *Goths*, and other Barbarous Nations: amongst them to the *Lombards*; from whom it passed to *Charles* the Great. After this it fell under the *Saracens*. In 1008. the *Normans* began under *Tancred* to enter upon this Stage; whose Children drove out both the *Greeks* and *Saracens*, and possessed this City and Kingdom under the Title of Earls of *Calabria*. In 1216. there was an University opened here by *Frederick* II. Emperor of *Germany*. The rest of its Fate depends on the Changes in the Kingdom; except that prodigious Revolution in 1647. when one *Masaniello*, a poor Fisher-Boy, appearing against the *Spaniards*, (who had over-much oppressed this populous City by their Impositions,) raised such a storm against them as bid fair for the excluding them for ever out of that Kingdom. In June 1688. *Naples* suffered extraordinarily by an Earthquake for several days.

The Kingdom of *Naples*, (*Neapolitanum Regnum*) has its name from its principal City; but was at first called the Kingdom of *Sicily*, as it is still in all the Publick Acts. It is bounded on the West with the Lands of the Church; and on all other sides surrounded with the *Mediterranean* Sea. Under the first Kings it was divided into four parts: at present into 12 Provinces or Counties: it has about 30 Cities,

great and small. Its length from North to South, 90 German Miles; (that is from the River of *Tronto*, to the Cape of *Spartivento*;) and its breadth from Cape *Massa*, not far from *Naples*, to Cape *Gargani*, (or *Monte di S. Angelo*,) on the *Venetian* Gulph, 30. About the year of Christ 1000. this Kingdom was miserably harraled by the *Saracens* and *Greeks*, then expelling the Children of *Charles* the Great. The *Normans* drove out first the *Saracens*, and then the *Greeks*. In 1125. Pope *Anacletus* II. gave this Kingdom to *Roger* Earl of *Sicily*; excluding the Children of *William*, his Elder Brother. In 1196. another Usurper dispossessed this Line; and called in *Henry* VI. Emperor of *Germany*. His Posterity enjoyed it till 1261. when *Charles* Earl of *Anjou* entered and slew *Manfred* IV. the last of the German Line. His Posterity enjoyed it 4 Descents more; when *Charles* IV. in the year 1371. entered and slew *Joan* Queen of *Naples*. In the year 1434. *Alphonso*, King of *Arragon*, partly by Adoption, and partly by Conquest, got this Kingdom from another *Joan*, the third of the *Caroline* Descent. His Posterity enjoyed it five Descents; till *Ferdinand* III. King of *Castile* and *Arragon* dispossessed them in 1503. In this Family it is at this day; *Charles*, the present King of *Spain*, being the sixth from *Ferdinando*.

Napoli di Malvasia. See *Malvasia*.

Napoli di Romania, *Nauplia*, a City on the Eastern Shoar of the

Morea; anciently a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Corinth*; but that City being ruined, it became an Archbishoprick it self. This City stands upon the River *Inachus*; sixty Miles from *Misira* to the North-East, fifty five from *Athens* to the North-West, and 36 from *Corinth* to the South. Surrounded on all sides but the North with the Sea: its Shoars are so very high and steep, that an Enemy can neither Land, nor batter its Walls with their Cannon. On the West it has a large and a safe Haven, secured by a Fort built upon a Rock in the midst of its Mouth; and shut up on both sides by two Chains: which from this Fort reach to the Town on the North side, and to another Fort on the Continent to the South. The Mountain of *Palamede* on the North commands the Town: in all other points, it is situated as well for Defence as Commerce, equal to any place in *Europe*. Said to have been built by *Nauplius*, a Son of *Hercules*; and to have been one of the most ancient Towns in the *Morea*. It was first taken from the Greeks by the *Venetians* and *French*, in 1205. But it did not long remain in their Hands, before it was retaken, with the slaughter of all their Garrison and Governor. In the 13 Century it fell into the Hands of *Mary d'Erigane*, Relict of *Peter*, Son of *Frederick Cornar Piscopia*. This Lady not being able to preserve it from the *Turks*, resigned it to the *Venetians*, who fortified it: the *Turks* however frequently attempted it. *Ma-*

homel II. sent *Machmut*, a *Bassa*, with a potent Army to reduce it by force; which design miscarried. After him *Solyman* the Magnificent, in 1537. again besieged it; and lost a great part of his Army, to no purpose, before it: but about two years after upon a Treaty, the *Venetians* surrendered it to purchase a Peace of him. In 1686. the *Venetians* again came before it with a considerable Fleet and Army; and having beaten the *Serajquier* of the *Morea*, and possessed themselves of Mount *Palamede*, forced the Town to surrender.

Golfo di Napoli, in which this City stands, was of old called *Sinus Argolicus*.

Narbon, *Narbo*, *Narbona*, an ancient Roman City in *Languedoc* in *France*; built by the *Romans*, (as *Polybius* saith,) in *Olymp.* 160. 138 years before the Birth of our Saviour; an Archbishops See, seated upon a Branch of the River *Aude*, (which was made by the *Romans*;) and commonly called *la Robine*; 12 Miles from the Shoars of the *Mediterranean* Sea to the North, 10 from *Carcassone* to the East, and 16 from *Montpellier* to the West. In the times of the first Kings of *France*, *Tholouse* it self was a Suffragan to this Archbishop. In 733. this City was taken by the *Moors* or *Saracens*, and much ruined. To prevent this for the future, its Fortifications are carefully kept; which with the number of its Inhabitants, give it a sufficient security. Yet taken by the *Black Prince*, in an inroad he made with a small Army from *Bordeaux*, in 1355.

Narden. See *Naerden*.

Nardo, Neritum, a City in the Province of *Oranto*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Brindisi*; but exempt from his Jurisdiction. Built in a Plain; 4 Miles from the Bay of *Taranto*, and 9 from *Gallipoli* to the North. Pope *John XXIII.* Instituted this Bishoprick in 1413.

Narenta, Naro, a City of *Dalmatia*, upon a River of the same name; 35 Miles from *Dolcigno* to the North, 14 from *Ragusa* to the North-East, upon a Bay of the Gulph of *Venice* of the same name. Heretofore the Capital of *Dalmatia*, a great and populous City; but being taken by the *Venetians* in 987, and deprived of these Advantages, it began to decay: and although now a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Ragusa*, in a fruitful Plain; yet it is but small to what it has been. *Baudrand* saith, it is in the Hands of the *Turks*: but when it came into their Power, or whether it is not since retaken by the *Venetians*, I know not.

Narni, Narnia, a City under the Pope, upon the River *Nera*; 40 Miles from *Rome*: which is a Bishops See, under the Pope only; and was the Birth-place of *Nerva* the *Roman* Emperor. Six Miles from *Terni* also.

Narova, a great Lake in New France in *America*.

Narsinga, Caramania.

Narsinga, Narasinganum: the same with *Bisnagar*.

Narsingipatan, a City in the

Kingdom of *Golconda*, in the East-Indies; on the Western Shoar of the Bay of *Bengala*.

Narva, a City of *Livonia*, upon a River of the same name; which separates *Livonia* from the Dominion of the Duke of *Moscovy*: over against which, on the Eastern Bank of the River, lies the Castle of *Ivanowgorod*; both under the *Swedes*. The City is very strong; 30 *Swedish* Miles from *Reval* to the East, and about one from the Bay of *Finland*. The Castle was built by the *Russ*; and being founded on a Rock in the River, was thought Impregnable till taken by the *Swedes* in 1617. ever since which time they have been possessed of it. *Wolmar II.* King of *Denmark*, is said to have built this City in 1213. *John Basilovits*, Duke of *Moscovy*, took it in 1558. *Pontus de la Gardes*, General of the *Swedish* Forces, retook it September 6. 1581. Ever since, the *Swedes* have kept it. About 1654. all the Trade of *Moscovy* was driven by this Port; by reason of a War between *England* and *Holland*; which hindered the Navigation to *Arch-Angel*. It stands in Lat. 60. 00.

The River of *Narva* riseth out of the Lake of *Peipis*; and falls into the Gulph of *Finland*: in a manner as broad as the *Elbe*, but much swifter: about half a League above *Narva*, it falls from a steep Rock, which breaks the Water into small particles and throws them into the Air; so that when the Sun shines, they form a pleasant kind of Rainbow. But this hinders the bring-

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bringing Goods by Water to the Town, and inforceth the unloading the Boats above this Cataract.

Nasacepha, Selucia, Bagdat.

Nascaro Sinis, a River in the further *Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Nassaw, Nassovia, a small Town in *Weteraw*, upon the River *Lbone*; 2 Miles from the *Rhine* to the East, 5 from *Bingen* to the North, and 12 from *Cologne*: under its own Prince. From whence the Family of *Nassaw* has its Rise:

The Principality of *Nassaw*, is a Territory in the Upper Circle of the *Rhine*; which lies partly in *Westerwaldt*, and partly in *Weteraw*; between the Dukedom of *Westphalia*, the Upper *Hassia*, and the Bishoprick of *Trier* beyond the *Rhine*. It was at first a County; but made a Principality by *Ferdinand III.* in 1653. *Adolphus* (the Emperor) was of this Family, chosen in 1462. and the Earls of *Sarbruck*. But the Noblest Branch is that of *Orange*.

Nasirvan, or Naksivan, Naxuana, a City of the Greater *Armenia*, mentioned by *Ptolemy*; which is an Archbishops See; at the foot of Mount *Ararat*, (or *Taurus*) between the *Caspian* Sea, and the Lake of *Exsechia*, (*Lychnitis*) The Archbishop is ever since 1300. chosen out of the *Dominicans*. This City is under the *Persians*; but has been wretchedly harrassed by the *Turks*. It stands about 7 Leagues from the River *Araxes*. Long 81. 34. Lat. 38. 40. in a Fertile Country. The Capital of *Armenia*, the Seat of a *Persian Kan*, or Governor.

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Sir John Chardin saith, they have generally thrown off the *Roman* Rites; and are returned to their ancient Religion: though the Pope by an Ambassador sent to *Persia* in 1664. obtained great favours from that Court for his Followers, by which they are rather damnified than benefited.

Natarone, Vulturnus. See *Volturno*.

Natissa, or Natifone, Natifa, a small River in *Friuli*; which arising above *Aquileja*, and washing it, beneath that City is divided into two Branches: both fall into the *Ionian* Sea near *Grado*, a City in that Province. This River was once Navigable up to *Aquileja*, and served that City as a Port; but now, not.

Natolia, Asia Minor, is the most Western part of *Asia*, of great extent; in the form of a Peninsula: called by the *Turks*, (its Masters) *Radulu*; and by the *French*, *Natolie*. It is bounded on the North by the *Euxine*, or Black Sea; on the West by the *Propontis*, and *Archipelago*; on the South with the *Mediterranean* Sea; and on the East by *Armenia*. The principal Cities at this day, are; *Amasia, An-cyra, Cutaige, Cogni, Tocat, Isnich, Bursia, Smyrna*, and *Tarabosan*, (or *Trapezunt*.) It reacheth from Long. 51. to 72. and from Lat. 36. to 45. from the *Hellespont* to the *Euphrates* supposed to be 630 Miles long; and its breadth 210. The Air is very healthful, the Soil as fruitful; before it fell into the Hands of the *Turks*, it was very Populous, Rich, Civil, and Learned;

but

but now in a manner desolate; lamenting the ruins of 400 Towns destroyed by Earthquakes, and the Barbarous devouring *Turks*.

Navagrot, *Paropamisus*, a part of *Imaus*, a vast Mountain in *Asia*.

Navareins, *Navagresum*, a City in the Province of *Bearn* in *France*; which has a strong Castle: seated on the River *Gave de Oleron*; 4 Leagues below *Oleron* to the North, and 6 from *Pau* to the West.

Navarino, *Abarinus*, *Pylus*, a great populous City, on the Western Shoar of the *Morea*; called by the *Turks*, *Jabartin*. It stands 10 Miles from *Modon* to the North, and 15 from *Coron* to the West. This is one of the most ancient Towns in the *Morea*; and yet in a flourishing condition; being seated in the most pleasant and fruitful part of the *Morea*, and having the best and most convenient Port. Accordingly, whilst it was in the Hands of the *Venetians*, they built two Castles and a strong Wall to defend it. In 1498. it sustained a furious Siege; and repelled the *Ottoman* Forces with that bravery, that they were forced to retire. About two years after it fell twice in a short time into the Hands of the *Turks*, through the consternation of its Inhabitants, after the *Turks* had taken *Mondon*: and in their possession it continued till 1686. when the *Venetians* retook it.

Navarre, *Navarra*, a Kingdom in the North of *Spain*: bounded on the North by *France* and the

Pyrenean Hills; on the East and South by *Aragon*; and on the West by Old *Castile*: yet was there a small part of this Kingdom which lay on the North side of the Mountains on the side of *France*. The Country though encompassed with vast barren Mountains, is said to be very fruitful, and tolerably level within. The Kingdom, (one of the first that was set up against the *Moors*;) began in the Person of *Garcia Ximenes*, in 716: and continued under 37 successive Princes of its own, till 1512: when *John de Albert* (King of *Navarr*;) being Excommunicated by Pope *Julius II.* *Ferdinando* King of *Arragon*, taking the advantage of the little affection his Subjects bore to him, seized this Kingdom; and drove the miserable Prince over the *Alpes* into *France*. *Baudrand* avers, that the *Spaniards* had no Authority from the Pope to usurp this Kingdom; but owns they had a Bull to justify the keeping of it, which needs no great debate. Since that time the Upper *Navarr* has been under the Crown of *Spain*: the Lower in the Person of *Henry IV.* was united to the Crown of *France*; and by *Lewis XIII.* in the year 1620. incorporated for ever into the said Crown.

Naugracut, *Naugracum*, a Territory under the Great *Mogul*, in the North part of *Indostan*, towards *Tartary*; which reacheth to Mount *Caucasus*. It has also a City of the same Name, upon the River *Ravée*; 220 Miles from *Labor* to the East.

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Naumburg, *Neoburgum*, a City of *Misnia*, in the Upper *Saxony*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Magdeburg*; and once an Imperial Free Town. It stands upon the River *Saal*, where it receives the River *Unstrut*. The Bishoprick was Translated to this place from *Zeit*, in 1028. This City was in latter times under its own Bishop; now under the Administrator of the Bishoprick of *Newburgh*, (who is of the House of *Saxony*,) with a small District belonging to it. It is seated in the Confines of *Thuringia*; 8 German Miles from *Erford* to the East, and 6 from *Leipsick* to the West. The Bishops have been of the *Augustane* Confession ever since 1564. This City was taken by the United Forces of *France* and *Sweden* in 1638.

Naxia, *Naxus*, called *Naxcia* also, is an Island in the *Archipelago*; great, populous, fruitful; 84 Miles in compass; having a City of the same name, (which has in it a Greek and a Latin Bishop,) and 18 Villages. It belonged to the *Venetians*, and was a Dukedom; but now under the *Turks*. The Maps call it *Nixia*.

Naxio, *Acone*, a Port in *Bithynia*, in the Lesser *Asia*, upon the *Euxine* Sea; which was the Port to *Heraclea Pontica*; and stands upon a River called *Acone* of old.

Neaugh, *Neagus*, a Lake in the Province of *Ulster* in *Ireland*.

Neastro, *Neocastrum*, a small City in the further *Calabria*; almost ruined by an Earthquake in 1638.

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Necker, *Nicer*, *Neccarus*, a River of *Schwaben* in *Germany*, which ariseth in *Swartzwalt*; scarce 7 Miles from the Fountains of the *Danube*; and passing *Rotweil*, it entereth the Dukedom of *Wirtemberg*, watereth *Elfing* and *Hailbrun*; and so passing by *Heydelburgh* in the Palatinate, falls into the *Rhine*.

Neda, *Nedina*, a River of *Arcadia* in the *Morea*.

Nedham Point, a Fortres in the *Barbadoes*, which sustained an Attack of four hours continuance made upon it by *de Ruyter* the Dutch Admiral; sent with a Squadron of Ships to Conquer this Island in 1665. but was repelled.

Neers, *Nabalia*, a River of *Germany*, which ariseth in *Fuliers*, 12 Miles from *Fuliers*; and flowing through the Bishoprick of *Cologne*, and *Gelderland* by the Castles of *Gelders*, a little below *Genep* falls into the *Maes*; 3 Leagues above *Nimeguen* to the South.

Negapatan, a City of *Coromandel*, in the hither *East-Indies*; now under the Dutch, formerly under the *Portuguese*.

Negro, *Tanager*, a River in the Kingdom of *Naples*: it ariseth near a Lake of the same name, in the Borders of the *Basilicate*, but in the hither Principate; 13 Miles from *Policaastro* to the East, at the foot of the *Apenmine*. And flowing North watereth *Atena*; and after it has buried it self for 4 Miles under ground, comes up again; then falls into the Bay of *Amalfi*, near *Cappachio*, 20 Miles from *Saleruo* to the South.

Negro-

Negropont, Eubœa, an Island in the *Archipelago*; of old called by the Poets, *Chalcis* and *Abantis*; now by the *Turks*, *Egriponte*, or *Egribos*; and sometimes *Euriponte*: because the wonder of the fam'd *Euripus*, by the natural situation of the Rocks, the Promontories, the Channel, &c. is made here. It lies upon the North of *Achaia*, (or *Livadia*;) being separated from it by a narrow Channel: 120 Miles from East to West, 30 broad; 300 in circuit; joyned to the Continent by a Bridge of Stone built by the *Venetians*. It is Fruitful, but little Inhabited. The principal Town was called formerly *Chalcis*, now *Negropont*; and stands on the South side of the Island, at one end of the Bridge: its Walls are two Miles in compass. None but *Jews* and *Turks* are suffered to reside within those: the Christians dwell altogether in the Suburbs, the whole of which may be about 5000. The Town is separated from the Suburbs by a deep Ditch of equal breadth from top to bottom: both stand on a plain level Ground: the Channel between the City and the Continent being not above 30 Paces, and the Bridge being secured by a Tower. This Town and Island was granted to the *Venetians* by the *Latin* Emperors of *Constantinople*, (in consideration of their services,) about 1204. Though they Fortified it to the utmost, yet *Mahomet II.* took the principal City with the loss of 40000 Men in 1463. or 69. (for I find various accounts,) after he had besieged it with 120000 Men 30 days; put-

ting all above 20 years of Age to the Sword; which amounted (when the Siege began) to 80000. In 1660. the *Venetians* retook it: and relolt it. Wherefore the *Turks* have fortified it with so many new Strong Works, that tho the *Venetians* laid Siege to it with an Army of 24000 Men, Commanded by *Morofini*, (then Doge,) which stormed it October 12. 1688. Yet it was left in the Enemies possession.

Neiss, Nissa, a River of *Bohemia*; which arising in *Lusatia*, flows through *Silesia*; and a little beneath *Guben* falls into the *Oder*.

Neisse, Nissa, a Town in *Silesia*, in the Dukedom of *Grotkaw*, upon the River *Neiss*; 2 Miles from *Grotkaw* to the South: in which the Bishop of *Wratisslaw* Resides. *Hofman* makes it a City.

Neites, a small River which falls into the *Rhine* near *Anderpach*, in the Bishoprick of *Trier*.

Nieva, Nebis, a small River in *Entre Douro*, a Province of *Portugal*.

Nekrakin, Ormus, an Island in the *Persin* Gulph.

Nemours, Nemosium, Nemoracum, a great and pleasant Town in the Isle of *France* in *Gastinois*, upon the River *Loing*: made a Dukedom in 1414. and then first Walled. It stands 17 Miles from *Paris* to the South.

Nepi, Nepita, Nepet, a small but ancient City, which is a Bishops See in *S. Peters* Patrimony, under the Pope; upon the River *il Pozzolo*; between *Viterbo* and

Rome,

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Rome, 6 Miles from *Sutri* to the East.

Nera, *Nar*, a River in the States of the Church in *Italy*; which springs out of the *Apennine*, and flowing Westward watereth *Narni*; and a little lower falls into the *Tiber*.

Nerac, *Neracum*, a City in *Aquitain* in *Gascogne*, upon the River *Baise*; the Capital of the Dukedom of *Albret*; not 2 Miles from the *Garonne* to the South, 3 from *Condom* to the North, and 4 from *Agen* to the West. It is in a good condition.

Nerk, *Nericia*, a Province in the Kingdom of *Sweden*; between *Westmannia* and *Sudermania* to the East, and *Westrogothia* to the West. The Capital of which is *Orebro*, by the Lake *Hielmer*.

Nermonster, an Island upon the Coast of *Poitou* in *France*.

Nerva. See *Narva*.

Nester. See *Nieper*.

Nester Alba, or *Niefter Alba*; a Town in *Bessarabia*, on the *Euxine Sea*.

Neuf Chastel, *Novum Castrum*, a Town in the Dukedom of *Normandy*, upon the River *Argues*; 8 Leagues from *Dieppe* to the South-East.

Neuf Chastel sur Meuse, a Town of *Lorrain*, upon the *Maes*; in the Borders of *Champagne*: 5 Leagues from *Mirecourt* to the West, and 7 from *Toul* to the South.

Nevers, *Nivernum*, a Fine, Great, Rich, Populous City; a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Sens*; and a Dukedom: which has

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a Bridge over the *Loyre*, and a Castle: 5 Leagues from *Baris* and *Lions*; 12 from *Moulins*. *John Casimir*, King of *Poland*, died in this City December 16. 1672.

Neuf-Marché, *Novus Mercatus*, a Town in *Normandy*, upon the River *Eure*; by which it is separated from *Beauvais*. Heretofore very much regarded. *Lewis VII.* took it after a sharp Siege, in 1151. It was restored to the *English* in 1154. In 1161. there was a Parliament held in it. This Town stands 20 Miles from *Roan* to the South, and the same distance from *Paris* to the West.

Nevis, or *Mevis*, one of the *Leeward Charibby Islands* in *America*, very near to *S. Christophers*. Considerable for the Residence of the chief Governor of all the *Leeward Islands*. In *Charles Town* (which is the principal Settlement) almost all the Houses of Brick and Stone were levelled by an Earthquake. April 1690. At the same time the Sea left its accustomed bounds a great part of a Mile; the Earth vomited hot and fætid Waters; its Motion, Pulses, and Openings also all over the Island, being such, as nothing can be more terrible.

Neure, a River of *Kilkenny*, in *Ireland*, which watereth *Rejs*; then falls into the *Sewer*, (which separates *Leinster* from *Mounster*;) and falls beneath *Waterford* into the *Ocean*.

Neusidlerssee, *Peiso*, a Lake between *Austria* and the Lower *Hungary*; between *Raab* to the East, and *Vionna* to the West.

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New Albion, *California*, an Island on the West of *America*, in North. Lat. 38. discovered by Sir *Francis Drake* in 1578.

Newark upon Trent, is a fair, rich Town in *Nottinghamshire*; seated on the East Bank of the *Trent*, 11 Miles from *Nottingham* to the North: which took its name from a Castle here built by *Alexander Bistop of Lincoln*, (in the Reign of *Henry II.*) which was seized by King *Stephen*. King *John* died in this Town in 1216. *Edward VI.* Incorporated it, and gave it the Privilege of sending two Burgesses to the Parliament. It suffered a Siege for its Loyalty in 1643, 1644. which was raised by Prince *Rupert*, March 22. It stood firm to the Royal Interest till May 11. 1646. and then was forced to Surrender; the King being in the Hands of *Scots*, and all his Forces dissipated.

Newbury, *Novum burgum*, a Town on the South of *Barkshire* upon the River *Kennet*, which at *Reading* falls into the *Thames*. Called by *Antoninus*, *Spina*; though not built now in the same place; a fine, rich, Cloathing Town; seated in a Champain Plain Country. Made famous by a signal Victory obtained here by *Charles I.* September 20. 1643. over the Forces of the Parliament. October 27. 1644, there was a second Fight; in which, though the King's Forces, (which were much divided) had at first the good fortune to drive the Enemy out of the Field; yet being overpowered by Numbers and fresh Supplies, they were

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at last Routed; and the King in great danger of being taken. This Battel, thought short, was the sharpest that was fought in all that War. *Charles II.* added a great Honor to this Place; when in 1675. he Created *Charles Fitz Roy*, Duke of *Southampton*, Earl of *Chichester*, and Baron of *Newbury*.

New-Castle upon Tyne, is a strong, rich, populous Sea-Port Town in *Northumberland*; but on the Borders of *Durham*; six Miles from the Sea. The River is very deep, the Haven secure and large: the Town stands upon a rising Ground; and has a fair Bridge over the River on the South side; near which stands the Castle, and over against it the Market-Place, and more to the North upon a steep Hill, the Body of the Town; fenced with Towers and strong Walls. Mr. *Cambden* doth suppose it to have been called *Garbosentum* by the *Romans*; and to have taken the name of *Newcastle*, when it was rebuilt by *Robert Eldest Son* to *William the Conqueror*. In the Reign of *Edward I.* a Rich Man being taken Prisoner in the Town by the *Scots*, after his Ransom began the Fortifications of it; and the rest of the Inhabitants finished this Work, which made it both safe and rich. *Richard II.* made it a Major Town. Long. 21. 30. Lat. 57. 34. Thus far Mr. *Cambden*: The *Scots* in 1640. seized this strong Town; and thereby began the Calamities of *England*, which lasted 20 years. In 1644. after a long Siege, the *Scots* took it the second time. October 19. *Lewis Steward* (Duke

(Duke of *Lenox*.) was created Earl of *Newcastle*, in 1604. by *James I.* He dying without Issue, *William Cavendish* Viscount *Mansfield*, and Baron *Ogle*, was by *Charles I.* created Earl of *Newcastle* in 1627. Marquess of *Newcastle*, in 1643. and Duke of the same in 1664. by *Charles II.* to whom succeeded *Henry* his Son in 1676.

New England, a large Country in *North America*; first Discovered by *Sebastian Cabot*, under *English* Colours, in 1497. Entred upon for the *English* by Mr. *Philip Amadas* in 1584. It lies in 40. and 41. deg. of North Lat. 70 Miles upon the Ocean, which affords it plenty of Harbours. The Air is healthful, but the Weather very uncertain. This Country was first begun to be Planted in 1606. In 1610. one *Robinson* an Independent Preacher struck in with the Design, and much promoted that Plantation. It is well watered with Rivers; has great variety of Wild Fowl, Wild Beasts; Timber in abundance, Flax, Hemp, Corn of all sorts, Furrs, Amber, and Iron; wherewith the Inhabitants drive a gainful Trade with the other *English* Plantations in *America*. This Colony is very strong. They have built 7 great Towns; the chief of which is *Boston*; which in 1670. had 50 Sail of Ships belonging to it. They would never submit to any Governour sent from *England*, but lived like a Free State; till a *Quo Warranto* being sent against them in 1683. by King *Charles II.* they submitted to *Henry Cranfield* Esq; and in 1686. Accepted Sir *Edward*

Andrews as Governour for King *James II.*

The Dukedom of *Newenburg*, *Neoburgum*, called by the French *Neubourg*; is a Tract in Germany in *Nortgow*, upon the *Danube*; part of which lies in the Circle of *Bavaria*, and part in *Schwaben*. Heretofore a part of the Dukedom of *Bavaria*; till *Maximilian I.* granted it to the Children of *Rupert* Prince Palatine. This Line ended in 1559. in the Person of *Henry*; after whom Succeeded *Philip Lewis*, Duke of *Deuxponts*, (or *Zweybrucken*) in which Family it still is. It takes its name from *New-burg* (*Neoburgum*), a City in *Bavaria* upon the *Danube*; 4 Leagues from *Donawert* in *Schwaben* to the East, 3 from *Ingolstadt*, and the same distance from *Aichstadt* to the South. The Duke of *Newburg* is lately become Elector Palatine, by the Death of *Charles* the last Elector without Issue.

Newenburg, *Newburg*, *Neopyrgum*, a small City in *Schwaben*; in the Dukedom of *Wurtsburg*, upon the River *Enz*; in the Borders of the Marquisate of *Baden*: six German Miles from *Stugart* to the West, and as much from *Spire* to the South.

Newenburg, *Newbourg*, *Neoburgum*, a Town in *Brisgow*, upon the *Rhine*; between *Brisach* to the North, and *Basil* to the South: heretofore a Free Imperial City, but in 1410. exempted; and granted to the House of *Austria*. Since that, in 1675. it was much damaged, and in part destroyed.

Newenstad, *Neustad*, *Neostadium*, a City in *Austria*, which is one

one of the principal Cities in that Dukedom; built in a Marshy low Ground, upon a small River; 6 German Miles from Vienna to the North. The Town is of a square Form, with a Piazza in the middle; encompassed with two Walls and a Ditch. The outward Wall is not high; the inward is of no great strength, yet has defeated two Attempts of the Turks against it: in the latter of which, *Solyman* the Magnificent, (in 1529.) Stormed this Town 7 times in one day, and was every time repulsed. In this City the Emperor has a Palace of a square building, with 4 Towers; which may be seen a great way off. There is another City of the same name in *Bohemia*, in the Dukedom of *Oppelen*; near the Borders of the Dukedom of *Grotkaw*, 5 Miles from *Oppelen*. There is a third in the Palatinate of the *Rhine*; 4 German Miles from *Spire* to the West, and 2 from *Landaw* to the North: once an Imperial City, but now exempt. A fourth in the Dukedom of *Wurtsburg*; 2 Miles from *Wimpfen* to the East, and a little more from *Hailbrun*. A fifth in the Dukedom of *Brunswick* upon the River *Leyne*, 6 Miles from *Zell* to the West; which is under the Duke of *Hannover*.

Newbausel, *Neoselium*, a strong but small Town in the Upper Hungary; called by the Hungarians *Owar*: it stands upon the River *Nitria*, 2 German Miles from the Danube to the North, and 11 from *Presburg* to the East. It is seated in a Marsh, which is its greatest strength. It has 6 Bastions made

in the form of a Star, and walled up Breast height, above the Level within; the Dike not broad or deep. The *Grand Visier* sat down before this Town August 14. 1663. and took it the 27. with the loss of 15000 Men. He immediately endeavoured to strengthen it, by bringing the River to run round: but however July 7. 1685. the Duke of *Lorrain* sat down before it; and took it by Storm August 19. following; putting all the Garrison to the Sword.

Newmarck, *Novomarchia*, a City of *Transylvania* called by the Hungarians *Wasserhety*. It stands upon the River *Merisch*, at the foot of the *Carpathian* Mountains; 35 Miles from *Clausenburg* to the South-East. In this City the Assembly of the States of *Transylvania* are most usually held.

New-Market, a Town in the Borders of *Suffolk* and *Cambridgeshire*; 10 Miles from *Cambridge* to the East. Famous for Horse Races, and a House belonging to the Kings of England: a Fire in this Town saved the Life of *Charles II.* by necessitating his return before the time appointed; which prevented the designs of the *Rie-House* Conspirators.

Newport, *Medena*, *Novus Portus*, a Town in the Isle of *Wight*; which is the Capital of the Island. Well seated, much frequented, and very populous. It has a small Haven; and is a Corporation, which sends two Burgesses to Parliament, by the Grant of *James I.* *Charles I.* Honoured it also by Creating *Mountjoy Blount* Earl of *Newport*, in

in 1628. This Honour is now enjoyed by *Henry* his Son, who is the third Earl of this Family. Long. 19. 14. Lat. 50. 40.

Newport upon the Usk, a considerable Sea-Port Town in the County of *Monmouth*; seated between the *Ebwith* and the *Usk*; 2 Miles from the *Severn* to the North.

Newport, in *Pembrokeshire*, is a considerable Town in the North-West part of that County, upon the *Trisfo* Sea; built at the foot of an high Mountain, by the side of the River *Nevers*. By *Martin* of *Tours*, and the procurement of his Posterity made a Corporation also; in which afterwards they built a Castle for their Habitation.

Newport, Novus Portus, a strong Sea-Port Town in *Flanders*, of old called *Santhoff*, that is, the Sandy Head. It has a competent Haven upon the *German* Ocean, at the Mouth of the River *Yperle*; five Leagues from *Dunkirk* to the East, and 3 from *Ostend* to the West. Still in the hands of the *Spaniards*. Near this place Prince *Maurice* of *Nassau*, gave the *Spaniards* a great overthrow, Feb. 25. 1600.

Neytracht. See *Nitracht*.

Niancheu, Niancheum, a considerable City in the Province of *Chekiam* in *China*.

Niaren More, the *Russian* name of the North Ocean or Frozen Sea; called *Mare Scythicum*.

Nicaragua, a Region in New Spain, in North America, of great extent; between the North Sea to the East, the South Sea to the West, the Province of *Hondura* to the North, and *La Costa Rica* to

the South. Also called New Leon, from *Leon de Nicaragua*, the principal City in it: which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of Mexico; and is intirely in the hands of the *Spaniards*.

Nicaphtach, Oxus, a great River in *Persia*.

Nicea, a City of *Bithynia*, which is an Archbishops See; of old called *Antigonis*, (from its Builder) *Olbia*, and *Ancore*; and named *Nicea* by *Lysimachus* in honor of his Wife; now called *Isnich*, *Nichor*, and *Nichea*. This City is particularly famous for the first General Council here held by the Command of *Constantine* the Great, in 325: which had 318 Bishops in it. There was another designed here in 359. for the promoting *Arianism*; but it was disappointed by an Earthquake, which ruined a great part of the City. There was a second General Council here in 787. consisting of 350 Bishops; where Image-Worship was approved; which *Charles* the Great Censured in a Council at *Frankford*, in 794. consisting of 300 Bishops. This City was taken by *Godfrey de Bovillon* in his Passage to *Jerusalem*, in 1097. out of the Hands of the Infidels; by whom it was restored to the *Greek* Emperor. In 1329. it was besieged by *Orchanes* II. of the *Ottoman* Line. *Andronicus* the *Greek* Emperor coming up to its Relief, was wounded, and forced to retire; yet the City held out, and was taken by a Stratagem rather than force the year following. It stands 44 Miles from *Nicomedia* to the North,

25 from *Prusia* to the West ; in Long. 37. 30. Lat. 42. 25.

Nice, *Nicea*, a City in *Provence* in *France* ; called also *Nizza*, *Nicia*, and *Nice de Provence* ; which is a great, splendid, populous City ; and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Ambrun* ; seated upon the Shoar of the *Mediterranean Sea*, furnished with a large Haven, and a Castle : 2 Miles from the Mouth of the River *Var* or *Varo*, and 7 from *Port Monaco* to the West. This City was subject to the Earls of *Provence*, till 1365 ; when it was left by *Queen Joanna* to *Lewis II. Duke of Savoy*, with the County belonging to it : it is still subject to that Family ; and is the most Western Town in *Italy*, in the present esteem. Built at first by the *Massilians*. Long. 30. 20. Lat. 43. 45.

Nice, *Nicea*, once a City and a Bishops See in *Macedonia*, now a Village ; inhabited by *Turks* and *Bulgarians*. Thirty four Miles from *Oerida* (or *Giusstandil*, as the *Turks* call it) towards *Heraclea* ; its Ruins shew it to have been a vast City.

Nichor, *Nicaa*.

Nicoping, *Nicopinga*, a City of *Sweden*, which is the Captital of *Sudermannia*, upon the Shoars of the *Baltick Sea* ; 13 Miles from *Stockholm* to the North-West, and 7 from *Norkop* to the South-East. It has an Haven and a Castle ; the ancient Seat of the Dukes of this Province, and the Residence of *Charles* the last Duke, before he was advanced to the Crown of *Sweden*.

Nicoping, a Town of *Denmark*, in the Isle of *Falster* ; over againit *Laland* ; 11 *Danish Miles* from *Copenhagen* to the South : in which *Christopher II. King of Denmark* died in 1333. A small, but a fine Town.

Nicosia, *Leucosia*, *Nicosia*, a City in the Isle of *Cyprus* ; which is an Archbishops See : strong, populous, and seated in the midst of the Island. It was the Seat of the Kings of this Island ; and after that, of the *Venetian* Governours ; till in 1571. taken by the *Turks*, whose Governor still Resides in it. This City is 3 Miles in compass, and stands in a fruitful well watered Plain.

Nicosera, a City in the Further *Calabria*, upon the *Tyrrhenian Sea* ; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Regio* : little, and not well inhabited ; having suffered very much by an Earthquake in 1638. Long. 40. 00. Lat. 38. 25.

Nicoya, a City and County in *Nicaragua* in *New Spain*, in *America*.

Niesia. See *Naxia*.

Nidrosia, a River of *Norway*, which falls by *Drontheim* into the *Virgiovian Ocean*. In Lat 64. 36.

Nied Teutsche or *Alleman*, *Nita Germanica*, a River which ariseth in the Forest of *Lorain* ; and taking in the *Nied Franfois*, (*Nitam Romanam*) which watereth *Haudonville*, *Eftangs*, and *Niedburg* ; they thus united halt to *Bosonville* ; and there fall into the *Saare* or *Sare*, a little above *Trier*.

Niemeca, *Germany*.

Niemen. See *Memel*.

Nienbuis, Nienbusum; a Castle near *Paderborn*, upon the Confluence of the *Alme* and the *Lippe*; built by *Theodor Furstemberg*, (Bishop of *Paderborn*) for the Residence of his Successors. *Nero Claudius*, and *Charles the Great*, had before built Castles in this very place; the first against the *Sicambri*, the second against the *Saxons*:

Nieper, Borysthenes, a River of *Poland*, very well known to *Ptolemy*, and the Ancients: it ariseth in *Moscovy*, in the Palatinate of *Bielki*, near *Dnieprisco*; and flowing Westwards entereth *Lithuania*, (a Province of *Poland*) watereth *Smolensko* and *Orssa*; then turning South, passeth by *Mobilow, Rohozow* and *Rezozyca*; above which last it receives the *Berezina* from the West, and passeth South-East to *Lojoworod*; beneath which it takes in the *Peripeez*, a vast River from the West. So hasteth to *Kiovia*, above which it admits the *Deszna*, a vast River from the East: from hence it runs South-East by *Risszow, Czircassy*, and as far as the *Rocky Stones*; where It turns South-West by the *Zaporavia* Islands, and falls into the *Euxine* Sea almost four *English* Miles East of *Bialogrod*; a few Miles above its Outlet it takes in the *Bog* a vast River from the West. It has seventy five Miles above its Outlets thirteen Cataracts called by the Inhabitants *Porowys*; which makes it impossible to carry any Boat higher up its Stream.

The *Priester*, *Tyras*, a River of *Poland*: called also the *Turla*: it springeth out of a small Lake in

Red Russia, nine *Polish* Miles from *Premysle* to the East, and four from *Lemberg* to the South; running East through *Pokutie* and *Podolia*, it separates *Bracław* from *Walachia*; and in *Bessarabia* falls into the *Euxine* Sea, sixty Miles from the Mouth of the *Danube* to the North. *Baudrand*. But the latter Maps make it not much above twenty *English* Miles.

Nigeboli, Nicopolis, a City built by *Trajan*, after the Conquest of *Decebalus*, King of the *Dacians*, (who was a valiant and wise Prince) at the Confluence of the *Isicar* and the *Danube* in *Bulgaria*. It was at first a Bishoprick; but now an Archbishops See; commonly called *Nigeboli*; but by the *Turks* *Sciltaro*. Ten *Hungarian* Miles from the Borders of *Serovia* to the East, and three from *Silistria* to the North. Near this City the Christians received a great Overthrow from the *Turks*, in 1393; under *Sigismund* the Emperor. Long. 50. 20. Lat. 45. 15.

Nigir, Niger, the greatest River of *Africa*; called by the Inhabitants *Huid Nijar*; it ariseth in *Ethiopia*, from a Lake of the same Name; and turning Westward, divides *Nigritia* into two parts. After a long Course, and the Reception of many Rivers, (whose Names are unknown to us) it falls into the *Atlantick* Ocean by six great Outlets; which are all (but one) South of *Cape Verde*.

Nile, Nilus, a vast River in *Africa*; which ariseth from two Fountains in the higher *Ethiopia*, in the *Abyssins* Empire; in a Coun-

try called *Sacabala*, amongst high Mountains; and being enlarged by the *Gema*, *Kelti*, and *Branti*, it passeth through the South Part of the Lake of *Dambea*, to the greatest Cataracts. Before it enters *Nubia*, it takes in the River *Meleg*, and afterwards the *Tacaze* at *Jalac*; and entering and traversing the Upper *Egypt*, four Miles beneath *Grand Cairo* it divides first into two, and after into more Branches; which anciently made the number of seven, but are now reduced to four; the rest being stopped up by the Sands of the *Mediterranean* Sea, and those brought down by the River; the *Mahometan* Princes (who have been many Ages Lords of *Egypt*) taking no care to keep them open. The Eastern Branch falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea by *Damiata*, and was of old called *Os Pelusiaticum*. The Western was then named *Canopus*, and falls into the same Sea below *Rosetta*. These two make the *Delta* an Island, which is the richest portion of Land in *Egypt*. There are two other Outlets between these, but poor in Waters, saith Mr. *Sandys*. This River is the only cause of the Fertility of *Egypt*; beginning every year to rise with the Rising Sun, *June* 17. and swelling sometimes to twenty four Cubits. About the middle of *September* it begins to decrease: about a Month after they lose their Grounds; and in *May* reap them. The Cause of this Inundation is now known to be the Rains which fall in *Ethiopia* for three Months together in their Winter, and the *Egyptian* Sum-

mer. They of *Egypt* owe not only their Food, but many of them their Lives to the swellings of this River: infomuch that when five hundred die of the Plague at *Grand Cairo* the day before, not one dies the day after. These Waters are sweet to the taste, cool and wholsom; and extremely Nutritive both to Plants and Animals. It has plenty of Fish, and too many Crocodiles; some of which live to be thirty foot long; but rarely come so low as *Grand Cairo*. Mr. *Thevenot* begins the encrease of the Nile, *May* 16. or 20. and saith the Publication is made *June* 28. or 29. He saith, they give no account of its encrease beyond *September* 24. tho it often swells to the beginning of *October*, and gradually abates till the Month of *May*. He gives also this account of the Head of the Nile, from the Report of an *Ethiopian* Ambassador he met at *Grand Cairo*. The Head of Nile is a Well that springs out of the Ground in a large Plain, called *Ovembromma*, in the Province of *Ago*; which casts up the Waters very high; the Well being twelve days Journey from *Goutbar* the Capital of *Ethiopia*. These Waters running Northwards, pass by seven Cataracts before they enter into *Egypt*; and he saith, there are no Mountains near its Head by three weeks journey. If the River doth not rise sixteen foot, a Famine follows for want of Water: if it swells to twenty four, there is a Dearth; because the Seed time is lost.

Nimmezhen, *Noviomagum*, a City of the Low Countries, mentioned

tioned by *Antoninus* in his *Itinerary*; called now by the Inhabitants *Nimeguen*; by the *French* *Nimègue*; by the *Spaniards* *Nimega*. It is the Capital of the Dukedom of *Guelderland*, under the *United Provinces*; seated upon the *Wael*, between the *Rhine* and the *Maez*; two Leagues from *Arnheim* to the South, six from *Utrecht* to the East, three from *Cleves* to the West, and twenty from *Cologne* to the same. Anciently a Free Imperial City, but afterwards exempt, and subject to the Dukes of *Guelderland*; being mortgaged to one of them by *William* Earl of *Holland*, who was then chosen Emperor of *Germany*. About the year 1585, this City was much inclined to the Interest of the *Roman* Catholick Religion. In the year 1589, the *Hollanders* endeavoured without any good success to reduce it; when *Skenkius* (their General) was drowned in the *Wael*. In the year 1591, Prince *Maurice* took it after a sharp Siege. In the year 1672, it was taken by the *French*; the only Town in all those Provinces which fought for its Liberty: the year after the *French* deserted it. In 1678, there was a Peace agreed here between the *French* and the *Spaniards*. In the year 1679, between the *Germans* and the *French*. This City is said to have been first built by the *Catti*, and the Castle by *Julian* the Apostate, whilst he was in *France*; *Charles the Great* built here a Noble Palace; which together with the City was burnt by the *Normans*. The *Germans* pre-

vailing against the *Normans*, rebuilt the City; and gave it many Privileges; several of the Emperors residing in it; till at last it was mortgaged to *Otho*, Duke of *Guelderland*; and became the Capital of that Dukedom.

Ningvoo, *Ningvoo*, a City in the Province of *Leotum*, in *China*. *Baudrand*.

Ningvoo, *Ningvoo*, a City in the Province of *Nankin* in *China*.

Ninive, *Ninus*, an ancient and most celebrated City of *Assyria*; mentioned in the Sacred and Profane Stories. It lies now in Ruins. Out of it is sprung a new City, called *Mosul*, built on the other side of the *Tigris*, which is under the *Turks*; an hundred Miles from *Bagat* to the North.

Ninove, *Niniva*, a small City in *Flanders*, in the County of *Alost*; not above two Leagues from *Alost* to the South; in the middle between *Brussels* to the East, and *Oudenarde* to the West.

Niort, *Novergus*, a Town in *Poitou*, thirteen Leagues from *Rechelle* to the North-East.

Nipponia, a great Island belonging to *Japan*, the principal Province of that Empire; in which are *Fedo* and *Meaco*, the Royal Cities, where the King resides.

Nisa, *Nysa*, a City of *Lydia* in the Lesser *Asia*, which is a Bishops See. Long. 59. 10. Lat. 40. 50.

Nisibin, *Nisibis*, the principal City of *Mesopotamia*, of great Antiquity; mentioned by *Pliny* and *Strabo*. It is now an Archbishops See; and the Capital of *Diabek*, under the *Turks*. It

It stands upon the River *Zaba*, which falls into the *Tigris*, under Mount *Taurus*; thirty five Miles from the *Tigris* to the West; fifty from *Amida* to the South, and seventy five from *Taurus* to the South-West.

Nisi, *Coron*, a City in the *Morea*.

Nisi, *Nysa*, a City of *Armenia* the Lesser; and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Casarea*; from which it stands sixty Miles to the East. Long. 66. 30. Lat. 40. 20.

Nisi, *Ensis*, a small River on the East of *Sicily*; which falls into the Sea between *Messina* to the North, and *Cap di S. Alecio* to the South, by the Town of *Scalitta*.

Nîmes, *Nîmes*, *Nemausum*, a City of *France*, in the Lower *Languedoc*; which was a Roman Colony, of great Antiquity; now a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Narbonne*; in which there is an Amphitheatre, very perfect, and many other Roman Antiquities; it is now in a flourishing State; in the middle between *Avignon* to the East, and *Montpellier* to the West; seven Leagues from either. Long. 25. 05. Lat. 43. 6.

Nisau, *Nissa*, *Nist*, *Naisum*, one of the principal Cities of *Servia*; seated upon a River of the same Name, which falls into the *Morava*; fifteen German Miles from *Scopia* to the North, and twelve from *Gingandil* to the West, and 42 from *Thessalonica* to the North-West. On September 24. 1689, the Imperialists defeated entirely an Army of forty thousand

Turks near this place; and the next day took possession of it without any Opposition. Again, September, 1690, the *Turks* recovered it from the Imperialists after three weeks Attack.

Pitthefdale, *Nithia*, a County in the South of *Scotland*, near the Borders of *England*; which has *Cluydesdale* on the North, *Anandale* on the East, *Solway Firth* on the South, and *Galloway* on the West.

Nitracht, or *Neytracht*, *Nitria*, a City of the Upper *Hungary*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Gran*; and stands upon a small River of the same Name. Ten German Miles from *Presburgh* to the East, the same distance from *Gran* to the North, and five from *Newhausel* to the same. It is the Capital of a small County of the same Name; and in the Hands of the Emperor, whilst *Newhausel* was under the *Turks*.

Nitz, the Residence of the Dukes of *Curland*.

Ninche, *Niucanum*, a Kingdom in the *Asian Tartary*; the King of which has lately conquered *China*. This is called by others *Tenduo*.

Nive, *Nivus*, a River of *France* in *Aquitain*; called by the Inhabitants, *Errobi*. It riseth in the Borders of the Kingdom of *Navarre*; and watering the Town of *S. Jean de Pied Port*, falls into the *Adour*, through *Bayonne*.

Nivernois, *Ambarris*, *Neversensis Comitatus*, is a Province in *France*, of great extent upon the *Loyre*. It has the Dukedom of *Burgundy* on the East, that of

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Bourbons

Bourbone on the South, *Berry* on the West, and *Orleanse* on the North. The *Vadicasses* were the ancient Inhabitants of this Province. *Nevers* is its Capital City: the rest of any note are *La Charite*, *Cosne*, *Clamecy*, *Decize*, and *Corbigny*.

Nizza. See *Nice*.

Nocera, *Nuceria*, a City of *Italy*, of great Antiquity; which is a Bishops See, immediately under the Pope; seated at the Foot of the *Apennine*, in the Borders of the *Marchia Anconitana*, at the Fountains of the River *Topino*: sixteen Miles from *Spoletto* to the North, and fifteen from *Camerino* to the West.

Nocera, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the hither Principate; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Salerno*; and a Dukedom belonging to the Family of *Barberino*. It stands eight Miles from *Salerno* to the South-West, and twenty two from *Naples* to the South. There is a Town of this Name in *Calabria*; eight Miles from *Amantea* to the South, and three from the *Tyrrhenian* Sea.

Noere, *Notra*, a River of *Angoumois* in *France*.

Noesenstad *Bistritia*, the same with *Besterce*.

Nogent le Retrou, *Nonigentum* *Rorudum*, the fairest Village in *France*; the Capital of the County of *La Perche*; seated upon the River *Huyna*. Fourteen Leagues from *Chartres*, (the Capital of *La Beausse*) and honored with the Title of a Dukedom.

Nola, a City and Colony in *Campania Felix*, (now *Terra di Lavoro*) in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Naples*; in a tolerable State, and shews many Footsteps of its great Antiquity. In or near this City *Augustus* (the first Roman Emperor) died, anno *Christi*, 14. Not less famous for being the Birth-Place of *S. Paulinus*, who was afterwards Bishop of it. It stands fourteen Miles from *Naples* towards the East, near the River *Agnò*, *Clanis*.

Noli, *Naulum*, *Naulium*, a small City in the States of *Genova*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Genova*. It stands in a Plain on the Shoars of the *Ligurian* Sea; but it has no Harbor, as I have often seen, (saith *Baudrand*.) Once a Free State; now subject to the State of *Genova*; from which City it stands thirty one Miles to the West.

Nombre de Dios, *Nomen Dei*, a City of *Terra firma*, a Province upon the Straights of *Panama*; twenty five Leagues from *Panama* to the North; which has a noble and safe Harbor. Built by the *Spaniards*, but since forsaken.

Nomeny, *Nomenium*, a City or great Town in the Dukedom of *Lorain*, upon the River *Seille*, *Sallia*; five Miles from *Nancy* to the South, and seven from *Marsal* to the South-East.

Nona, *Ænona*, a City of *Dalmatia*, mentioned by *Ptolemy*; which is now a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Zara* or *Zadar*; well fortified: ten Miles from *Zara*

Zara to the North. It is under the *Venetians*.

De Roodtthe Zee, *Mare Germanicum*, the *German Ocean*.

Norcia, *Nursia*, a small City in the Dominions of the Church; placed by *Livy*, *Pliny*, and the rest of the Ancients, in *Umbria*. It stands amongst the Hills, near the *Apannine*, by the River *Fredda*; six Miles from the *Marchia Anconitana* to the South; between *Aquila* to the East, and *Spoletto* to the West; thirteen from either. This was the Country of *S. Benedict*, the Father of the Western Monks; as also of *Sertorius*, the great *Roman* Commander, slain in *Spain*.

Norden, *Nordenum*, a City in *Westphalia* in *East-Friesland*, upon the *German Ocean*; under the Prince of *East-Friesland*; sixteen Miles from *Embsen* to the North.

Nordlingen, *Norlinga*, a City of *Schwaben*, in the year 1251, made a Free Imperial City: it stands upon the River *Eger*; four *German Miles* from *Lawingen* to the North, ten from *Werden* to the South-West, and from *Ingolstadt* to the West: between the Territories of the Duke of *Newburgh*, and the Count of *Oettingen*. Famous by a Defeat of the *Swedes* in 1634, and a Victory of the *Swedes* and *French* in 1645, tho otherwise small, and in a decaying condition. This place is called by the *French*, *Norlingue*; and by the *Germans* also written *Norlinghen*.

Norfolk, *Norfolcia*, a County

on the Eastern Coast of *England*. Bounded on the North with the *German Ocean*; on the East in part by the same Ocean, in part by *Suffolk*; on the South by the Rivers of *Waveney* and the little *Ouse*, which part it from *Suffolk*; on the West with the great *Ouse*; and towards *Lincolnshire* with that part of the *Nene*, which passeth from *Wisbich* to the *Wainnes*. It containeth in length from *Tarmouth* to *Wisbich* fifty Miles, in breadth from *Thetford* to *Wells* thirty; in circuit about two hundred and forty. The Southern parts, which are Wood-Lands, are fruitful; the Northern or *Champaign*, barren and dry. The first Earl of *Norfolk* was *Ralph de Waet*, Created in the year 1075: After whom succeeded the *Bigots* from 1135, to 1270, in six Descents. In 1313, *Tho. de Brotherton*, a Son of *Edward I.* was made Earl of *Norfolk*, *Margaret* his Daughter, in 1398, was made Duchess; whose Son *Thomas Mowbray*, (and his Descendents) continued the Honor to the year 1461. In 1475, *Richard Duke of York* was made Duke of *Norfolk*. In 1483, *John Lord Howard* was vested with the same Honor, in whose Family it now is. *Henry* the present Duke of *Norfolk* being the ninth Duke of this Race.

Norimburgh. See, *Nuremberg*, a City of *Germany*.

Norkoping, *Norcopia*, a small City in *Sweden*, between two Lakes; five Miles from the *Baltick Sea*; in the Province of

Ostrogothia, by the River *Motala*: ten Miles from the Lake *Veter*, East.

Normandy, *Neustria*, *Normannia*, is a great and fruitful Province in *France*, which has the Title of a Dukedom. It has this name from the *Normans*; who under *Rollo* their first Duke, settled here in the time of *Charles the Simple*, King of *France*. Bounded on the North and West by the *British Sea*; on the East by *Picardy*; on the South by *le Perche*, and *le Maine*. It lies sixty six Leagues from East to West, and from North to South about thirty; the principal City in it is *Roan* or *Reuen*. This Province is divided into twelve Counties; but more usually into the Upper and Lower *Normandy*. *Rollo* the first Duke obtained that Title in 912. *William* the base Son of *Robert* (the sixth Duke) Conquered *England* in 1066: by which means it was United to the Crown of *England*, till 1202: when King *John* was outed of it. *Henry V.* about 1420. Reconquered this Duchy: His Son lost it again about 1450: ever since which time it has been annexed to the Crown of *France*.

De Noord Cap, *Rubaa*, is the most Northern Point of *Finmark*; and indeed of all *Europe*.

Norrigow, *Norrigovia*, a Province of *Germany*; between *Bohemia* to the East, the *Danube* to the East, and South, (which parts it from *Bavaria*;) *Schwaben*, and *Franconia* to the West, and *Voigtland* to the North. The Capital of it is *Norimburg*. This name in

the *German Tongue*, signifies the North Country.

Northamptonshire, *Northantonia*, is seated almost in the midst of *England*: on the North it is parted from *Lincolnshire* by the River *Weland*; on the East from *Huntington* by the *Nene*; on the South it has *Buckingham* and *Oxford*; and on the West *Warwickshire*, separated by *Warlingstreet*, a *Roman* way. From North to South it is forty six Miles in length; but not full twenty in breadth where broadest. The Air is temperate; the Soil rich, fruitful, *Champaign*; full of People. The chief Town is *Northampton*: which for its Circuit, Beauty, and Buildings, may be compared with most of the Cities of *England*. It was burnt by the *Danes*. In the Wars in King *John*'s time it suffered much from the Barons. Near this City in 1460. *Henry VI.* was overthrown; and first taken Prisoner by *Edw. IV.* In 1261. the Students of *Cambridge* are said to have removed hither by the King's Warrant, with intentions to have settled the University here. In the Reign of *K. Charles II.* it was totally destroyed by Fire: but by the favor of that gracious Prince, and the cheerful Contributions of good People, soon rebuilt. Long. 19. 40. Lat. 52. 36. To omit the more ancient Families; *William* Lord *Compton* was created Earl of *Northampton*, by King *James I.* in 1618. The present Earl, *George*, is the fourth of this Noble Family. *Northeusen*, *Northeusia*, an Imperial Free City of *Germany*, in *Thuringia*,

Thuringia, upon the River *Zorge*; between *Erford* to the South, and *Halberstad* to the North; eight German Miles from either. This City is under the Protection of the Elector of *Saxony*; and said to have been built by *Meroveus I.* King of the *Franks*, in the Year of Christ 447.

The North Foreland, *Cantium*, a Cape of the Isle of *Thannet*, in *Kent*; famous for a Sea Fight between the *English* and the *Dutch*, in 1666. When the brave Duke of *Albemarle*, with only two Squadrons of the *English* Fleet, maintained a Fight against the whole *Dutch* Fleet of an hundred Sail, two days together: Prince *Rupert* coming up in the Evening of the second day, the *English* fell again (the third) on the *Dutch* Fleet, and beat them home: which, all things considered, was the most wonderful Naval Fight that ever was fought upon the Ocean.

Northumberland, *Northumbria*, is parted on the South by the *Derwent*; and the *Tyne* from the Bishoprick of *Durham*; on the East it has the *German* Ocean; on the North *Scotland*; on the West *Scotland* and *Cumberland*; it has the form of a Triangle or Wedge. The Air is cold and sharp; the Soil barren and rugged, but much improved by the Industry of its Inhabitants. The principal Places in it, are *New-Castle* and *Berwick*. *George Fitz-Roy*, a Natural Son of *Charles II.* was Created Duke of *Northumberland*, in 1674.

Norway, *Dorvegia*, *Nerigon*, *Bastlia*, is a Kingdom of great ex-

tent on the North-Western Shoar of *Europe*; called by the Inhabitants, *Norricke*, and by Contraction *Norke*; by the *Germans*, *Norwegen*. Heretofore esteemed the Western part of *Scandinavia*; and called *Nerigon*, as *Cluverius* saith: it reaches from the entrance of the *Baltick* Sea, to almost the North Cape; but not of equal breadth. On the East it has the Kingdom of *Sweden*, on the West the *German* Ocean, on the South the *Sound*, and on the North *Lapland*. On the East a long Ridge of Mountains, always covered with Snow, (called *Sevones*) separate it from *Sweden*. Barren and Rocky; or overgrown with vast and unpassable Woods. Its length is about one thousand and three hundred *English* Miles; and two hundred and fifty its breadth. Divided into five Provinces; *Aggerhus*, *Bergenbils*, *Drontheimbus*, *Wardbus*, and *Babus*. This last was resigned to the King of *Sweden* in 1658. There depend upon this Kingdom several Islands; as *Iseland*, *Groenland*, *Spitzberg*, the Isles of *Feroe*, and those of *Orkney*: the latter whereof were resigned to *James VI.* of *Scotland*. The principal Cities are *Drontheim*, and *Bergen*. This had Kings of its own from very ancient Times; but in 1326. it was first united to *Denmark* in the Person of *Magnus III.* In 1376. they became so united, that they were never since separated.

Norwich, *Nordovicum*, is a rich, populous, neat City; in the middle of the County of *Norfolk*; seated on the confluence of the *Venst*

(or *Vensder*) and the *Tare*. This City sprung up out of the Ruins of *Venta Icenorum*, now called *Caster*, in which not many years since was found a vast number of Roman Urns. When or by whom *Norwich* was built, is not known: it seems to be a Saxon City; it was certainly the Seat of some of the Kings of the *East-Angles*. In its Infancy *Sueno*, a Dane, burnt it in 1004. In the Reign of *William* the Conqueror it was besieged, and taken by Famine. *Herbert*, Bishop of this Diocese, contributed to its growth; by removing the Bishops Chair from *Thetford* hither, about 1096. In the seventeenth year of King *Stephen's* Reign, it was re-founded and made a Corporation. The Castle is thought to have been built in the Reign of *Henry II.* Taken by the French in the Reign of King *John*. In the Reign of *Edward I.* it was wall-ed by the Citizens. *Henry IV.* in 1403. granted them a Mayor. Afterwards it began to decay, till Queen *Elizabeth* sent the Dutch Stuff Weavers, (who fled over into *England*, from the cruel Government of the Duke d' *Alva*) hither: whereupon it grew very Populous and Rich. There was great need of this supply: one *Kett* (a Tanner of *Windham*) having almost ruined this City about 1548. in the Reign of *Edward VI.* The present Bishop of *Norwich* is Dr. *Lloyd*; 'the seventy first from *Bedwinus* of *Elmham*, the seventy fifth from *Felix*, (the first Bishop of the *East-Angles*) who began the Bishoprick in 636. Long. 24. 55. Lat. 52. 40.

Noto, *Netum*, *Nea*, a City of *Sicily*, of great Antiquity; and at this time great, well inhabited, the Capital of the Province called by its name. It is encompassed with high Rocks, and steep Valleys; being seated on the South side of *Island*. Eight Miles from the Sea, fifteen from *Pachyno* to the South-West, and twenty five from *Syracuse* to the South.

Il Val di Noto, *Netina Valli*, the Province in which the last mentioned City stands, is the second Province of *Sicily*; and lies on the South side of the Island. On the North It has *Il Valle di Demona*, on the West *il Val di Mazara*, and on the South the *African* Sea.

Notteberg, *Notteburgum*, a Town in *Ingria* in *Sweden*; seated on an Island in the Lake *Ladoga*: towards the Confines of *Moscovy*. Called *Oreska* by the *Russ*. A very strong Town by its Situation; yet *Gustavus Adolphus*, King of *Sweden*, took it from the *Moscovites*, in 1614. it takes its name from *Nutts*.

Nottinghamshire, *Nottinghamia*, is bounded on the North and West by *Yorkshire*; on the East by *Lincolnshire*, (divided from it by the *Trent*;) on the South by *Liecestershire*, on the West by *Darbyshire*. It is in length thirty eight *Engliss* Miles from North to South; in breadth from East to West not above nineteen; and in Circuit about an hundred and ten. The Air is good and pleasing; the Soil rich, Sand and Clay: so that for Corn or Grass it may compare with any County

County of *England*: it abounds equally with Wood and Coals. This County takes its name from its principal Town.

Nottingham, *Rhage*, a delicate pleasant Town, seated on a high Hill; full of fine Streets, and good Buildings; upon the River *Line*; towards the South Borders of this County: and about a Mile from the *Trent*, to the West. It has three Churches, and a strong and goodly Castle; built on a steep Rock on the West side of the Town. In the Reign of *Burthred* King of the *Mercians*, and *Æthelred* King of the *West Saxons*, the *Danes* having got the Possession of this Castle, kept it against three Kings, (united against them) and forced them to a Peace. After this *Edward* the Elder walled the Town: the South part of which was standing in Mr. *Cambden's* time. The Castle which is now standing, was rebuilt by *William* the Conqueror, to curb the *Engliss*. *Edward IV.* repaired it. In 1175. it was besieged by *Henry II.* but could not be taken. In the Barons Wars it was surprised by *Robert de Ferrarū*, an Earl; otherwise it was never taken by force, as the same Author observes. Long. 22. 14. Lat. 53. 00. *Charles Lord Howard*, descended from the House of *Norfolk* by the *Mowbrays* (Earls of this County, from 1377. to 1475.) was in 1597. Created Earl of *Nottingham*. This Family ending in *Charles Lord Howard*, the Third in that Line; the Honor was conferred May 12. 1681. upon *Heneage Lord Finch*, Baron of *Daventry*, (then Lord Chancellor

of *England*;) and it is now enjoyed by *Daniel*, Son of the said *Heneage*.

Nova Antequera, a City of New Spain, in America, in the Province of *Oaxaca*; eighty Spanish Leagues from *Mexico* to the East, seventeen from the North Sea to the South, and seventeen from *Vera Cruz*. It is little, and not much inhabited; though a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Mexico*, ever since 1535.

Nova Guinea, a large Country in the Western part of the *Pacifick Ocean*, which is a part of the *Terra Australis*: on the East of the *Molucco Islands*. First discovered by *Andrew Ardaneta* a Spaniard, in 1528. and then thought to be an Island, but since to be a part of the South Continent.

Novara, *Novaria*, a City of Italy, which in *Pliny's* time was the Capital of *Insubria*. It is now a part of the Duchy of *Milan*; and a Bishops See, under that Archbishop; the Head of a small Territory, called by its name. Very strong, and can shew many ancient Roman Inscriptions as Testimonies of its Antiquity. It stands 25 Miles from *Milan* to the West, and ten from *Turin*, in a well-watered and fruitful Soil. Near this, *Lewis Sforza* Duke of *Milan* was taken by the French in 1500. But twelve years after, the Swiss gave the French a great overthrow in this place, to abate their joy for their former Success. *Peter Lombard*, the Master of the Sentences, was a Native of this City; and Pope *Innocent XI.* Bishop of it, when he was chosen.

Novellara, a fine Town in the Lower Lombardy; between the Territories of the Dukes of Mantova and Modena; subject to a Count of its own, who is of the Family of Gonzaga; ten Miles from Regio towards the North. It has a Castle called *Bagnuolo*.

Novibazar, *Novus Mercatus*, one of the principal Cities of *Servia*; upon the River *Orasca*; fifty Miles from *Nissa* to the West.

Novigrad, *Novigradum*, *Argyrutum*, a Town in *Dalmatia*, which has a Castle: seated upon a Bay of the same name; twenty Miles from *Zara* to the East, and twenty five from *Sebenico* to the North. It belonged to the *Venetians*; but was taken by the *Turks* in 1646.

Novigrad, a small City in the Upper Hungary, which gives name to a County; one German Mile from the *Danube*, five from *Gran* to the North-East, and four from *Vaccia*. It has a Castle which is seated on a Rock; and a Dike thirty four foot deep, cut in the same Rock; which makes it almost inaccessible: yet the *Turks* took this strong Place in 1663.

Novogorod Velki, *Novogardia Magna*, a City of *Moscovy*; called by the *Germans*, *Neugarten*; which is very great, and an Archbishops See; the Capital of a Principality of the same name: seated in a spacious Plain upon the River *Wolkow*, (where it issueth from the Lake of *Imen*) an hundred and five German Miles from *Mosco* to the North-West, forty six from *Pleskow* to the East, and forty from *Narva* to the South-East. Long.

50. 00. Lat. 58. 23. The River *Wolchou* or *Woldga*, (saith *Olearius*,) falls by *Notteburgh*, and the Gulph of *Finland* into the *Baltick* Sea: this River is the chief cause of the Wealth and Greatness of the City; being Navigable from its Fountains almost to the *Baltick*: which has made this City the chief for Trade in all the North. *Vithold*, (Great Duke of *Lithuania*) was the first, who in 1427. obliged this City to pay a vast Tribute. *John Basilowitz Grosden*, Duke of *Moscovy*, overthrew an Army raised by this City in 1477. Thereupon he made himself Master of it, and carried thence to *Mosco* three hundred Wagons loaden with Gold, Silver, and rich Goods. *John Basilowitz*, another of their Princes, in 1569. slew 2770. of its Inhabitants, and cast them into the River, upon a bare groundless Suspension; besides a vast number trodden to death by a Party of Horse. This City was taken by the *Swedes* in 1611. and restored to the *Russ* in 1634.

Novogorod Nisi, that is, the Lower; is a vast City of *Moscovy*, seated upon the *wolga*; where it takes in the *Occa*: an hundred German Miles from *Mosco* to the North-East, and forty from *Wologda* to the South-East.

Novogrod, *Novogroda*, surnamed *Lisawiske*, is a City of *Lithuania*, under the Crown of *Poland*; the Capital of a Palatinate of the same name; in which the Diet of *Lithuania* ought by turns with *Minsk* to be holden. It stands scarce four Polish Miles from the River *Niemen*

or *Memel*, and twenty from *Vilna* to the South.

Novogrodeck Seviarsky, a strong City of *Russia*; which has been attributed to *Lithuania*, when under the *Poles*; but now it is under the *Russ* again. It stands upon the River *Dezna*; seventeen *Polish* Miles from *Czernichou* to the North-East, forty-six from *Kiovia* to the same, and the same distance from *Smolensko* to the South. This is also the Capital of a Palatinate.

Noyon; *Novomagus*; *Noviodunum*, a City in the Isle of *France*; near the Borders of *Picardy* (of which it was a part) upon the River *Vorse*, which two Miles Lower falls into the *Oise*; eight Leagues from *Soissons* to the South-West, fifteen from *Amiens*, six from *Reims* to the West, and twenty two from *Paris* to the North. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Reims*: the Bishop of it is one of the three Earls, and a Peer of *France*; the Diocese which belong to it, is called *Le Nojonois*.

Nubia, a great Tract in the Eastern part of *Africa*, and the River *Nile*: encompassed on the North and West with Mountains: by which it is separated from *Egypt* to the North; *Guoga*, *Borno*, *Zanfara*, and *Biafara* to the West; on the East it has the *Nile*, which parts it from *Barnagasso*; and on the South *Abassinia*, or *Ethiopia*. It lies 300 French Leagues in length, and not much less in breadth: the Capital of it is *Dancalia*; the other Cities, *Cusa*, *Guala*, *Falac*, and *Sula*.

Nura; *Nicia*; a River in the

Dukedom of *Parma* and *Placentia*.

Nurnberg, *Nuremberg*, *Norimberga*, a great Imperial Free City in *Germany*, in *Franconia*; upon the Confluence of the *Regen* and *Pegen*, two German Rivers; seated at the foot of an Hill, and fortified with a Castle; *Frederick I.* made the Capital of *Norrigow*. It has belonging to it a Tract which lies between the Marquisate of *Holach* to the West; *Culenbach* to the North, the Upper Palatinate to the East, and the Bishoprick of *Aichstad* to the South. This City was the Birth-place of *Wenceslaus* the Emperor, and now in a flourishing Condition. It stands nine Miles from *Bamberg* to the South, fourteen from *Ratisbon*, thirteen from *Wurtsberg*, and nineteen from *Ausburg* to the North. It bought its liberty of its Princes; and has carefully preserved it, ever since 1027. In 1427. it bought the Castle of the *Burgrave*, which is since employed as a Granary. It borrowed its form of Government (which is *Aristocratic*;) from *Venice*. In 1506. it imbraced *Luther's* Doctrine in his time; but tolerated the *Calvinists*. In 1649. there was a general Peace concluded amongst the Princes of *Germany*.

Nyth, a River of *Scotland*, which flows through *Nirbisdale* or *Nythesdale*.

Nyenburg; *Novoburgum*, a small City in *Westphalia*, in the County of *Hoyen* upon the River *Wefer*; four German Miles above *Perden* to the South, and eight from *Zell* to the West.

Nylandr,

O B

Nylande, Nylandia, a Province of *Finland*, upon the Bay of *Finland*; between *Carelia* to the East, *Tavastbia* to the North, and *Finland* (properly so called) to the West: over against *Livonia*: from which it is separated by the Bay. There are but three Towns of Note in it; *Borgo, Helsingfors*, and *Raseborg*.

Nyms, Nemesa, a small River in the Bishoprick of *Trier*; which watereth *Scheineck* and *Bisberg*, then ends in the *Saur*.

Ryue, Aufona, a River which watereth the Town and County of *Northampton*, and *Wisbich*; falls into the German Ocean between *Norfolk* and *Lincolnshire*.

O A.

O *Akre, Obacer*, a River in the Lower Saxony, and *Lunenburg*; called *Ovacra* in the middle times.

Obb. See *Oby*.

Obdora, a Province in the North of *Moscovy*, on the Frozen Sea; between the River *Oby* to the East, and *Petzora* to the West: There is never a City or Town of Note in it. The Dutch who have lately discovered its Sea Coasts, have presumed to call it *New West Frieslandt*: but they have not settled any Colonies here, and probably never will.

Obeck, Gir, a River of *Lybia* in *Africa*.

Obevgir, Ochus, a River of *Persia*; which watereth the Provinces

O C

of *Balach* and *Tocharestan*; the Cities of *Balach, Varvalin, Talecan, Badhascian, Ariander*; and then falls into the *Gebun* or *Oxus*, above *Bichende*, bringing with it the *Balkan*. This River is the North-Eastern Boundary of *Persia*, towards *Tartary*.

Ober Baden, Therma Superiores. See *Baden*.

Ober-wesel, Ficelia, Vosavia, a City in *Germany*, upon the *Rhine*; once an Imperial Free City, but in 1312. it fell into the hands of the Elector of *Trier*: it lies between *Baccharach* to the South, and *Boppart* to the North. *S. Werner* was here slain by the Jews, in 1287. in the time of *Lent. Mam-mea* the Mother of *Alexander* (the Roman Emperor) was also Assassinated in this place, as the Inhabitants report.

Obis Raptum, a River of that part of *Aethiopia* next *Egypt*; which flowing Eastward toward *Quilmancy*, watereth the City of *Quiloa* in *Zanguebar*; then falls into the *Aethiopian* Ocean.

Oberiche, Oberrick, the same with *Maestricht*.

Oburg, Oburgum, a City in *Finland*.

Oby, Obb, Ovis, Obius, a vast River on the East of *Moscovy*; which arising out of the Lake of *Kataysko*, and running Northwards parts *Europe* from *Asia*. Between the Province of *Obdura* to the West, and the *Samoiedes* to the East, it falls with a vast Current into the Frozen Sea.

Occa, a River which riseth in the borders of *Crim Tartary*; and running

ning Nsoth-East, watereth *Bolgoff* and *Colonna*; ten German Miles West of *Mosco*: and taking in the *Cleusma* and the *Mooxa* at *Nisi Novogorod*, falls into the *Volga*.

Ochums, *Tarfuras*, a River in *Mengrelia*; which riseth out of the Mountains of *Colchis*, and falls into the *Euxine* Sea.

Ochrida. The same with *Giustandil*.

Ochsenfurt, *Bosphorus*, *Ochsenfurtum*, a Town or City in *Francia*, upon the *Maine*; in the Bishoprick of *Wurtsburg*; 3 Miles from the Capital City to the South.

Oczakow, *Axiace*, a City of *Polonia*, seated at the fall of the *Nieper* into the *Euxine* Sea; thirty Miles from *Czircassia*. Near this City the *Poles* gave the *Tartars* a fatal overthrow in 1644.

Odenssee, *Odensche*, *Oronium*, a City of *Denmark*; the Capital of the Island of *Fionia*, almost in the Centre of it: fourteen Miles from *Sleswick* to the North, and eighteen from *Copenhagen* to the West. Built by *Harold* King of *Denmark*, and called so in Honor of *Otto I.* Emperor of *Germany*. It was made a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Lunden*, in 1050. *S. Kanute* King of *Denmark*, was slain here in 1086: whose Body was found in 1582. and much honored. In this City also are Tombs of the Kings of *Denmark*.

Oder, *Odera*, a Town in *Silesia*, in the Dukedom of *Troppaw*, in the borders of *Moravia*; at the Fountains of the River *Oder*; four German Miles from *Ohmutz*.

Die, Oder, Odera, one of the greatest Rivers in *Germany*. It ariseth in *Silesia*, a Province of *Bohemia*, by a Town of the same name, in the Borders of *Moravia*: and taking with it the *Oppa*, it watereth *Ratisbon*, *Wratisslaw*, and the Greater *Glogaw* in *Silesia*: then entering *Germany*, it passeth the Marquisate of *Brandenburg*; and *Frankfort ad Oderam*: at *Custrin* it admits the *Warta*; then entering *Pomerania* beneath *Stetin*, it makes a Lake called *das Grosse Haff*, out of which by three Mouths it passeth into the *Baltick* Sea.

L' Oder, Odera, a small River in *Bretagne* in *France*, which watereth *Quimper-Coraintine*, and falls into the Bay of *Aquitain*.

Odenheim, a small Town in the Palatinate of the *Rhine*; which was once an Imperial and Free City, but since exempt, and now under the *Electors* Palatine. It stands two Miles from *Oppenheim* and the *Rhine* to the West.

Odria, *Tedanium*, a River which divides *Croatia* from *Dalmatia*; then falls into the Gulph of *Venice*. Called also *Zermagna*.

Oedenburg, or *Odenburg*, *Sempronium*, a City of the Lower *Hungary*, called by the Inhabitants *Sopron*. It stands upon the borders of *Austria*, near the Lake of *Neusiedlersee*; and is very well fortified by the Imperialists, who have a great while possessed it.

Oeland, *Oelandia*, an Island in the *Baltick* Sea, belonging to *Sweden*; on the Coast of the Province of *Smaland*, over against *Calmar*. It is sixty nine Miles long from North

North to South ; but scarce twenty over where it is broadest : the Capital of it is *Borckholm*.

Oesel, or *Eusel*, *Osilia*, an Island in the *Baltick* Sea, at the Mouth of the Bay of *Livonia* ; which has been under the *Swedes* ever since 1646. Not above three Miles from the Coast of *Curland*, and five from *Esthonia* to the West : its Circuit is eighty. The chief places of strength are *Arensburg*, and *Sonneburg* ; besides which it has eighteen Parishes. Some think it was of old called *Latris*.

Oestricher Quadi, the People of *Austria* in *Germany*.

Oestrick, *Austria*.

Oestfrisen, *Oestfrisen*, *East-Friesland*.

Oetmarsen, *Marci veteres*, a Tract in *Overysse*.

Oetrigiasac, *Quingue Ecclesie*.

Off, *Curia*, a City in *Voigtland*, a Province of the Upper *Saxony*.

L' Offanto, *Aufidus*, a River of *Apulia* in *Italy*, the only River that cuts the *Apennine* : Yet it riseth out of that Mountain in the Further Principate ; six Miles above *Conza*, and running Eastward, watereth *Conza* : and *Monte Verde* ; then separating the *Basilicate* from the *Capitanate*, (and this last from *Terra di Bari*) and watering *Canosa* with some other small Towns, it falls into the *Adriatick* Sea ; four Miles from *Barletta* to the West, twenty five from *Manfredonia* to the South-West.

Offen, the same with *Buda*.

Offenburg, *Offenburgum*, a City in *Schwaben* in *Germany*, the

Capital of *Ortnaw* : seated upon the River *Kintzig* : an Imperial and Free City, but under the Protection of the House of *Austria* : it stands one Mile from the *Rhine*, and not full two from *Strasburg* to the East.

Oglia, *Ollio*, *Ollins*, a River in the States of *Venice* in *Italy* ; it springeth from the Mountains above *Edulum*, in the Borders of *Switzerland*, in the *Valtelline* ; and flowing through *Brescia* or *Brescia*, into the Lake de *Iseo*, it leaves it at *Calepio* : a little lower separating the Territory of *Brescia* from that of *Cremona*, (or the State of *Venice* from the Dukedom of *Milan*) and watering part of the Dukedom of *Mantoua*, it falls into the Po at *Burgoforte*.

L' Ofse, *Ofesia*, *Isauria*, a River of *France* ; which riseth in *Picardy*, in the Confines of *Hainault* and *Champagne* ; and washing *Guise*, *Laferre*, and *Noyon* at *Compeigne*, it takes in the *Ay*, (a bigger River than its self) so by *Pont S. Maxence*, *Beaumont*, and *Pont Ofse*, falls into the *Seyne* six Miles below *Paris*, towards *Roan*.

Old or *Ould*, *Olin*, a River in *Quercy* in *France*.

Olde, or *Oude Ulda*, a River in *Bretagne*.

Oldenburg, *Oldenburgum*, *Brannesia*, a small City in *Westphalia* ; the Capital of a County of the same name ; seated upon the River *Honsa* ; twenty five Miles from *Bremen* to the West ; and forty from *Emden* to the East. Built by *Otho* the Great ; and almost totally ruined by Fire in the Year

Year 1676, that very day the Citizens were to have taken the Oath of Allegiance to the King of Denmark.

The County of *Oldenburg*, is a small County in the Circle of *Westphalia*; between *East-Friesland* to the West, the Dukedom of *Bremen* to the East, the Bishoprick of *Munster* to the South, and the German Ocean to the North. Very fruitful, especially as to Pasture, and Cattle; the Air is cold and Foggy. This for a long time was under Counts of its own; who are derived from *Wittikind*, the last King, and first Duke of the Saxons: *Walepare*, one of his Nephews, in 850. being the Earl of *Oldenburg*. This Line continued with some small variation for twenty three or twenty four Descents; and in 1676. failed. Since which it has been annexed to the Crown of Denmark; that King being Descended of the Eldest Branch of the Earls of *Oldenburg*.

Oldenburg, a Town in *Holstein*, in the Territory of *Wageren*; once a Bishops See, but removed long since to *Lubeck*: it stands not above three Miles from the *Baltick* Sea, and thirty from *Lubeck*, to the North.

Oldenpoa, *Oldenpoa*, a Tract in *Esthonia*, in *Livonia*; between *Lettonia* to the South; *Esthonia*, (properly so called) to the West; *Alenak* to the North, and *Moscow* to the East; under the *Suedes*; the chief Town in it is *Tompas*.

Oldenzeel, *Odassala*, a strong Town in *Overijssel*; taken and dismantled by the *Hollanders* in 1626.

Oldesto, *Oldensloe*, *Oldestoa*, a Town in *Holstein*, in *Wageren*; upon the River *Trava*, in the Borders of *Lavemburg*; three German Miles from *Lubeck* to the West, and five from *Hamburg* to the South-East. The K. of Denmark erected here a spacious Fortification in 1688. At which *Lubeck* was not a little alarm'd.

Oleron, *Uliarw*, an Island on the Coast of *Aquitain* belonging to the Duchy thereof, upon the Shoar of *Saintonge*; against the Mouth of the River *Charente*, two Leagues from the Continent. Six from North to South, two from East to West: strengthened by a very strong Castle on the South side; and universally famous for the Sea-Laws, here Published by King *Richard I.* at his Return from the *Holy Land*, in the fifth year of his Reign: at which time this Island lay under the Dominion of the Kings of England.

Oleron, *Oloronenfis Urbis*, a City of *Bearn*, in the South of *France*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Aux.* Destroyed by the Normans in the Year 1080. and rebuilt by *Centulus*, (one of the Earls of this Province) upon a Branch of the *Gave*: ten Leagues from *Tarbes* to the West, eighteen from *Dax* to the South, and twenty four from *Pampelona* to the North.

Olika, *Olica*, a City in *Volhinia*, a Province of *Poland*; five Miles from *Lucko* to the South-East: which in 1651. sustained a Siege against the *Cossacks*, and preferred its self out of their Hands.

Olinde,

Olinde, Olinda, a Maritim City of *Brasil*, in *America*; the Capital of the Province of *Pernambuc*. Taken by the *Hollanders* in 1629. and fortified; but afterwards deserted, and returned under the Crown of *Portugal*. This City stands upon a Hill, near the Mouth of the River *Bibiribe*; has a Castle called *S. George*, and a large Haven. In 1676. it was made a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *S. Salvadore*.

Olivença, Evandria, Oliventia, a strong City of *Portugal*, upon the River *Guadiana*; 3 Leagues from *Elvas* to the South-West, and 12 from *Evora* to the East. Taken by the *Spaniards* in 1658. and restored to the *Portuguese* by the Treaty of Peace in 1668.

Olivero, Oliverio, Helicon, a River on the North of *Sicily*.

Olmütz, Olmutz, Olomutium, a small, but neat, strong, populous City; once the Capital of *Moravia*, a Province in *Bohemia*; and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Prague*. Taken by the *Swedes* in 1642. and defended by them against the Emperor, till the Peace of *Munster*: it stands 7 German Miles from *Bryn* to the South-East, 20 from *Vienna* to the North, and 26 from *Cracovia* to the West, in a fruitful Soil. The *Poles* call it *Olomontec*; the *Germans* *Olmütz*.

Olt, Aluta, a River of *Transylvania*, called by the *Germans* *Alt*; flowing Southward through *Transylvania*, and watering *Cronstad*, *Mergenbourg*, *Fogaras*, it leaves *Hermanstat* to the West; and

crossing the Mountains of *Essex*, and the Western part of *Moldavia*, falls into the *Danube* above *Nigeboli*.

Om, Lar, a River of *Arabia Felix*, which falls into the Gulf of *Persia*.

Ombra, Arjona, a River of *Dalmatia*, which falls into a Harbour of the same name; two French Leagues from *Ragusa* to the North. This seems to be the Port belonging to *Ragusa*.

Ombria, Umbria, was in ancient times a considerable part of *Italy*. Bounded on the North by the *Adriatick* Sea; on the South by the River *Nera, Nar*; on the West by the *Tiber*; and on the East by the *Apennine* dividing *Italy*. This contained the Dukedom of *Urbino*; a part of the *Marchia Anconitana*, and of *Romandiola*, the Dukedom of *Spoleto*; and the greatest part of what is now from the ancient name called *Ombria*, which is bounded on the North with the Dukedom of *Urbino*, and the *Marchia Anconitana*; on the West with the Dukedom of *Ferrara*; on the South with *S. Peter's Patrimony*, and on the East with *Abruzzo*: all under the Pope except *S. Sepulchro*, which belongs to the Duke of *Florence*: the Capital City of *Ombria* is *Perugia*.

Ombrone, Umbro, a River of *Italy*; which ariseth 10 Miles from *Siena* to the East, and flowing Southward by *Buonconvento*, taken in *Mersa* and *Orcia*: and 5 Miles beneath *Grosseto*, falls into the *Tyrrhenian* Sea; 7 from *Talamont* to the North-West. There is a Castle called

called by the same name at its fall into the Sea.

Oname. See *Trero*.

Onega, a vast Lake in *Moscovy*; between the *White Sea* to the North, *Ladoga* (another great Lake) to the West, *Kargapolia* to the East, and *Megrina* to the South: It parts the Dominions of the *Swedes* from the *Moscovites*; and transmits its Waters by the River *Suri* into *Ladoga*.

Ongaria. Hungary.

Onar, a City on the Promontory of *Malabar*, in the *East-Indies*; 18 *Spanish Leagues* from *Goa* to the South: which has a strong Castle, a large Haven; heretofore in the hands of the *Portuguese*; but now subject to the King of *Cannara*, with the Kingdom depending on it, called by the same name.

Oost-Friesen, *East Friesland*.

Oost-See, the *Baltick Sea*.

Onspach, *Onoldum*, a Town and Castle in *Franconia*, upon a River of the same name in *Franconia*; 6 *German Miles* from *Norimburg* to the East, and 10 from *Bamberg*. This is the Capital of a Marquisate, belonging to a Prince of the Family of *Brandenburg*; between the Bishopricks of *Bamberg* and *Wurtsburg* to the North, and that of *Eichstad* to the South.

Oppelen, *Oppolia*, a City of *Bohemia* in *Silesia*, upon the River *Oder*; the Capital of a Dukedom. It has an ancient Castle which together with the Dukedom was mortgaged to *J. Casimir King of Poland*. The City is well fortified; yet taken by the *Swedes*, and kept

till the Peace of *Munster*. It stands 7 *German Miles* from *Regisbon* to the North, 9 from *Wratzlaw*, and 6 from the Borders of *Poland*.

Oppenheim, *Oppenheimium*, a small *German City* in the Lower Palatinate of the *Rhine*; heretofore an Imperial and Free City, but granted to *Rupert Prince Elector* by *Lewis the Emperor* in 1402, with its Territory. It stands upon a Hill 3 *German Miles* from *Mentz* to the South. *Rupertus King* of the *Romans* died here in 1410. The *French* put a Garrison into it in 1688. and have demolished it since.

Oppido, *Oppidum*, a City of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Further *Calabria*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Regio*; seated at the foot of the *Apennine*, at the Rise of the River *Marro*; 12 Miles from the *Tyrrhenian Sea*, 30 from *Messina* to the North-East, and 20 from *Mileto* to the South. *Cluverius* believes it is the old *Mamertum*.

Oran, *Icosium*, *Oranum*, *Orano*, a small City in *Barbary*; called by the *Moors* *Guharan*; which has a very strong Castle. Seated upon the Shoars of, the *Mediterranean Sea*, in the Kingdom of *Algier*. Taken in 1509. by the Cardinal of *Ximenes* for the *Spaniards*, in whose hands it still is. The *Spaniards* in 1687. sent thither a greater Garrison than it formerly had. A numerous Army of *Moors* encamped very near it, for some months in 1688. and retired without any Action considerable. It has a safe

safe and large Haven; seated over against *Cartagena* in *Spain*.

Orange, Auranche, Arausio, Colonia Secundanorum, a City of *Provence* in *France*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Arles*; and an University, though of small extent; seated near the River *Ligne*; three Miles from *S. Esprit* to the South-East, 4 from *Avignon* to the North, and near 10 from *Montlimart* to the South. This City is the Capital of the Principality of *Orange*; and (saith *Baudrand*) under the Prince of *Orange*; but the Castle (which should have defended it) was destroyed in 1660. There is in it the Ruins of a Roman *Amphitheatre*. The Principality of *Orange* is a very small Territory, not exceeding 6 French Leagues in Circuit: surrounded by the County de *Venaſcin* on all sides; and contains besides its Capital 15 Villages. It has belonged to the Illustrious House of *Nassaw*, ever since 1559. The Right and Title of it belonging now to *K. William*, the most Illustrious Prince of *Orange*.

Orba, Urbs, a River of *Liguria*, which rising from the *Apenine*, and flowing towards the North, (through the Territory of *Alessandria*) falls into the *Bormia*; 4 Miles from *Alessandria*: and *Bormia* falls into the *Tenaro*, 2 Miles beneath the same City.

Orbego, Urbicus, a River of the Kingdom of *Leon*; which ariseth from the Mountains of *Asturia*; and flowing South, takes in the River *Asta* near *Astorga*: then falls into the *Esla*, which by the City

of *Leon* conveys it into the *Douro*; between *Miranda* to the West, and *Samora* to the East: upon the Banks of *Orbego*, *Theoderick* (King of *Spain*) obtained a signal Victory over the *Swabians*, as *Ado Vienneſis* relates.

Orbitelle, a Town upon the Borders of *Tuscany* in *Italy*.

Orbo, Hierus, a River in *Scythia*.

The *Orcades*, now commonly called the Isles of *Oraney*, are a Knot of Islands about 30 in number; lying at the North Point of the Kingdom of *Scotland*. In *Strabo*'s his time not inhabited, but overgrown with Wood and Weeds; now inhabited, have no Wood, and bear no Corn but Oats and Barley. The *Romans* discovered them when *Agricola* sailed about *Britain*, in the year of Christ 87. The *Romans* are thought to have possessed them first in the days of *Hadrian*; and to have lost them to the *Saxons* in the days of *Honorius*, from those words of *Claudian* the Poet,

— *Maduerunt Saxone fusa*

Orcades.

From these they came into the hands of the *Norwegians*, by the Grant of *Donald ban*, one of the Kings of *Scotland*. In 1266. they were conquered by *Alexander* King of *Scotland*. This Title was confirmed by *Haquin* King of *Norway*, to *Robert Bruce* King of *Scotland* in 1312. In 1498. *Christian I.* King of *Norway* matching his Daughter to *James VI.* of *Scotland*, renounced all his Right for ever to them; which was Confirmed by the

the Pope. The Inhabitants, being a Colony of *Norway*, speak the *Gothick* Tongue.

Orco, *Morgus*, a River in *Piedmont*, which falls into the *Po* at *Chivasso*, 10 Miles beneath *Turin*.

Orebro, *Orebroa*, a small City in the Province of *Nerke* in *Sweden*.

Orenoque, *Orenochus*, a vast River in *South America*; called *Paria*, or *Tuyapari*. It divides *Paria* from *Guiana*; and after the reception of many Rivers, falls with a vast mouth into the *North Sea*; near the Island of *S. Trinidade*, in *deg. 4.* of *North Latitude*.

Orense, *Auria*, a City of *Gallicia* in *Spain*; upon the River *Minho*; 14 Miles from *Compostella* to the South, and 20 from *Braga* to the North-East; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Compostella*; and much Celebrated for its Natural Bathes.

Oresund, the Sound.

Orfea, *Alpheus*, a River in the *Morea*, which falls into the *Ionian Sea*, over against the Isle of *Strophad*.

Orge, *Orgia*, a small River in the Isle of *France*. There is another in the Province of *Vendosme*, more commonly called *Sorgue*.

Oria, a City in the Province of *Otranto*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Brindisi*: placed at the foot of the *Apennine*, 16 Miles from *Brindisi* to the West. Once a considerable City, but now inhabited by few; and has scarce any thing worthy of regard, but an old Castle.

Oribuela, *Oriola*, a City in the Kingdom of *Valencia*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Valencia*. It is seated on the River *Segura*, 5 Miles from the *Mediterranean Sea*, 7 from *Cartagena* to the North, and 3 from *Murcia* to the East.

Oria, *Meniscus*, a River of *Spain*; which ariseth in the Confines of *Alava*, from Mount *S. Adrian*; and flowing West through *Guipuscoa*, washeth *Segura*, *Franea* and *Tolosa*; at *Orio* falls into the Bay of *Biscay*, 7 Miles from *S. Jean de Luz* to the West.

Oristano, *Oristanum*, a City of *Sardinia*, seated on the Western side of that Island; which is an Archbishops See. Heretofore called *Arborea*: it is the Capital of a County of the same name. In the Latter Maps, written *Oristagni*.

Orixa, a City in the hither *Indies*; with a Kingdom on the Eastern Shore of the Promontory of *Malabar*, on the Gulph of *Bengala*; in the Possession of the King of *Golconda*. Called sometimes the Kingdom of *Orixa*, and at others of *Golconda*.

Orynay. See *Orcades*.

Orleans, *Aurelia*, a City of *France*, in a Province of the same name; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Paris*, having been before under the Archbishop of *Sens*. One of the noblest Cities of *France*; seated on the *Loyre*, in the midst of this Kingdom: Honored with the Title of a Dukedom, belonging to the second Son of *France*; and an University. Said to be built by *Mar-*

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cus Aurelius the Emperor, in the year of Christ 163. and to have had its name from that Prince. It is a delicate City, seated in a fruitful Country, which yields a generous sort of Wine; and planted with a Civil and Ingenuous People: Under the *Merovignian* Line, it was the Seat of a distinct Kingdom for some time. In 1428. being besieged by the *English*, and in great distress, it was relieved by the Valor of *Joane de Arc*, that Female General; whom the *English* afterwards took and burnt for a Witch. Upon the Bridge over the *Loyre* (which is very large and beautiful) you have a lively Portraiture in Brass of the Virgin *Mary*, in a sitting posture, with the dead Body of our Saviour laid a cross her lap. On the right hand at a little distance, there is the then *French* King (*Charles VII.*) upon his Knees praying towards the Virgin. And on the left this *Lady of Arc*, done all in Man's Armour, in the same posture. She continues to this day in great Veneration amongst the people; and commonly called by the name of *Fucelle D' Orleans*, the Maid of *Orleans*. In 1312. the Hall for Reading Law was opened here by *Philip le Bel*, King of *France*. In 1551. *Hen. II.* opened here a Court for the determining small Cases. This City, especially the Cathedral, suffered very much in the Civil Wars of *France*. It stands 34 Leagues from *Paris* to the South.

Orleanois, Aurelianensis Ager, is a part of the *Præfecture of Orleans*: bounded on the North with

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la Beaufe, on the East by *Gastinois*, on the West by *Blaisois*, and on the South by *Sologne*: from which last it is divided by the *Loyre*; though some attribute several Villages to it, beyond that River. The Cities of it are *Orleans*, *Bangency*, and *Chartres*.

Ormuz, Armuzia, a small Island on the Coast of *Persia*; known to the *Greeks* and *Romans*; with a City of the same name. This Island is seated at the Mouth of the *Persian* Gulph, upon the Province of *Schiras*, over against the Mouth of the *Drut*; 9 *Spanish* Miles in compass, and 12 from the nearest Shoars of *Persia*. The City which was once so potent and rich, fell into the Hands of the *Portuguese* in 1517: and was reconquered by the *Persians*, assisted by the *English*, April 25. 1622. Whereupon this so famous Mart, presently became desolate and forsaken: so that there is now little of it left but the Castle, which has deluded the Forces of the *Turks* and *Arabians*. Out of the ruins of it is sprung up *Gambron*, on the Continent. Long. 91. 20. Lat. 27. 30.

Ormond, Ormondia. The North part of the County of *Tipperary*, in the Province of *Munster*; called by the *Irish*, *Ormonowon*, that is the front of *Munster*: A lean Mountainous barren Country; which gives the Title of a Duke to one of the best and most Loyal Families in that Kingdom: the first of which was *James Butler*, Created Earl of *Ormond* by *Edward III.* *James* the

the late Earl, was for his signal services in the old Rebellion in Ireland in 1643. Created Marquess of Ormond. In 1660. he was by Charles II. made Duke of Ormond in Ireland; and in 1661. in England.

Ornano, a Signory in the Isle of Corsica.

Orne, *Orna*, *Olina*, a River in Normandy, which watereth *Argentan*, *Caen*; and at *Estreban* falls into the British Sea.

Orne, *Odorna*, a River of Lorraine, which falls into the *Moselle*, between *Mets* and *Tbionville*; it has a Town of the same name upon it, between the *Moselle* and the *Maes*; but nearest to the last. *Hofman*.

Orontes. See *Farfar*.

Orta or *Orti Hortanum*, a small City in the Ecclesiastical State, upon the *Tiber*; 34 Miles from *Rome* to the North.

Ortona, a City of the Hither *Abruzzo*; and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Trivento*; which has a safe Port on the *Adriatick*; 12 Miles from *Trivento* North-East, 8 from *Lanciano* to the same, and 11 from *Pescara* to the South-East. It is now called *Ortona à Mare*, to distinguish it from *Ortona di Marfi*, in the same Province. made a Bishops See by Pope *Pius V.* in 1570. The Revenue of this Town belongs to the *Papacy*.

Orvieto, *Oropitum*, a City of Italy, of great antiquity; called in several Ages by various names. It is now in *S. Peters* Patrimony; the Capital of a Territory denominated

from it, and a Bishops See; seated upon the River *Pelia*, (which a little higher takes in the *Chiana*, and 3 Miles lower falls into the *Tiber*;) 20 Miles from *Viterbo* to the North, 60 from *Rome*, and 30 from *Perugia*. Very strong by its situation; being fenced on all sides by Rocks, and steep Valleys or Precipices.

Osaro. See *Serchio*.

Osenburgh, *Osnaburgum*, a City of *Westphalia* in Germany: which is a *Hanse Town*, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Cologn*; Instituted by *Charles* the Great in 776. It is seated upon the River *Hafa*; 8 German Miles from *Munster* to the South-East, and 15 from *Oldenburgh* to the South. Famous for a Peace concluded here between the Emperor and the Crown of *Sweden* in 1648. This City is under the Dominion of its own Bishop; and called sometimes *Osnabruck*.

The Bishoprick of *Osenburgh*, is a Tract of Germany, under the Bishop of this Diocese; by the Order of *Charles* the Great. Bounded on the West and South with the Bishoprick of *Munster*; on the East by the Principality of *Minden*, and the County of *Ravensperg*: from North to South forty Miles, from East to West twenty five. The Bishop of this Diocese is to be a *Roman Catholic* and a *Lutheran* by turns; according to the Treaty made in this City.

Osimo, *Auximum*, a City in the *Marchia Anconitana* in Italy, upon the River *Muzo*; 10 Miles from

Ancona to the South. It is a Bishops See, under no Metropolitan but the Pope; in whose Dominion it is: and in a Consumptive condition.

Osma, Oxama, a ruined City in Old Castile, upon the River *Douro*; which is yet a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Teledo*: 18 Leagues from *Burgos* to the South. This City was ruined by the *Moors*. The *Avion* and *Uxero* fall both near this City into the *Douro*. In 1550. there was a small University opened here.

Osmanili, Bithynia, a Province in the Lesser Asia.

Osnaburgh. See *Osenburgh*.

Ossona, Ansa, a small ruined City in Catalonia in Spain; which is yet a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tarragona*. Seated in a Plain not far from the River *Tera*; 8 Leagues from *Girone* to the West, and 17 from *Barcino* to the North: and Inhabited by few.

Oseau, Offavus, a small River in *Bearn*.

Ossery, Offeria, a Tract in the Province of *Leinster*, in *Queens-County*; which is both an Earldom and a Bishoprick. The Bishop resides at *Kilkenny*, being a Suffragan to the Archbishop of *Dublin*. The Earldom belongs to the Duke of *Ormond*, and deserves a particular regard on that account.

Ossuna, Orsona, a small City in *Andalusia*, 13 Leagues from *Sevil* to the East; which is a Duke-dome.

Ostende, Ostenda, a Sea-Port Town in *Flanders*, seated in a

Marsh at the Mouth of the River *Geule*; well fortified, and still under the King of Spain. It stands 3 Leagues from *Nempore* to the South-East, and 4 from *Bruges*. This Town was besieged from July 5. 1601. to September 22. 1604. by the *Spaniards*; being then in the Hands of the *Hollanders*. And at last was taken for want of Ground to defend it, upon good Articles.

Osterich, Austria, a Province of Germany.

Osterlandt, Ofisia, a Tract in *Misnia*; between *Thuringia* to the West, *Voigtland* to the South, *Leipsick* to the North, and *Ertzeburgische* to the East. The greatest part of it is under the Duke of Saxony *Weymar*; and the chief Town is *Altemburgh*.

Ostiong, a City and Province on the East of *Russia*. The City stands upon the River *Suchana*, where it receives the *Jug*; 180 Miles from *Wologda* to the East, and 50 from the *Dwina*.

Ostrogothia, Ostrogothland, a Province in the Kingdom of Sweden. Bounded on the North by *Sueonia*, on the West by *Westrogothia*, on the South by *Smaland*, and on the East by the *Baltick* Sea. The principal Cities are *Norkoping*, *Soderkoping*, and *Stegaborg*.

Ostuni, Ostunum, a City of the Province of *Otranto*, in the Kingdom of Naples; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Brindisi*; towards the Shoars of the *Adriatick*: 16 Miles from *Brindisi* to the West, and 22 from *Taranto* to the South-East.

Otranto,

Otranto, Hydruntum, a City in the Kingdom of Naples; which is an Archbishops See, and the Capital of a Province of the same name; on the Shoars of the *Adriatick*: 45 Miles from *Brindisi* to the South, 24 from *Gallipoli* to the East. This City was taken and miserably ruined by *Mahomet II.* (Emperor of the *Turks*) in 1480. But he dying soon after, *Alphonfus* Duke of *Calabria*, fate down before it; and took it before the *Turks* were in a condition to relieve their Garrison.

La Terra d'Otranto, (the Province which takes its name from the City last mentioned) is bounded on the East, South and West, with the *Mediterranean* Sea; on the North by *Bari*, and the *Basilicate*. This was a part of the ancient *Calabria*; and has many *Greeks* living on the South side. The principal places next *Otranto*, are *Brindisi*, *Gallipoli*, *Matera*, and *Taranto*.

Ottenwalt, *Otthonia Sylva*, a Forest in the Palatinate of the *Rhine*; between the *Maine* and the *Necker*; which has been under that Elector ever since 1465. It lies in the Confines of *Franconia*, towards *Gerawer* and the Earldom of *Erpach*.

Otthen, *Ottonium*. See *Odenfee*.

L' Ouche, *Oscarus*, a River in *Burgundy*, which washeth *Dijon*; and then falls into the *Saone*.

Oudenarde, *Aldenardum*, a Town in *Flanders* of great strength; divided by the *Scheld* into two parts, and strengthened by a Castle called

Pamele, which is joyned to the Town by a fair Bridge over the *Scheld*. It lies 5 Leagues from *Gant*, and 6 from *Tournay*. Taken by the *French* in 1658. and 1667. Besieged without success by the *Spaniards* in 1674, but by the Treaty of *Nimeguen* restored to them in 1679.

Oudon, *Olda*, a River in *France*, in the Province of *Anjou*. Another in *Aquitain*, called *le Lot* more commonly: and a third in *Beaujolois*.

Ober-Iffel, *Over-Iffel*, *Trans-Issalana*, a Province of great extent in the United *Netherlands*, towards *Germany*; which was a part of the Bishoprick of *Utrecht*, and called so because it lay beyond the *Iffel*. It is divided into three parts; the *Drente*, the *Sallant*, and the *Twente*. Bounded on the East by the Bishoprick of *Munster*; on the North by *Friesland* and *Groningen*; on the West and South by the *Zuyder* Sea, and *Guelderland*. It was granted from the Bishoprick to *Charles V.* in 1527. In 1582. it revolted from *Spain*; and united with the *Hollanders*. In 1672. it was overrun by the *French*; who were forced two years after to draw off: so it returned to its former liberty. The principal places are *Deventer*, *Campan*, *Zwolle*, and *Coevorden*.

Ouessant, *Uxantis Insula*, an Island on the West of *Britany* in *France*.

Oviedo, *Ovedum*, *Ovatum*, a City in the Kingdom of *Leon* in *Spain*; the Capital of a Territory, and a Bishops See, under the Arch-

bishop of *Compostella*; between the *Nora* and the *Nalona*. Once the Capital of a Kingdom. This City stands five *Spanish* Leagues from the Shoars of the Ocean to the South, eighteen from *Asturia*, and sixteen from *Leon*. There was a small University opened here in 1580, which never much improved.

Ouse, Isis, a River in *Gloucestershire*; which ariseth in the South Border of that Shire, near *Toorleton*; at *Crekelade*, it takes in the *Churne*; at *Lechlade*, the *Colne*; and beneath it the *Leche*. This is properly the Head of the *Thames*; tho it has not that Name, till its conjunction with the *Thame* in *Oxfordshire*.

Ouse, Garryenus, a River called *Ure*, and *Toure*; which parteth the West from the North-Riding of *Yorkshire*; watereth the City of *York*; and then falls into the *Wherfe* at *Cawood* Castle.

Ouse the Great, ariseth in the County of *Hertford*, in a place called *Dane Ende* above *Lutton*: and running North-West, entereth *Bedfordshire*, and watereth the principal Town of it: from thence it passeth to *Huntington* by *Ely*; above which joyning with the River *Granta* from *Cambridge*, and beneath *Little Port* taking in the *Little Ouse* (which ariseth at *Loppham Ford*, in the County of *Suffolk*; and dividing *Suffolk* from *Norfolk*, passeth by *Thetford*, into the *Great Ouse*) by *Downham* and *Kings Linn*, falls into the *German Ocean*. This is one of the greatest Rivers of *England*.

Ourque, a Town in *Portugal*; made famous by a Victory obtained by *Alfonso*, against five Kings of the *Moors*, in 1256.

Oxfordshire, Oxoniensis Comitatus, is bounded on the North by *Warwick* and *Northampton*; on the East by *Buckingham*, on the South by *Barkshire*, and on the West by *Gloucestershire*. The Air of it is mild, sweet and pleasant; the Earth fruitful both in Corn and Grass, by reason of the great abundance of Rivers and Fresh Springs. It is of a Triangular Form: forty Miles from North-West to South-East in length, scarce twenty in breadth, and in circumference an hundred and thirty. The *Dobani* were the old Inhabitants of it, during the times of the *Romans*. It takes its Name from the principal City. See the Natural History of this County, fully and curiously written by the Learned Doctor *Robert Plot*.

Oxford, Oxonium, is seated in the Southern Border of the County of *Oxford*, towards *Barkshire*: having the *Cherwel* on the East, and the *Isis* (or *Ouse*) on the South. It is a very fair and substantial City, seated in an excellent Air, and injoying so delightful a Prospect, that the Country next adjacent has thence long ago contracted the Title of *Belloſitum*, amongst the Ingenious. One of the noblest and ancientest Universities also in the World: Begun by King *Alfred*, a *Saxon*, anno Christi, 806, the great Civilizer of the *English* Nation. In the time of *William* the

Conqueror,

Conqueror, it was a considerable City : having then seven hundred seventy and four Houses ; five hundred of which paid yearly Customs to the King. In this Prince's time *Robert d' Oily*, a Norman, built the Castle on the West Side of the Town. In 1074, King *Stephen* closely besieged *Maude* the Empress, (Daughter of *Henry I.* and Mother of *Henry II.*) in this Castle. There have in process of time by several Princes and Noble Benefactors, been founded here eighteen Colleges, and seven Halls : Of latter times by *Sheldon* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, a Noble Theatre : and at the Charge of the University a stately *Museum*, finished in the year 1683. *Henry VIII.* added in the year 1541, the Honor of a Bishops Sec. *Aubrey de Vere*, the present Earl of *Oxford*, is the twentieth of his Family ; which has been honored with this Title ever since the year 1155, (or as others say in 1137.) It is certain he is the first Earl in *England*. Long. 19.20. Lat. 52.01. This City having suffered very much with and for *Charles* the Martyr, after a Siege from May 2. to June 24. 1646, was surrendered to the Parliamentarians.

Oyse, *Æsia*, a River of France, which ariseth in *Picardy* ; and running Southward by *Guise*, and *la Fere*, takes in there the *Serre* ; then entering the Isle of France at *Compeigne*, it takes in the *Aysne* ; and between *Clermont* and *Senlis*, passeth to *Pont-Oyse* ; beneath which it falls into the *Seyne*, eight Leagues below *Paris*.

Ozaca, a great City of the Kingdom of *Japan*, in the Island of *Nipponia* ; with a splendid Castle belonging to the King, built some few years since. The Island is in a very large Bay of the Province of *Fetsefena*. The City stands in the middle of the Island, fifty Leagues from *Meaco* to the North-East.

Oziewiczin, *Ozviecinum*, a Town in the Lesser *Poland*, in the Palatinate of *Cracovia* ; upon the *Vistula*, where it takes in the *Sala* : scarce three Polish Miles from *Silesia*, and about seven from *Cracovia* to the West. It has a Timber Castle, seated in a Morass : Honored with the Title of a Dukedom. In the year 1654, it returned to the Crown of *Poland*, after it had for many years been annexed to *Silesia*. This Town is called by the Germans *Busch-Weits*.

Ofzurgbeti, *Ozurietum*, the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Guriel*, in *Georgia* ; where the King of *Guriel* Resides.

P A

Pacamores, a People of *Peru* near the Confluence of the *Maranso*, and the River of *Amarons*.

Pacca, the Moorish Name of *Beja*, a City of *Portugal*.

Paderborn, *Paderborn*, *Paderborna*, a City of *Westphalia* ; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Mentz*, by the Institution of *Charles* the Great. Of old an Imperial and Free City ;

but since exempt, and in the Hands of its own Bishop ever since 1604. It is seated near the Rise of the River *Lippe*; twelve Miles from *Munster* to the North-East, and ten from *Cassel* to the South-West: about two Miles from it lies the Castle of *Newhaus*, built by *Theodor Furstemberg*, Bishop of this See, in the year 1590, for the Residence of the Bishop. Long. 30. 30. Lat. 51. 45.

The Bishoprick of *Paderborn*, is a Tract in the Circle of *Westphalia*; bounded on the North by the County of *Lippe*, on the East by *Munster*, on the South by *Hassia*, and on the West by the Dukedom of *Westphalia*. It is from North to South forty Miles. The principal places in it are *Paderborn*, *Brackel* and *Warburgh*. *Ferdinand Furstemberg*, Bishop of this Diocess, has written a History of it.

Padoua, *Patavium*, a City of *Italy*, in the States of *Venice*; upon the River *Brenta*, and *Bachiglione*; twenty four Miles from *Venice* to the West, eighteen from *Vicenza*, and forty eight from *Ferrara* to the North. All the ancient Writers agree this City was built by *Antenor* a Trojan; soon after the Ruin of *Troy*. In this City was brought into the World *Livy*, the great Roman Historian. About the year of Christ 452, it was ruined by *Attila*, King of the *Huns*; rebuilt by the Inhabitants of *Ravenna*. About an hundred years after the *Lombards* destroyed it, and the Children of *Charles* the Great refounded it. In 1140, it came into the Possession of the

Carrarii. In 1221, *Frederick II.* Emperor, opened the University here. In 1403, *John Galeatin*, Duke of *Milan*, put an end to this Family; and three years after, the *Venetians* took it from him. In 1509, it was taken from them by *Maximilian I.* Emperor of *Germany*; but being soon after recovered, has ever since continued under that State. It is great and strong, but not very populous; and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Aquileja*. Long 33. 58. Lat. 44. 54.

Paglion, *Paulon*, a small River which washeth the City of *Nice* in *Piedmont*; then falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea.

The Palatinate of *Bavaria*. See *Bavaria*.

The Palatinate of the *Rhine*, *Palatinatus Rheni*, *Palatinatus Inferior*, is a Province of *Germany*, in the Circle of the *Rhine*; called by the Germans, *Räder Pfaltzische Landt*; under the Electoral Prince, who has his Title from it. The *Rhine* divides it into two unequal parts; on the North it is bounded by the Bishoprick of *Mentz*, and in part on the East; the rest of that side is inclosed by *Geratzen*; on the South it has the Lower *Alsatia*; on the West the Bishoprick of *Trier*, and the Dukedom of *Bishopont*. This Country is now divided into thirteen Bailiwicks. The chief Towns of it are *Heydelberg*, *Manheim*, *Franckenthal*, *Oppenheim*, *Kaisers-Lautern*, and *Creutznach*. These Countries, or at least a part of them, have been enjoyed

joyed by the *Palatine* Family ever since 1195.

Palamos, a Sea-Port Town in *Catalonia*.

Palazzulö, *Herbessus*, a City of *Sicily*; twenty Miles from *Syracuse* to the West, and sixteen from *Lentini* to the South.

Palermo, *Panormus*, a City in the Island of *Sicily*; which is an *Archbishops* See, and the present Metropolis of that Kingdom. It is great, populous, and rich; built by the *Phœnicians* before the *Greeks* entered this Island. Under *Roger* Earl of *Sicily* it became the Capital of the Island. It is pleasantly seated on the North-West Shoar, at the mouth of the River *Olestis*; four Miles from *Montreal* to the North, and fourteen from *Messina* to the South-West. *Baudrand* saith, the *French* beat the *Dutch* and *Spaniards*, near this City, June 2. 1676.

Palestina, *Palestina*, a small, but celebrated, and noble Country in *Asia*; extended from North to South; between *Syria* to the North, the Desarts of *Arabia* to the East, the Stony *Arabia* to the South, and the *Mediterranean* Sea to the West. This was that spot of Ground, allotted by God to his own People the Children of *Israel*; and divided at first into twelve Tribes. About the time of our Saviours Birth, it was divided into six Provinces. Now commonly called the Holy Land; and in the Hands of the *Turks* ever since the year 1517. See *Jerusalem*.

Palestrina, *Præneste*, a City of *Latium* in *Italy*; of great Anti-

quity; of a Colony made a *Municipium* by *Augustus*. It is in *Campania di Roma*, under the Dominion of the Pope; twenty two Miles from *Rome* to the South-East. Of old it stood upon a high Hill, where the Castle is now: but also built down as far as the Plains. This ancient City was pulled down by Pope *Boniface* VIII. and rebuilt in the Plain, upon the River *Vetefis*: it is a Bishops See, which belongs to one of the six Senior Cardinals; and a Dukedom born by the Family of *Barberini*. *Suaresius*, a *French* Man, has published a particular account of it.

Palimban, a City in the Island of *Sumatra*, in the *East-Indies*.

Palmela, a Town near *Setuval* in *Portugal*.

Palmä la Nova, a strong and fortified City in *Priuli* in *Italy*; under the Dominion of the States of *Venice*; built by them in the year 1593, in the Confines of their Territories, and those of *Austria*; eleven Miles from the Shoars of the *Venetian* Gulph, and fifteen from *Gorizia* to the North-West. Dr. *Brown*, who saw this place, saith; *It is the largest Regular Fortification I have seen: having nine Bastions, bearing the Names of so many noble Venetians. The Ditch is thirty paces broad, twelve deep; and is kept dry, in order to make the place the more healthful; but it may be filled upon occasion. It has three Gates, and about an hundred Cannon, always mounted; and there are many more upon occasion. In the*
Centre

Centre of the Town there is a Well, and over it is fixed a Standard. The Venetians believe this the strongest Fortification in the World. But the Doctor wisheth they may never know a Compleat Turkish Army before it, when they are in no good condition to relieve it. Travels, pag. 84, 85.

Palma, one of the Canary Islands; twenty six Leagues in compass. Conquered by the Spaniards in 1491, and now well inhabited. The principal Town of it is Santa Cruz de la Palma.

Palma, the same with Zadaon.

La Ciudad di las Palmas, Palmarum Civitas, the principal City of the Island of Canaria; which has an Harbor on the Atlantick Ocean, and is placed on the East Side of the Island. Sometime called Canaria, but Palmas is its True Name; and it is under the Spaniards.

Palipoli, Celendris, a City of Cilicia, in the Lesser Asia; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of Seleucia; and has a tolerable Haven.

Palos de Moguer, Palus, a small Town in Andalusia; at the mouth of the River Odel, (Luxia) or Tinto, (as Baudrand explain the Latin Name, in another place;) upon the Bay of Cadix; fifteen Leagues from Sevil to the West, and nine from the Mouth of the Guadiana to the East; in a declining State. From this Town Columbus set Sail in 1492, when he went to discover America.

Palotta, Paloda, a Town in the Lower Hungary, near the Confines

of Austria; and about three Miles from Alba Regalis to the North: which was in the Hands of the Turks till 1687. And then taken by the Imperial Forces, after the Battel of Mohatz.

Pamiers, Pamia, Apamia, Epauum, a City in the County de Foix; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of Tolouse by the Institution of Pope Boniface VIII. having been heretofore a part of the Diocess of Tolouse. It stands near Ariege; three Leagues from Foix to the North, and nine from Tolouse. A late Bishop of this Diocess has made it much taken notice of, by his opposing the present King of France in the Business of the Regalia.

Pampelune, or Pamplona, Pompelon, the Capital of the Kingdom of Navarr; supposed to be built by Pompey the Great, or rather perhaps rebuilt, and from him called Pompejopolis. It stands upon the River Arga; called by the Natives in their proper Tongue Iruna, that is, the Good Town; in a fruitful Valley, surrounded on all sides with aspiring Hills and Mountains: twenty French Leagues from Bayonne to the South, and forty from Saragoza to the North. This was the Seat of the Kings of Navarr, till in the year 1512, it fell into the Hands of the Spaniards. Philip II. built a Citadel in it, to secure his Possession. It is also a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of Burges; having been heretofore under the Archbishop of Saragoza. Long. 19. 50. Lat. 43. 58.

Panama,

Panama, a City and Sea-Port in South America, of great Fame and Resort; in the Province called *Terra Firma*; on the Shoars of the South Sea, seated in an unhealthful Air. It was built by *Pedrus Arrio*, in the year 1515, for the Reception of the Effects brought from *Peru*; as *Nombre de Dios* was on the opposite side of the *Isthmus*, for those brought from *Spain*. Soon after honored with the Birth of a modern Saint, called *Rose of Panama*; whose Sanctity was so conspicuous, that the Gnats and Flies in her Cell observed and reverenced it; as Father *Oliva* (the late General of the *esuits*) informs us in her Life. But alas! this Saint has not been able to protect the Town from another sort of Flies; for *January* 5, 1671, it was taken and plundered by the *French*: and in 1686, by Captain *Laurence a Bucca-*ter. The City, tho small, and built of Wood only, is a Bishops see, under the Archbishop of *Lima*; eighteen Leagues from the North-Sea. Long 294.30. Lat 8.30.

The *Isthmus*, or Streight of *Panama*, is a Neck of Land eighteen leagues over from East to West; by which the Northern and the Southern *America* are tacked together.

Panaro-Scultenna, a River of *Italy*; which arising from the *Apennine*, in the Territory of *Frignana*, in the Dukedom of *Modena*: and being called at first *Scultenna*, after it has taken in the *Dardagna*, and some others) takes the Name of *Panaro*; and dividing *Modena*,

from *Bononia*, twelve Miles above *Ferrari*, falls into the *Po*.

Panarucan, a City in the Isle of *Java*, in the *East-Indies*, by the Streights of *Balambuan*; thirty Miles from *Passarvan* to the East, and forty five from *Balambuan* to the North; on the East Side of the Island.

Pancalieri, Pancalerium, a small City in *Piedmont* in *Italy*, upon the *Po*; nine Miles from *Turin* to the South.

Paniza, a River in *Bulgaria*, which falls into the *Euxine* Sea; four German Miles North of *Mesember*, and about five from the Borders of *Thrace*. *Panyasus*.

Panormo, Panormus, a Sea-Port in *Epirus*.

Pantiro, the same with *Heraclia*.

Panuco, a City and Province of *New Spain* in *America*.

Paoking or *Pooking*, a City in the Province of *Huquam*, in the Kingdom of *China*, at the Foot of Mount *Lungus*.

Paoning, Paoganum, a great City in the Province of *Suchem*, in the Kingdom of *China*, upon the River *Kialing*.

Paoting, Paotinga, another great City in the Province of *Suchem*, in the Kingdom of *China*, upon the River *Kialing*.

Papa, a small, but very strong City of the Lower *Hungary*, upon the River *Marchaltz*; in the County of *Vesprin*; in the middle between *Favarin* to the North, and *Vesprin* to the South; scarce three *Hungarian* Miles from the *Turkish* Conquests. This Town in the year 1683, with *Dotis, Vesprim*, and

and *Leewentz*, yielded to Count *Tekely*: But after the raising the Siege of *Vienna*, they returned under the Obedience of the Emperor.

Papalopam, a River in *New Spain*, in the Province of *Guaxaca*; which is called also the River of *Alvarad*; and is the biggest in that Province. It ariseth from the Mountains of *Zoncholiuchan*; and receiving *Quiyotepec*, *Huitzilán*, *Chinantha*, *Quaubquet-Zpaltepec*, *Tutzlan*, and *Teyuciyucan*, falls into the North Sea.

Para, a City in the North part of *Brasil*, upon the River of *Amazons*; under the Dominion of the *Portuguese*; forty miles above the fall of that River. Long. 328. Lat. 01.30. There belongs to this City a Province of the same Name.

Paragoja, an Island of the *East-Indies*; between *Borneo* to the South-West, and *Manilla* to the North-East; an hundred Miles in length. It is one of the *Philippine* Islands; which was never Conquered by the *Europeans*.

Paraguay, *Paraguaya*, a vast Country in *South America*, the greatest part of which is subject to the *Spaniards*. Bounded on the East by *Brasil*; on the South by *Magellanica*; on the West by *Peru*, and the Kingdom of *Chili*. It is divided into seven Counties: Not many *Spanish* Colonies are settled in it; yet it has one Bishop. This Province takes its Name from the River *Paraguay*; which signifies the River of *Fearbers*. It ariseth from the Lake of *Xurates*; and going South, receives the River of *Plata*, and many other; and at last by a

vast Moth falls into the Sea of *Magellan*. This is one of the greatest Rivers of *America*.

Paraiba, a strong City in *Brasil*, which has a large Haven, and gives Name to a Province. Not above 8 miles from the North Sea, upon a River of the same Name. It was long since inhabited by five hundred *Portuguese*, besides Slaves and *Negroes*; and being unwall'd, its best security was the Fort of *S. Francis* built by the *French*; and taken by the *Portuguese*, in 1585. In 1634. both the City and Fort were forced to submit to the *Dutch* Valour: But the *Portuguese* have at last recovered the Possession of it.

Parana, a River and Province of *Paraguay*.

Paranaiba, *Paranayba*, a River and a Province on the Confines of *Brasil*. The River falls in that of the *Amazons*; on the South side of which the Province lies.

Pardiac, *Pardiniacum*, a County in *Aquitain* in *France*.

Parente, *Parentum*, a small City in *Histria*, under the *Venetians*; which is a Bishops See, under the Patriarch of *Aquileja*. It stands 7 miles from *Citta Nuova*, to the South; 28 from *Capo di Istria* and 80 from *Venice*, to the East upon a Peninsula, well fortified having a convenient Haven: But not much inhabited by reason of the unhealthfulness of the Air.

Paria, a Province in the Terra Firma, in *South America*; near the Shoars of the North Sea, and under the Dominion of the *Spaniards*; between the River *Grinogu*

to the East, and the *Venetola* to the West. This is a principal Member of New *Andalusia*, from hence often called *Paria*; there are some new Colonies of *Spaniards* in it.

Parmacocha, a Province of *Peru*, towards the *Andes*, under the *Spaniards*.

Pario, *Parium*, a City of the Lesser *Asia*, upon the *Propontis*; 20 Miles from *Lampaco* to the East, and 30 from *Cyzicus*, now *Spinga*. It has a large Haven, and is a Bishops See, under the Arch-bishop of *Spinga*.

Paris, *Leutetia*, *Luotetia*, *Parisi*, the Capital City of the Kingdom of *France*; boasted by *Baufrand*, to be the greatest City of *Europe*; with a *Nemine reclamante*, no body denying it to be so. This was a Celebrated City in the times of the *Roman Empire*. *Julian the Apostate* (whilst he was *Cæsar* only) resided here in the Reign of *Constantius*: And adorned it with *Baths* and a *Palace*. But its greatest Rise was from the *Franks*; *Clodoveus* settling the Royal Throne in this City, about the year 458. *Julius Cæsar* is the first that mentions it; it was then very small, being wholly contained in an Island in the *Seyne*, not exceeding forty Acres, which had then a Wooden Bridge over the River. In this Isle the Cathedral Church now is, and the Palace of the first *French Kings*. From the times of *Clodoveus* the first Christian King, as long as that Race lasted, it grew mightily, and became very considerable. But under the *Caroline Line* it was very

little improved; those Princes not fixing here, or in any other place. In the year 896. it was very hardly preserved out of the hands of the *Normans*, as to the Island; what stood out of the Island, was redeemed from Ruin by *Mony*. The Posterity of *Hugh Capet* on the other side fixed here; and bestowed great Sums of Money in enlarging and adorning this City. *Charles the Great* about the year 796. at the Request of *Alcuin* a *Saxon*, opened an University here. In the year 1420. *Henry V.* of *England*, possessed himself of this City, by marrying *Catharine* the Daughter of *Charles VI.* of *France*. In the year 1422. *Henry VI.* (Son of this Victorious but short lived Prince) was crowned King of *France* in *Paris*. And again in 1431. After this it remained in the hands of the *English* till the year 1435. The Divisions of *England* under *Henry VI.* made way for the loss of *France*. The year 1572. brought great and unparallel'd Infamy and Calamity upon this potent City; 10000 Gentlemen being assassinated within her Walls (who came thither upon the Publick Faith to the Celebration of a Marriage) in cold Blood, and in a time of Peace. In 1588. the Inhabitants became almost as infamous by the *Baracades* against *Henry III.* whereby the Life of that Prince was endangered, and he driven out of his Royal Palace by a Seditious Subject, who made himself the Head of a Faction under the Pretence of Preserving the Religion of his Country. In 1589. *Henry III.*

was stabbed by *James Clement* a *Dominican Fryer*, under the Walls of *Paris*; just as he was upon the point of revenging the Insolence of the *Baracades*. The year 1590. was no less miserable: this City being by a Siege reduced by *Henry IV.* to so dreadful a Famine, as is scarce any where else to be read of. In the year 1610. the same Streets were stained with the Blood of *Henry IV.* slain by *Ravillac* another Enthusiastick Monk, on the same Pretence that his Predecessor was. In the year 1649. they suffered the Calamities of another Siege; and were forced to comply with the Queen-Mother of *France* by Famine. In the year 1622. Pope *Gregory XV.* raised the Bishop of *Paris* to the Honour of an Archbishop. This great City is seated on the *Seyne*; forty five Leagues from the *Bristish* Sea. Long. 23. 20. Lat. 48. 38.

Paria, a Town of *New Spain*, with an Harbour on the South Sea, in the Province of *Veragna*; which gives Name to the Bay on which it stands.

Parma, a River of *Lombardy* in *Italy*; which springeth out of the *Apennine*, in the Borders of the States of *Genoua*, towards *Pontremoli*; and running North through the Dukedom of *Parma*, watereth the Capital City of it; and ten miles lower falls into the *Po*.

Parma, a City and Colony of the *Boii*, as it is called by *Strabo* and *Pliny*; now a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bologna*; having been under the Archbishop of *Ravenna*. It stands upon

a River of the same Name, in a fruitful and well watered Country; ten miles from the *Po* to the South, thirty five from *Modena* to the East, and from *Piacenza* to the West. A great, rich, populous City, adorned with a strong Castle, and a Noble Palace; in which the Duke of *Parma* resides. In the year 1599. there was an University opened here.

The Dukedom of *Parma*, *Parmensis Dizio*, *Lo Stato del Duca di Parma*, is a part of *Lombardy*; bounded on the North and West by the Dukedom of *Milan*; on the East by that of *Modena*, and on the South by the States of *Genoua*. The principal Cities in it are *Parma*, *Borgo St. Donnino*, *Fiorenzuola*, *Piaenza*, and *Briscello*. This Dukedom was erected by Pope *Paul III.* in the year 1545.

Parnassus, a Celebrated Mountain in *Phocis* in *Achaia*, (now *Lavadia*;) Consecrated to *Apollo* and the *Muses*; and near to *Citheron*, and *Helicon*. It is now called by the Inhabitants *Liacoura*; about twelve English Miles from the Gulph of *Lepanto* to the North between *Leucadia* to the East, and *Delphi* to the West; fifty Miles from *Corinth* to the North-West.

Parnaw, *Parnavia*, a City in *Livonia*, subject to the Crown of *Sweden*, in the Province of *Esthonia*: seated at the Mouth of a River of the same name, upon the Bay of *Riga*; fifty five Miles from *Revel* to the South, and from *Riga* to the North. The Maps place it twenty German Miles from each of them. It is little, but well fortified.

tified; has a Castle, and an Haven: It belonged at first to the Poles; but in the last Century was often taken, and retaken; till in 1617. the Swedes finally possessed themselves of it, and have kept it ever since. Long. 46. 00. Lat. 57. 20. There belongs to it a small Territory, or District, called by the Poles *Dojewodz*; two *Paranawskie*; which together with the Town, is now in the Hands of the Swedes.

Parthenai, *Partheniacum*, a City in *Poitou* in France, upon the River *Tove*; in the middle between *Tours* to the North, and *S. Maxepee* to the South: six Leagues from each.

Parthen, *Alifus*, a City of *Pomerania*, towards the Shoars of the *Baltick* Sea: under the Domination of the Swedes, near the River *Bart*: two German Miles from the Border of the Dukedom of *Magdeburg* to the East, and four from *Gripswald*.

Partherberg, the German name of the *Apennine Hills* in Italy.

Le Partois, *Pagus Pertensis*, a Tract in the Province of *Champagne* in France; between *Champagne* to the West, and the *Dukedom de Bar* to the East; towards the River *Marne*. The principal Town of which is *Vitri le Francois*.

Pas de Calais, *Fretum Britannicum*, the Streight between *Calais* and *Dover*.

Passage, a Port Town in *Biscay*.

Passau, *Patavia*, a City of the Lower *Bavaria* in Germany; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Salzburg*; of old called *Barava Castra*. It stands at the

Confluence of the *Inn*, and the *Danube*; by which it is divided into three parts. An Imperial and Free City; but under the Protection of its own Bishop, with the Territory about it: which lies between the Dukedom of *Bavaria* to the West, and the Upper *Austria* to the East. This City suffered very much by a Fire of late. Over against it lies *Oberhuis*, the Residence of the Bishop. That which makes this City most regardable, is the Peace of Religion here Established by *Ferdinand I.* Emperor of Germany, in 1552.

Passo di Cane, *Climax*, a Mountain of *Phenicia*, twenty Miles from *Tripoli* to the South.

Pastrana, a Town in Old *Castile*, upon the River *Taio*; thirteen Miles from *Madrid* to the East, and eighteen from *Toledo*. Honored with the Title of a Dukedom.

Les Patagons, *Patagones*, a People of *Magellanica*, near the Shoars of the North Sea, towards *Brasil*. This Country was first discovered by *F. Magellane*, and yet not much known.

Patane, *Patana*, a City and Kingdom in the further *Indies*, upon the Bay of *Siam*, under the King of *Siam*.

Patay en Beausse, *Patavium*, a Town in *Beausse* in France; seated five Leagues from *Orleans* to the North, towards *Chartres*; nine to the South. Near this Place the French (under the Command of *John Duke of Alanzon*) got a great Victory over the English under *Talbot*; the Terror of the French Nation.

Patay,

Patera, Patara, a City of *Lydia*, in the *Lesser Asia*; once called *Arfinoe*, as *Strabo* saith; it stands upon an Hill, at the Mouth of the River *Xanthus*, (now called *Il Scamandro*); eighty Miles from *Rhodes* to the East: a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Myra*.

Patras, Patræ, a City of the *Morea*, of great Antiquity; called by the *Turks* *Badra*, and *Balis-badza*; that is, the Old *Patræ*: as *Leunclavius* expounds their Name. It is an Archbishops See; and now in a flourishing condition: Seated at the Entrance of the Gulph of *Lepanto*; about seven hundred Paces from the Shoars of the Gulph of *Patras* to the East, and ninety from *Corinth* to the West. Chosen by *Augustus* for a Station for his Fleets, and on that account much honoured by him. Under the latter *Greek* Emperors it had Dukes of its own; till the year 1408. when the last of them resigned it to the *Venetians*, not being able to defend it against the *Turks*. When it came first into the Hands of the *Turks* I do not find; but *Mahomet III.* received a great defeat near this Place, in the year 1602. *Doria* the *Christian* Admiral took it from the *Turks* in 1533. They then soon after recovered it; but in the year 1687. it fell again into the Hands of the *Venetians* after the Battel of the *Dardanells*.

S. Peters Patrimony, Patrimonium Sancti Petri; called by the *Italians* *La Provincia del Patrimonia*; is a considerable part of

the *Ecclesiastical State* in *Italy*; under the *Papacy*; which was a part of the Old *Hebruria*. Bounded on the North by *Ombria*, on the East by *Sabina*; on the West by the State of *Siena*, and on the South by the *Tyrrhenian Sea*. The Capital of this Province is *Viterbo*; and the other Cities are *Aquapendente*, *Civita Vecchia*, *Civita Castellana*, *Cornetto*, *Toscanella*, and *Orvieto*.

Pattefi, Patsi, Timethus, a River on the North side of *Sicily*.

Patti, Patæ, Patæa, a City on the North Shoar of *Sicily*, at the fall of the River *Pattefi* into the *Tyrrhenian Sea*; forty eight miles from *Messina* to the West, eighty from *Palermo* to the North-East, and fifty from *Catania* to the North. This City was built by *Roger* Earl of *Sicily*, after the Expulsion of the *Moors*; made a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Messina*, by Pope *Eugenius III.* and now in a good Estate.

Pau, Epaunum, Palum, the Capital of the Province of *Bearn*, in *Aquitain* in *France*; seated upon the River *Gave*; four Leagues from *Oleron* to the East, nine from the Borders of *Arragon* to the North, and eighteen from *Dax* to the South-East. *Henry IV.* King of *Navarr* was born in the Castle belonging to this City, December 13. 1557.

Pavia, Ticinum, a City in the Dukedom of *Milan*, in *Italy*, of great Antiquity; called in latter times *Papia*, and now *Pavia*. It stands upon the River *Tesino*, *Ticinum*; twenty Leagues from *Mi*

lan to the South, fifty from *Genova*, and thirty four from *Piacenza* to the West. Built by the *Ligurians*, and thought more Ancient than *Milan*: *Attila* ruined it, and *Odoacer* besieged *Orestes* in it. The *Lombards* took it not without great difficulty, under *Alboinus* their first King, in the year 569. After this it became the Capital of the Kingdom of the *Lombards*; and continued such, till in the year 773. *Charles the Great* took this City, and *Desiderius* their last King therein. Afterwards it became the Seat of the Kingdom of *Italy*; to which *Otto I.* put an end in the year 951. by the Expulsion of *Berengarius* and his Son. About the year 1059. it had a sharp War with the City of *Milan*. In the year 1361. here was an University opened by *Charles IV.* Emperor of *Germany*; under *Galeatus* Duke of *Milan*, under whom this City then was. *Francis I.* of *France*, in 1525. attempting to take it, was defeated by the *Spaniards*, and himself taken Prisoner. In 1527. it was taken by the *French* under *Lautrech*; but soon after returned under the King of *Spain*, as Duke of *Milan*: and being again attempted by the *French* in 1655. they were the second time defeated by the *Spaniards*; it continues under *Spain* to this day. Next *Milan*, the best City in that Dukedom; a Principality, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Milan*; but exempt from the Jurisdiction of that Metropolis: It has one of the greatest and fairest Stone Bridges in

Italy; and many pieces of Antiquity, the Castle amongst them; which was the Royal Palace of the Kings of *Lombardy*.

Pavofan, *Pavofanum*, a City in the Island of *S. Thomas*.

Pautzkertwick, the German name of the Bay of *Dantzick*.

La Paz, *Pax*, a City of *Peru*, between the Mountains to the East, and the *Titiaca* to the West: which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Lima*.

Pazzi, *Pachya*, a City of *Thrace*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Heracia*.

Pedena, *Petina*, a small City in *Hiftria* in *Italy*; which is a Bishops See, under the Patriarch of *Aquileja*: and the Head of a Territory of the same name, under the Dominion of the Emperor. Twenty two Miles from *Pola* to the North, and sixty from *Laubach* to the South; near the Head of the River *Arfa*; which divides *Italy* from *Illyricum*.

Pedeo, *Pedæus*, a River on the East of the Isle of *Cyprus*.

Pedir, *Pedira*, a City in the N. of the Island of *Sumatra*, which has a Haven: under the K. of *Acem*.

Peelandt, a Tract in *Brabant*.

Pegian, the Lesser *Armenia*.

Pegu, *Peguum*, one of the principal Cities in the Further *East-Indies*, called by the Inhabitants *Bayon*; and by the Europeans *Pegæ*. It has a Noble Palace belonging to the King of *Pegu*; and stands upon a River of the same name, which falls a little lower into the Bay of *Bengala*. Long. 126. 05. Lat. 19. 55.

The Kingdom of *Pegu*, was once a most Potent Empire, but now much diminished: it lies between the Kingdom of *Tungking* to the East, and that of *Arracam* to the W.

Pein, *Peina*, a Town in *Lunen-burg*; famous for a Fight between *Albert* Duke of *Brandenburg*, and *Mauricius* Duke of *Saxony*, July 9. 1553. *Maurice* got the Victory, but died within two days of the Wounds he received. *Albert* being driven out of *Germany*, died in 1557. in *France*, in the XXXV. year of his Age: having lived much longer than was consistent with his Inconstancy and Perfidy, saith *Brietius*. This Town is seated upon the *Wefer*.

Peiseda reca, *Peisida*, a River in the *Asian Tartary*, East of the River *Ob*; whose Fountains are not known, as arising in desolate and unfrequented Countries: it falls into the *Frozen Sea* above *Nova Zembla*.

Peking, *Pechinum*, the principal Province in the Kingdom of *China*. Bounded on the East by *Leaotum*, and *Xantum*; on the North by *Tartary*, and the great Wall; on the West by *Xanfi*, and on the South by *Honan*. The principal City is

Peking. *Pechinum*. A vast and populous City; which in 1404. became the Royal City of *China*, instead of *Nanquin*. The Inhabitants are innumerable, though it has been often taken and plundered in the late *Tartarian War*. It is now recovering those losses and ruins under the King of *Tartary*; who is become the Master of it.

The Province of *Peking*, contains eight Capital Cities; one hundred and thirty five lesser Cities; four hundred, and eighteen thousand nine hundred eighty nine Families.

Pelecas, *Aliacmon*, *Haliacmon*, a River in *Macedonia*; which falls into the Bay of *Theffalonica*, over against *Theffalonica* to the South-West, thirty three *English* Miles. Called *Platamona*, *Bistrisa*, and *Aliagmo* from *Aliagmon*, the name it bears in *Claudian*.

Pelysz, *Pelysia*, a Town in the Lower *Hungary*, which is the Capital of a County of the same Name. It lies fifteen miles from *Vaccia* to the South-West, twenty six from *Alba Regalis*, and twenty from *Buda* to the North-East.

Pembrokeshire, *Penbrochium*, one of the Shires in *Wales*. Bounded on the North by *Cardigan*, (separated by the Rivers *Tuy*, and *Keach*): on the East by *Carmarthenshire*, on the South and West by the *Irish Sea*. From North to South it is twenty six miles; from East to West twenty; in Circuit ninety five. This County affords Corn and Cattle in great plenty; and has a mild and pleasant Air.

Pembroke, the Town which gives Name to this Shire, is one direct Street; upon a long narrow Point of a Rock in *Milford Haven*; the Sea every Tide flowing up to the Town-Walls. It has a Castle, though now ruined; and two Parish Churches within the Walls; and is a Corporation, represented in Parliament by one Burgess. The first Earl of *Pembroke*, was *Gilbert de Clare*, Created in 1138.

In 1207. it came into the Family of *Marial* by Marriage : this Family enjoyed it six Descents ; and by Females it continued till the year 1390. After which it became very unsteady, till *Edward VI.* in 1551. Created *William Herbert* Lord Steward, Earl of *Pembroke* ; whose Posterity still enjoy that Honour in the seventh Descent.

Pendennis, a strong Castle in *Cornwall*.

Pene, Suevus, one of the Branches of the *Oder* in *Pomerania*.

Pengat, the same with *Labor*, a City in the *East-Indies*.

Pengick, Penica, a City in *Misnia*, upon the River *Muldan* ; between *Altemburg* to the West, and *Chemnitz* to the East, seven German Miles : and the same distance from *Leipsick* to the South.

Penna, or *Civita di Penna*, a City in *Abruzzo*, in the Kingdom of *Naples* : and a Bishops See, over which there is no Archbishop who has any Jurisdiction. *This is very frequent in Italy*.

Penon de Velez, a Fortrels of the King of *Spain* upon the Coast of *Barbary* ; between *Tetuan* to the North-West, and *Alcudia* to the North East ; sixty two *Englisch* Miles from either ; over against *Malaga* in *Spain*.

Pera, Peraa, a City of *Thrace*, or rather a Suburb of *Constantinople* ; from which it is parted only by a narrow Channel. By reason of the frequent and easie Passage between these two Places by Boats, it may well seem a part of that City. The Ambassadors of the Christian Princes, and the *Latin* Christians for

the most part reside in it. The same with *Galata*, and there more at large described.

Le Perche, Comitatus Perticus, a County in *France* ; between *la Beausse* to the East and South, *Normandy* to the North, and *Le-maine* to the West. The Capital of it is *Nogent le Retrou* : besides *Mortagne, Bellesme* and *Montmirail*, are considerable Places.

Pereaslav, Pereaslavia, a Town in the *Ukraine*, in the Palatinate of *Kjovia*, beyond the *Neiper* : upon the River *Trubicz* (which two Miles lower falls into the *Nieper*) ten Miles from *Kjovia* to the North-East. A populous, strong, and fortified Town.

Pereczaz, Peregia, a small City in the Upper *Hungary* ; which is the Capital of a County of the same name. Five Miles from the *Tibiscus* to the North, forty five from *Cassovia* to the East, and as many from *Tokay*. This Town and County has all along been in the hands of the Emperor, and never under the *Turks*.

Pergamo, Pergamus, a City of *Mysia* in the Lesser *Asia*, upon the River *Caicus* : now called *Pergamo* and *Bargamo*. At first a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Ephesus* ; but that City being ruined by the *Turks*, it became the Metropolis ; and is now it self almost ruined. This was the Royal City of the *Attalick* Kings ; and the Country of *Galen*, the Celebrated Physician. Thirty five Miles from *Smyrna*, sixty six from *Sardus*, and fifty five from *Adramyttium* to the South-West. One of the

Seven Churches mentioned in the *Apocalyps*. The River divides it, being seated in a Plain, at the foot of a Mountain: in this City *Pachment* was first invented. Long. 55. 30. Lat. 41. 51.

Pericop. See *Precop*.

Perigord, *Petrocoriensis Provincia*, a Province in *Aquitain* in France, of great extent; between *Limosin* and *Quercy* to the East, *Angoumois* to the North, *Agenois* to the South, and *Saintonge* to the West. The principal City is *Perigueux*, the rest are *Sarlat* and *Bergerac*.

Perigueux, *Petrocorium*, the Capital of *Perigord*, is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bordeaux*; seated upon the River *Lille*: twenty Leagues from *Bordeaux* to the North-East, and ten from *Angoulesme*.

Peristasi, *Peristacium*, a City of *Thrace* upon the *Propontis*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Heraclia*; sixteen Miles from *Heximili* to the North. In the latter Maps called *Perafte*.

Permaweliky, *Permia Magna*, a City in the Province of *Permsky* in *Russia*; between the *Dwina* to the West, and the *Obb* to the East; seated upon the River *Kama*.

Pernambuco, *Pernambucum*, a City in *Brazil*; which is the Capital of a Province of the same name, upon the North Sea; and a Bishops See. Seated upon the River *Bibiribe*, which makes a large Haven. Long. 346. 00. Lat. 9. 15. This was made a Bishops See in 1676, after it was recovered out of the Hands of the *Hollan-*

ders: who in 1629. took it from the *Portuguese*.

Pernaw, *Pernavia*. See *Par-naw*.

Perone, *Perona*, a strong City upon the River *Somme* in *Picardy*; eight Leagues from *Amiens* to the East, seven from *Cambray* to the South, and twenty five from *Paris* to the North. Often attempted by the *Spaniards* without any success. *Charles the Simple*, King of France, died here in 926.

Perpignan, *Perpignano*, *Perpignanum*, a City which is the Capital of *Roussillon*. (a Province of Spain) but Conquered by the French. It was built in 1068. by *Isnard* Count of *Roussillon*: and in 1642. taken by the French. In 1285. *Charles the Bold*, King of France, died in this Town. In 1604. the Bishop of *Elna* settled his See here. It stands not above three Miles from the *Mediterranean* Sea, and ten from *Narbon* to the South. *Peter*, King of *Arragon*, opened here an University.

PERSIA, one of the most Ancient, Great, and Celebrated Kingdoms of *Asia*; called by the Inhabitants, *Farsistan*. At this day it is bounded on the North by the *Caspian* Sea and *Mauranahalia*, or *Trans-Oxiana*: on the East by *India Propria*, or the Empire of the Great *Mogul*; on the South by the *Indian* Ocean, and the *Persian* Gulph; on the West by *Arabia Deserta*, the *Turkish* Empire, and *Georgia*: so that it extends from the River *Indus* in the East, to the *Tygris* in the West: that is from 82 deg. of Long. to

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120, (which is 38 deg.) and from 23 to 43 deg. Lat. The Earth in so vast an extent being very different; but the Air pure and healthful throughout. This vast Kingdom is divided into these Provinces; *Fars* or *Persia*, (properly so called) *Kirman*, *Makeran*, *Send*, *Chustusan*, *Sististan*, *Sablistan*, *Chorasán*, *Erak-Atzem*, (or *Ferack*.) *Agemy*, *Kylan* (or *Gilan*.) *Candabar*, *Schirvan*, and *Aderbeizan*. The Cities are *Ardevil*, *Caspin*, *Cassian*, *Com*, *Erivan*, *Herat*, *Hispaham*, *Lar*, *Mexat*, *Schiras*, *Sistisan*, *Schamachie*, *Sauster*, and *Tauris*. This People were at first subject to the *Affyrians* and *Medes*. In the year of the World 3406, *Cyrus* Vanquishing *Astyages*, King of the *Medes*, made *Persia* the Seat of the General Empire: which continued in this Nation, till it was transferred to the *Grecians* by *Alexander* the Great, in the year 3635. In the year of the World 3718, *Asaces*, (the Founder of the *Parthian* Family) assumed the Royal Diadem; which in time expelled the *Greeks*, and obtained the Kingdom of *Persia*. This Family continued four hundred and seventy years: succeeded by *Artaxerxes* a *Persian*: whose Line after twenty eight Descents ended in *Hormisdas*, Vanquished by *Hau-mar* the *Saracen*, in the year 634. It continued under the *Saracen Caliphs*, till the year 1030: when *Tangrolipix*, a *Turk*, Invaded this Kingdom. This lasted but three Reigns; *Cassanes* the last of them, in 1202. being slain; and *Haalon* made King of

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Persia, by *Occata* the Great *Cham* of *Tartary*. This Prince exterminated the whole Race of the *Caliphs* of *Badgat*; and his Posterity Reigned till 1337. When it also fell under the *Tartarian* fury, to which it owed its Rise. In 1405. after almost an hundred years of Confusion, *Mirza Charock IV.* (Son of *Tamerlane*) ascended the Throne of *Persia*: whose Family lasted till the year 1472. Then *Usan Cassanes* began another Line; which ended in 1505: when *Hysmaet*, (the Founder of the present Line of *Persia*) began his Riegn. *Solyman* the present King of *Persia*, is the Tenth of this Line; and succeeded in 1666.

The *Persian* Sea or Gulph, *Persicus Sinus*; commonly called *Mar de Elcatif*; or *de Bassora*; is a Branch of the *Indian*, or *Ethiopic* Ocean: beginning at *Cape Raz*, (the most Eastern Cape of *Arabia*, in Long. 96. 45.) and running into the Land to 81: having *Persia* to the North and East; and *Arabia* to the South and West. In the most North-West Point the *Euphrates* and *Tygris* fall into it with a vast Current. It receives also the Rivers of *Arabia* and *Persia*, which lye near it: but they are not of any consideration, being neither many nor great. Some others have counted the beginning of this Gulph, at the Isle of *Ormus* and the Streight of *Bassora*; which will make it much shorter than the length I have given it.

Pertois, *Pertensis Ager*, a Tract in *Champagne* in *France*; between

tween *Champagne*, (properly so called,) to the West, the *Dukedom de Bar* to the East, and the *River Marne*.

Perthe, Perthia, a County in *Scotland*; which has *Angus* to the North, *Stratherne* to the West, *Fife* to the South, and the *German Ocean* to the East: divided into 2 parts by the *Fyrth of Tay*. It is a small County; and takes its name from *Perth*, (or *S. Johns-Town*) the Capital of it. One of the principal Cities in the North of *Scotland*, upon the *Tay*; in which the Kings of *Scotland* have commonly been Crowned. It lies thirty Miles from *Edinburg* to the North, and twelve from *Dunkeld*. This Town was totally ruined by an Inundation in 1029: and rebuilt by *William K. of Scotland*, where it now stands. Long. 16. 8. Lat. 58. 00.

PERU, Peruvia, Perua, a large Country in South *America*; affording great plenty of Gold and Silver Mines; and at the Discovery of the New World, the most Potent Kingdom in South *America*. Its length from North to South is six hundred *Spanish Leagues*: its breadth in some places ninety, in others less. Bounded on the North by the Prefecture of *Popian*; on the South by the Kingdom of *Chili*; on the West by the *Pacifick Ocean*, (or South Sea;) and on the South it has undiscovered Countries. It is at this day divided into three Provinces; *Reyes, Quito*, and *Characac*; or, *de la Plata*. The old Capital was *Cusco*; the present is *Lima*: This Kingdom was discovered by the *Spaniards* in 1529;

by *Francis Pizarro*, a *Spaniard*. Who finding two Brothers of the Royal Family in disagreement, made use of their divisions to both their ruins: and taking *Atabalipa*, (the last King of *Peru*) Prisoner, after he had extorted a vast Ransom in Wedges of Gold, the perfidious base born Villain hanged him. What the *Spaniards* report of the Fertility, Wealth, and Government of this Kingdom, is scarce credible: yet all fell into the Power of *Pizarro*, an exposed Bastard, and a Hog-driver; who fled from *Spain*, because he had lost a Hog out of his Herd, and durst not return home without it.

Perugia, Perusia, a City of *He-truria*, (now in *Ombria*) in the States of the Church: a Bishops See, and an University: the Capital of a Tract of the same name; seated upon a Hill near the *Tiber*: forty Miles from *Urbino* to the South, sixty one from *Rome* to the North-East, and thirty from *Nocera* to the West. This is one of the most ancient Cities of *He-truria*. Made famous by the besieging of *L. Antonius*, (Brother of the Great *Antonius*) by *Augustus*, till he was forced to yield by Hunger; so that *Perusina famex*, became a Proverbial Expression. *Totila*, a King of the *Goths*, besieged this City seven years before he took it. *Narsetes* retook and repaired it: The *Lombards* were the next Masters of it. *Charles the Great* gave it to the See of *Rome*. *Paul III.* built in it a Castle, which added to the natural

natural strength of the Place; its pleasant Situation, magnificent and spruce Buildings, and the great plenty of all things have made it one of the most considerable Cities in the Popes Dominions.

Pesaro, Pisaurum, a City, and Roman Colony in *Umbria*, of great Antiquity: now a part of the Dukedom of *Urbino*, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Urbino*: built near the Mouth of the River *Foglia*, (*Pisaurum*) upon the Shoars of the *Adriatick* Sea; forty five Miles from *Ancona* to the West. A fine, great, and populous City; the Seat of the Pope's Legat, and of old the Residence of the Dukes of *Urbino*.

Pescara, Aternum, a City in the Hither *Abruzzo*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; of old a Bishops See. Seated at the Mouth of a River of the same name; forty five Miles from *Ternoli* to the North-West, and near an hundred from *Ancona* to the South. The River upon which it stands, ariseth out of the *Apennine* in the same Province; and watereth *Aquila*, *Tocco*, and *Perugia*; then falls into the *Adriatick* Sea.

Pescha, Argiruntum, a City of *Liburnia* in *Dalmatia*; now a Village over against the Island of *Pago*, in the Borders of *Croatia*; on the Shoars of the *Adriatick* Sea.

Peschiera, Piscaria, a small but strong City in the States of *Venice*, in the Territory of *Verona*; upon the Lake *di Garda*, where

the River *Menzo* flows out of it: fifteen Miles from *Verona* to the West, and twenty five from *Brescia* to the East.

Pescia, Arnine, a River of *Embruria*; which has a great and a populous Town upon it of the same name; in the Territory of *Pisa*. Twelve Miles from *Lucca* to the East. The River falls a little lower into the River *Arno*.

Pest, Pestum, a great Town in the Upper *Hungary*, seated upon the *Danube*, over against the Lower *Buda*. It is a square Town, in a pleasant Plain; and gives the beholder from *Buda* a very delightful Prospect, by reason of its Walls, Towers, and Mosques. The Country about it is called the County of *Pest*, from this Town. Between it and *Buda* there is a fine Bridge of Boats, almost a quarter of a League long or half an *English* Mile. In 1541. *Solyman* the Magnificent took it without Resistance: and though the next year after, it was attempted by a Potent Army under the Marquess of *Brandenburgh*, a Breach made and a brave Assault given by *Vitellius*, an *Italian*; yet the *Germans* cowardly left the Siege. In the year 1602. whilst the *Turks* were busie in the Siege of *Alba Regalis*; the *Germans* took *Pest* and the Lower *Buda*: after which, many sharp Rencontres passed between the two Garrisons, especially when the River was frozen. In 1604. *Jagenreuter* (a base Coward, being intrusted with the Government of it, without any force or so much as the appearance of an Enemy, upon

a bare report the *Turks* were coming to besiege it, deserted the Town and fled. It continued in the hands of the *Turks* till 1684. when it was taken by the Duke of *Lorrain*, and kept all that Summer; but deserted when he drew off from the Siege of *Buda*. In 1686. it was retaken; and by the acquisition of *Buda*, assured to the Imperialists.

Pesto, *Pesti*, *Pastum*, *Pofidonia*, a City and Colony of *Lucania*; and a Bishops See in the hither Principate; in the Kingdom of *Naples*; upon a Bay of the same Name, 22 Miles from *Salerno* to the South, and 3 from *Capaccio*. This City in 930. was taken by the *Saracens*, and entirely ruined. All its Inhabitants slain, or carried into Captivity: It never recovered this blow; but the Bishops See was thereupon removed to *Capaccio*.

Petacal, *Patala*, a City of the hither *Indies*, at the mouth of the River *Indus*; which is of great antiquity.

Peterborough, *Petroburgum*, *Petuaria*, a City in the County of *Northampton*; seated on the River *Aufon* or *Nen*; in the Borders of *Huntington*, *Cambridge*; and *Lincolnshire*; 5 Miles from *Crowland* to the West. This place sprung up out of a Monastery here built and dedicated to *S. Peter*, by *Penda* the first Christian King of the *Mercians*, about 546. *Wolpher* his Successor, finished it in 633. In 867. it was destroyed by the *Danes*. In 960. *Ethelwold*, Bishop of *Winchester*, began to rebuild it; with the assistance of King *Edgar*, and *Aldulph* the Chancellor. In the Reign

of *William* the Conqueror it was Plundered by *Herward* a *Saxon*; but it recovered in after-times. When *Henry VIII.* dissolved this House, there belonged to it a Revenue of one thousand nine hundred seventy and two Pounds the year. This Prince in 1541. Founded a Bishoprick in this Monastery; and annexed to it a Dean and six Prebends; *John Chambers*, the last Abbot, becoming the first Bishop; from whom the present Dr. *White* is the 13th. *Charles I.* of Blessed Memory, added another Honor to this place; when in 1627. he created *John Lord Mordant*, Baron of *Turey*, Earl of *Peterborough*. In which Family that Honor now is. See the Antiquities of this Church, published by Dr. *Patrick*.

Peteril, *Petrian*, a River in *Cumberland*; which riseth 3 Miles from *Keswick* to the North-East; and by *Penrith*, and *Hesket* falls into the *Eden* above *Carlisle*.

Peter Wardein. See *Petro-Waradin*.

Petigliano, *Petilianum*, a fortified strong Town, in the Borders of the Ecclesiastical State, and the Dukedom of *Florence*; 5 Miles from *Savona* to the East, and 30 from *Orbitello*. This is the Capital of a Sovereign County or Earldom; belonging heretofore to the Family of *Sforza*, but lately purchased by the Great Duke of *Tuscany* in whose Territories it lay.

Petra, or *Petra Deserti*, a City of the *Stony Arabia*; which was of old the Capital of the Kingdom of *Ammon*, and called *Rabbah*. Taken by King *David*, in revenge of the Injuries

injuries offered to his Ambassadors. In the times of Christianity it became an Archbishops See under the Patriarch of Jerusalem: at this day called by the *Arabians*, *Krach*, and *Kelaggeber*. Long. 66. 45. Lat. 30. 20.

Petrus, Pelius, Pelion, a Mountain in *Theffalia*. *Dicaearchus Siculus*, (one of the Scholars of *Aristotle*) found this Mountain to be the highest in *Theffalia*; by 1250 Paces, as *Pliny* saith.

Petrina, a strong Castle in *Croatia*; seated upon a River of the same name, which there falls into the *Kulp*; 8 Miles from *Zagrab*, (or *Agram*) a Town of *Slavonia*. This was once in the Hands of the *Turks*; but retaken by the *Germans*, and now in the possession of the Emperor.

Petricow, Petricovia, a Town in the Palatinate of *Sirackie*, in the Greater Poland; 2 German Miles from the River *Pilaxa*, 4 from the Confines of the Lesser Poland, and 12 from *Sirackz* to the East. It is a neat populous Town, seated in a Morass: often honored with the Diets of Poland; but in 1640. almost intirely burnt down by a fire.

Petro-Waradin, Acuminium, Petro Varadinum, a Town in *Slavonia*; called by the Inhabitants *Petro War*, by the *Germans*, *Peter Wardein*. It stands upon the *Danube*; between the *Save* and the *Drave*; 6 Hungarian Miles from *Belgrade* to the North-West, and about 12 from *Esseck* to the South. This place has been very famous during the present War.

The *Turks* made it their common passage into the Upper Hungary, after *Buda* fell into the Hands of the Emperor; and to that end maintained a Bridge of Boats over the *Danube*. The Revolt and Mutiny against the Prime *Visier*, after the Battel of *Mohacz*, of the Turkish Army; (whereby that General, in 1687. was forced to fly for his life to *Belgrade*, and afterwards to *Constantinople*; upon which followed the Defection of *Esseck*, *Pessaga*, and *Walcowar*) happened here. It has been since taken and abandoned by both sides. The *Imperialists* blew up its Fortifications in 1688. and the *Turks* afterwards quite burnt it down.

Petschen, the same with *Quinque Ecclesia*.

Pettaw, Petavium, Petovio, a City, and Roman Colony of *Pannonia*; mentioned by *Tacitus*, and many other ancient Historians; now called by the *Germans*, *Pettau*; and made a part of *Stiria*, upon the *Drave*; in the Borders of *Slavonia*, under the Dominion of the Archbishop of *Salzburg*; whereas it was once a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Lorch*. It stands 9 Miles from *Salz* to the North, and as many from *Gratz* to the North-East, and *Canisca* to the West.

Petz, the same with *Vienna*.

Petzercke, Petzora, a Province in the North of *Moscovy*, towards the frozen Ocean. The principal Town and River is of the same name. The River falls into the White Sea, by six great mouths; between *Pustejezero*, (a Town and Castle)

Castle) and *Ziemoipoi* a ridge of Mountains: which name signifies in the *Russ* Language, the Girdle of the World.

Pezin, *Peneus*, a River of *Thes-salia*.

Pfaltz, the German name of the Palatinate of the *Rhine*.

Pfaltzbourg, *Phalsburgum*, a Town in *Lorain*, in the Borders of the Lower *Alsacia*; at the foot of Mount *Vauge*, by the River *Zinzel*. Which name signifies the Palatine Castle; having heretofore been under the Palatine Princes of *Velden*, of whom it was purchased by the Dukes of *Lorain*: it is now a Principality, very well fortified by the King of *France*, in whose Hands it is. It stands 7 Leagues from *Strasburgh*, and 16 from *Nancy*.

Pfirt or *Ferrette*, one of the principal Cities in the Province of *Suntgaw* in *Germany*, under the King of *France*. Three Leagues from *Mulhausen*.

Pfortsheim, *Phorcena*, *Phortzenum*, a small City in the Marquisate of *Baden*; upon the River *Entz*, where it takes in the *Nagold*. Two Miles from *Durlach*, 7 from *Heydelberg* to the South, and 6 from *Spire*. This belongs now to the Family of *Durlach*; but was heretofore under the Duke of *Wurtemberg*.

Phazzeeth, *Phasis*, the Capital of *Mengrelia*; a City of great antiquity, mentioned by *Pliny* and *Strabo*. It stands upon the *Euxine* Sea; at the Mouth of a River of the same name; and was heretofore a Bishops See, under the Arch-

bishop of *Trebesonde*. Sir *John Chardin* (who entered this River, and took great pains to find this City) could not find the least remainder or token of the City: he saith the Channel of the River is at its fall into the Sea a Mile and half broad; and 60 Fathom deep; called by the *Turks*, *Fachs*; by the *Mengrelians*, *Itone*; and that it arieth out of Mount *Caucasus*.

Phistiaid, *Pisti*, the most ancient Inhabitants of *Scotland*; who lived in that Kingdom when the *Romans* Conquered *Britain*: and by their inroads upon the *Britans*, (after the *Romans* withdrew) occasioned the calling in the *Saxons*.

Phidari, *Euenus*, a River of *Ætolia*; which riseth out of Mount *Callidromus*, and pursues its Course Southward to the *Ionian* Sea; which it entereth not far from the Gulph of *Corinth*, or *Lepanto*.

Philadelphia. See *Filadelphia*.

Philibe. See *Filippopoli*.

Philippstadt, *Philippopolis*, a City in *Sweden*, in *Vermelandia*, a County of *Gothland*: built in the Fens. Twenty five Miles from the Lake of *Wener*, and the same distance from *Carlstad* to the South-East.

Philippeville, a Town in *Hainault*, of great strength: fortified by *Mary* Queen of *Hungary*, (Governers of the Low Countries) in 1555: and by the *Pyrenean* Treaty in 1660. granted to the *French*. It stands 13 Miles from *Brussels*, 7 from *Namur*, and 10 from *Mons*.

The *Philippine Islands*, *Philippine*, are a knot of Islands belonging to *Asia*: which took this name from *Philip II.* King of *Spain*; in whose times, (in 1549) they were viewed, and carefully observed by *Ruy Lupo* a *Spaniard*. In 1564. *Michael Lupo*, another *Spaniard*, was sent to people and reduce them. They lie between *China* to the North, and the *Molucco Islands* to the South; between 13. and 14. deg. of Northern Latitude. The exact number of them is not known; but they are supposed to be above ten thousand: the greatest of them is *Manilia*, or *Luzonia*. The *Spaniards* were once Masters of the greatest part of these Islands, and built some considerable Cities in them; but their Affairs growing less prosperous in *Europe*, and the *Dutch East-Indy Company* having ruined their Trade here, many of them have defected from the *Spaniards*; who have been forced to leave others; so that they do with some difficulty keep their possession in the Island of *Manilia*, the greatest and most Northern of them. These Islands were at first subject to the King of *China*; who abandoned them, about 1520. First discovered by *Ferdinando Magellanes*, who perished in one of them. The Air of them is very mild and temperate; the Soil is very fruitful, and produceth whatever is needful to the life of Man. The names of the principal of them are *Mindano*, *Peragoja*, *Calamianes*, *Mindora*, *Tandaja*, *Cebu* (in which *Magellanes* was slain,) *Pintados*, *Barraja*, *Masbat*, *Sabunra*, *M...*

ran, *Luban*, *Capul*, *Abuyo*. *Banton*, *Bobol*, *la Verde*, *dos Negous*, and *San Juan*.

Philipsbourg, *Philippoburgum*, a strong Fort, or Castle upon the *Rhine*; which before was called *Udenheim*. First walled in 1343. by *Gebhard* Bishop of *Spire*. And afterwards took its present name from *Philip Christopher de Soeteren*, Bishop of *Spire*; who in 1615. refortified it for the defence of that Bishoprick. *George Count* *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, a former Bishop of *Spire*, had built in this place, in 1513, a noble Castle, (or rather Palace;) which was much improved in 1570, by *Marquardus ab Hatstein*, another Bishop. Being thus improved and made very considerable, it was reduced by the *Suedes* in 1634. by Hunger. Surprized by the *Spaniards* by a Stratagem in 1635. Taken by force by the *French* in 1644. The *French* bestowed very much, during the time they were possessed of it, in adding to the Fortifications: but in the year 1676. the Duke of *Lorraine* retook it, though the *French* came up with a great Army to relieve it. By the Treaty of *Nimeguen* in the year 1679, it was consigned to the Bishop of *Spire*. The *French* began the present War with the Siege of it, and obliged it to Surrender November 1. 1688. This Town stands three German Miles from *Heydelberg* to the South, one from *Spire* to the North, and three from *Durlach*.

Phortshheim. See *Pfortshheim*.

Piacenza,

Piacenza, Placentia, a City of *Lombardy*, of great Antiquity; called by the *French Plaisance*. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bologna*; and the Capital of a Dukedom of the same name, which ever since 1557. has been in the Hands of the Dukes of *Parma*. It is a neat, populous City; said to have 25000 Citizens within its Walls; full of fine Buildings; and blessed with an ingenuous Race of Men, fit either for Arts or War. One Mile from the *Po*, 40 from *Milan* to the East, and 35 from *Parma* to the North-East; in a pleasant place, surrounded with fruitful Fields, Meadows, and Pastures; having many Channels cut for the watering their Ground, and the bringing in Merchandizes. It has several Salt-Springs, Mines of Iron; plenty of Wine, Oil, Corn; and Fruits of all sorts: the best Cheese in the whole World is made here in great quantity. Nor does it want Woods and Forests for Hunting; so that all things considered, it is one of the pleasantest situated Cities in the World: and thought to have taken its name from thence. It was one of the first Colonies the *Romans* settled in *Gallia Cisalpina* against the *Gauls*. They fortified it so well, that though the *Infubres* and *Boii* out of discontent Revolted, and joined with *Hannibal*, who made the Siege of this place one of his first Attempts) yet he was not able to take it. Nor had *Asdrubal* who followed him any better success: so that *Livy* informs us, this was one of the twelve Colonies

which in the second *Punick War* saved *Rome*. In the year of *Rome* 553. *Amilcar* a third *Punick* General, took this City with the help of the *Gauls*; and in a great degree ruined it by Fire and Sword. *Spurina*, a Commander under *Vitellius*, defended this City with great Gallantry against *Cecina*, (one of *Otho's* Generals;) who yet at last took and burnt it, Anno Christi 69. In 269. *M. Aurelianus* received a great overthrow from the *Marcomanni* near it. In 542. *Totilas* King of the *Goths*, took it by a Siege: which reduced them to the necessity of eating Man's Flesh. About 1335. it fell first into the Hands of the Viscounts of *Milan*. About 1447. they called in the *Venetians*, and endeavoured to shake off the Dominion of the *Milanese*: which had like to have ended in their Ruin; the City being taken and sacked, and a most cruel Slaughter made of the Inhabitants. It continued after that under the Dukes of *Milan*; till together with *Milan*, it fell into the Hands of *Lewis XII.* King of *France*, in 1499. Pope *Julius* in 1512, got the Possession of it. In 1545. Pope *Paul III.* Created *Leon* (his Natural Son) Duke of this City: who was slain for his Cruelty and wickedness by some Gentle men hereof; and the place put into the Hands of *Charles V.* in 1547. *Philip II.* his Son, ten years after this, granted it to the Duke of *Parma*; whose Posterity enjoy it now.

La Pieve, Anassius, Plavis, River of the Marquisate of *di Tre*

also in *Italy*; which springs out of the *Carnick Alpes*, in the Borders of *Germany* and *Carinthia*; near the Fountains of the *Drave*. And flowing Southward through this Marquilate, to water the Cities of *Cadorino*, *Belluno*, and *Feltria*, it takes in the *Boero*, *Calore*, and the *Cordevolio*: then falls into the *Adriatick Sea*, 13 Miles from *Venice* to the East.

Picardie, *Picardia*, a Province on the North of *France*, towards the Low Countries; between *Champaigne* to the East; *Hainault* and *Artois* to the North; the *British Sea*, and *Normandy* to the West; and the *Isle of France* to the South. Heretofore much greater than now; part of it being now taken into the *Isle of France*. But it has also had some additions made to it, by the Conquests in *Artois*. The Capital of this Province is *Amiens*. The other good Towns are *Abbeville*, *Boulogne*, *Calais*, *Doulens*, *Quintin*, *La Fere*, *Guise*, *Ham*, *Montreuil*, *Perone*, and *Roye*.

Pictland Fyrth, *Fretum Picticum*, the Streight between the North of *Scotland* and the *Isles of Orkney*.

Pico, or *Pica*, one of the Islands of the *Atlantick Ocean*, which is one of the *Azores*; extending 12 Miles from East to West; under the Portuguese.

Picolmaio, a River of *Paragua* in *South America*; which ariseth in Peru, near the City of *La Plata*; and falls into the River of the same name after a long Course, and the addition of many smaller Rivers.

The *Picts Wall*, *Vallum Hadriani*, *Murus Picticus*, was the most ancient Boundary between *England* and *Scotland*; begun by *Hadrian* the Emperor to separate the *Picts* (or Barbarous Northern Nations) from the Civilized *Roman Britains*, in 123. * It reached from *Eden* in *Cumberland*, to *Tine* in *Northumberland*: first made only of *Turf*, supported by *Stakes*, and strengthened by *Pallisadoes*. *Severus* the Emperor repaired it, and made it much stronger in 207. Before these times, there had been one made in the narrowest part of *Scotland*; first by *Agricola*, and after by *Lollius Urbicus*, under *Antoninus Pius*; but these Countries being not thought worth the keeping, *Severus* fixed the Bounds finally where *Hadrian* had at first settled them; and erected this Wall of solid Stone, with Towers at the distance of a Mile from each other, from the *Irish* to the *German Sea* 80 Miles in length. This Wall was repaired by *Carausius*, under *Dioclesian* the Emperor, about 286. Having been ruined by the *Picts* in several places about 388, it was again repaired by the *Britains*, (after the defeat of the *Picts*) by the assistance of the *Romans*, about 404. In 406. it was beaten down by the *Picts*. *Arius* (a Roman General) rebuilt it the last time of Brick, about 430. So left the *British* to defend it. The *Scots* ruined it again the next year: after which it was never more regarded, but only as a Boundary between the two Nations by Consent. It ran on the North side of the *Tine*, and

the

the *Irthing*, two considerable Rivers. The Tract appears at this day in many places in *Cumberland*, and *Northumberland*; so many hundred years not having been able to deface intirely that great Roman Work.

Pidanemo, *Apidanus*, a River of *Theffalia*; it ariseth from Mount *Gomphos*; and watering *Pharsalus* and taking in the *Enipeus*, the *Melax*, and the *Phoenix*, falls into the *Peneus* above *Larissa* with a very swift Current.

Piedmont, *Piedmontium*, is a Province of *Italy*, towards *France* and *Switzerland*; called by the French *Piedmont*; by the Spaniards *Piamonte*; by the Germans *Das Demund*; by the English *Piedmont*; which signifies the foot of the Hills. It has the honour to be stiled a Principality: under the Duke of *Savoy*; having been of old called *Gallia Subalpina*. Great, well watered, fruitful, and populous; extended between the Dukedoms of *Milan* and *Montferrat* to the East; the States of *Genoua*, and the County of *Nizza* to the South; the *Dauphine* and *Savoy* to the West; the Dukedom of *Austor*, (*Osta*) and a small part of *Milan* to the North. It contains the Marquifate of *Saluzzo*, the County d' *Asti*, the Territories of *Verellese*, *Biellese*, *Albesano*, and *Piedmont* (properly so called,) together with a part of the Dukedom of *Montferrat*. The Capital of this Province is *Turin*, *Torino*: the other Cities are *Asti*, *Biela*, *Jurea*, *Fossano*, *Mondovi*, *Pignerol* (under the French) *Saluzzo*, *Susa*

(lately taken by the French) and *Verelli*. Under the *Lombards* this was called the Dukedom of *Turin*. The History of it belongs properly to *Savoy*; of which this is but a Province.

Pienza, *Pientia*, *Corfinianum*, a City of *Herruria*, now in the Territory of *Siena*: and a Bishop's See (by the Institution of Pope Pius II. in 1462.) under the Archbishop of *Siena*. It is little, but well Peopled; 6 Miles from *Monte Pulciano* to the West, ten from the Popes Dominions, and 25 from *Siena* to the North-East: under the Duke of *Florence*. *Baudrand* in another place states the distance thus; 3 from *Monte Pulciano*, and 22 from *Siena*.

Piergo. See *Polina*.

Pifar, *Phiternus*, *Tifernus*, the same with *Biserno*, a River in the Kingdom of *Naples*; it ariseth out of the *Apennine* in the Province of *Molise* near *Boiano*; and flowing to the South-East, watereth *Guardia Alfere*, and passeth by *Larina*: at last by *Termini*, (a City of the *Capitanata*) falls into the *Adriatic* Sea; between *il Fortore* and *Trigno*, two other Rivers of that Kingdom.

Pignerol, *Pinarolium*, a City of *Piedmont*, upon an Hill; which has a strong Castle, upon the River *Cluso*; at the foot of the *Alpes*. Twelve Miles from *Turin* to the North-West, 19 from *Suse* to the South, and 10 from *Saluzzes*. The City belonged to the Dukedom of *Savoy*; but was ravished from the Prince by Cardinal *Richelieu* in 1630: and by *Lewis XIII.* United March 31. 1631, to the Crown of *France* for ever.

Pilato

Pilaëa, Ajax, a River of *Calabria*, which falls into the *Ionian Sea*.
Pilau, Pilaua, a strong Fort or Castle in the Ducal *Prussia*; at the Mouth of the Bay of *Königsberg*; 3 German Miles from that City to the West. Taken by the *Swedes* in 1626: but now under the Duke of *Brandenburgh*; and has a very good Harbour belonging to it.

Pilsen, Pilsenum, a City of *Bohemia*, upon the River *Mies*; 9 German Miles from *Prague* to the West, 6 from the Borders of the Upper *Palatinate*, and 11 from *Eger* or *Heb*. This is a great and strong City.

Pilsno, Pilsna, a City of the Lesser *Poland*, in the *Palatinate* of *Sandomir*, near the *Vistula*: the Capital of a Territory of the same Name.

Pinco, Pincus, a River in the Isle of *Candy*, or *Crete*.

Pindus, a vast Mountain now called *Mezzovo*, ascribed by *Strabo* to *Macedonia*; by *Ptolemy* to *Epirus*; (it passing between it and *Macedonia*;) by others to *Thessalia*. It stretcheth from East to West from the *Acroceramusian Hills*, (now called *Capo della Cimera* in *Albania*) to the *Thermopylae*; now *Bocca di Lupo*: in the midst of this Course it brancheth out to the South the *Parnassus* and *Helicon*; which has occasioned the confounding these three Names. The *Enaceo* and *Eas*, (two Rivers) spring from this Mountain.

Pinbel, Pinelum, a small but strong City in the Kingdom of *Portugal*; in the Confines of the Kingdom of *Leon*, upon a River of

the same name: 4 Leagues from the *Duero* to the South, and 6 from *Guarda*.

Pinsk, Pinscum, a Town in *Lithuania*, in the *Palatinate* of *Brescia*; upon a River of the same name. Once a very considerable place, and now the Capital of a District called by its name: but being taken by the *Cossacks*, they burnt and plundered it: by which devastation it is reduced into a mean condition. It stands 19 Miles from *Brescici* to the East.

Piomba, Helvoinum, Matrinus, a River of *Abruzzo*; flowing between the Cities of *Adria* and *Pen-na*, (in the further *Abruzzo*) into the *Adriatick Sea*.

Piombino, Plumbinum, a great and strong City in the Territory of *Siena* in *Italy*; on the Shoars of the *Tyrrhenian Sea*: under the Dominion of a Prince of its own, but has a *Spanish* Garrison for its Protection: It lies in the midst between *Orbitello* and *Ligorn*, 50 Miles from either, and from *Siena*. This City sprung out of the Ruins of *Populonium*, which stood not far from it.

Pir, Orontes.

Pirgi, Perga, once an Archbishops See, now a small Village in *Pamphylia*, in the Lesser *Asia*.

Pisa, Pisa, a City of *Etruria*, of great Antiquity; built by the People of *Peloponnesus*, as *Strabo* avers: now an Archbishops See, upon the River *Arno* which divides it; great, but not well Peopled. It has an University, which was opened here in 1349. and a strong Cittadel. Also once a Potent Commonwealth; which recovered *Sardinia*

dinia out of the hands of the *Saracens*, mastered *Carthage* and *Majorca*, and gave great Assistance to the Christians of the East: but being it self first overpowered by the *Florentines*, and restored to its former Liberty by *Charles VIII.* of *France*, it fell the second time under their Power; and together with *Florence*; subjected to the House of *Medices*; under whom it now is. This City stands 6 Miles from the Mouth of the *Arno* to the East; and 45 from *Florence*, 10 from *Luca* to the South, 15 from *Ligorn*. In a Council here held in 1400, *Alexander V.* was chosen Pope: it is famous for many other noble Councils. The Archbishops See was settled by Pope *Urban II.* Anno Christi 1092.

Pisano, *Pisanus Tractus*, is a part of *Hetruria* in *Italy*; between the States of *Florence*, and *Siena* to the East; the States of *Luca* to the North, the *Tyrrhenian Sea* to the West, and *Tuscany* to the South. Once a Commonwealth, but now under the Duke of *Florence*. The Capital is *Pisa*. The other considerable places are *Ligorn*, and *Volterra*.

Pisatello, *Rubicon*, a River of *Romandiola* in *Italy*; small, but of great Fame; having been the ancient Boundary between *Gallia Cispadana* and *Italy*; and on that account mentioned by many of the ancient Historians. The Passing of it by *Julius Caesar* was the first Act of Hostility against the Commonwealth of *Rome*. It is now called towards its Fall, *il Pisatello*; at its Rise, *Rico*; before it reach-

eth the Sea, *il Fiumicello di Savignano*. The River runs near *Cesene* and *Savignano*; and falls into the *Adriatick Sea*, 10 Miles from *Rimini*. In this place there was a Marble Inscription erected in 1546. to perpetuate the memory thereof; yet some learned Men have rather thought it to be *Luso*, (a River in the Territory of *Rimini*) than this, which was the ancient *Rubicon*.

Pistoia, *Pistoria*, a City in the State of *Florence*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Florence*; built upon the River *Stella*, at the foot of the *Apennine*; now in a flourishing state. Twenty two Miles from *Florence* to the North-West. Pope *Clement IX.* was born in this City.

Pistrina, *Philistina Fossa*, one of the Mouths of the *Po*.

Pisuerga, *Pisora*, a River of *Spain*; which ariseth out of the Mountains of Old *Castile*; and running South, separates the Kingdom of *Leon* from that of Old *Castile*. It admits the *Carrion*, (another of its Boundaries) and the *Arlanzon*; and watering *Duenmas* and *Valladolid*, falls into the *Duero* above *Salmancas*.

Placentia, *Placencia*, a City of the Kingdom of *Leon*, in the Province of *Extremadura*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Compostella*. Built in 1180 by *Alphonfus VIII.* King of *Leon* out of the Ruins of *Deobriga*, (a City of the *Vettones* in *Lusitania*) the place where it stands was called the Village of *Ambrosio*. It is seated in a Plain upon the River

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Xexte; twelve Miles from *Coria* to the East, twenty six from *Salamanca* to the South, and as many from *Merida* to the North: and was once Honored with the Title of a Dukedom.

Plaisance. See *Piacenza*.

Plaitz, *Celius*. See *Henstberg*.

Planizza, *Inachus*, a River on the East of the *Morea*; which falls into the *Mediterranean Sea*, near *Napoli di Romania*.

La Plata, *Argentens Fluvius*, a River of South *America*; called by the *Spaniards* *El rio de la Plata*; by the *Americans* *Parana-guazu*; by the *English* and *French*, the River of *Plate*. Thought to be one of the greatest Rivers in the whole World. It ariseth in *Paragua*, above the Lake *de Los Karases*; and running a vast Course to the South, and separating *Paragua* from *Chaco*, (beneath the City *de Buenos Ayres*;) It entereth the Sea of *Paraguay*; by a Mouth of sixty *English* Miles in breadth, or forty *Spanish* Leagues. This River was first discovered in 1513. by *John Diaz*, a *Portuguese*.

La Plata, *Argentea*, a City in *Peru*, in the Government of *Characa*; built by the *Spaniards* in the Valley of *Chuquisaca*, upon the River *Picolmaio*; an Archbishops See, and the Capital of the Province of *Characa*: one hundred and sixty five *Spanish* Leagues from *Cusco* to the South, eighteen from *Potosi*, and one hundred and ten from the *Pacifick Ocean*. This is one of the richest, most populous, and best built Cities in

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America; and stands near the *Silver Mines*.

Platamona, *Aliacmon*, a River of *Macedonia*; which ariseth from the *Cambuvian Hills*; and running Eastward by *Pidna* (now *Chiro*, or *Platan*) falls into the Gulph of *Salonica*. It is called *Pelecās* by *Sophianus*; *Platamona* by *Molletius*; *Bistrisa* by *Holstenius*; in the latter Maps *Aliagmon*, and *Injacovi*.

Platano, *Lycus*, a River on the South of *Sicily*; which falls into the Sea eighteen Miles from *Gergenti* to the West.

Platsee, *Platsee*. See *Balaton*.

Plaoen, *Plaun*, *Plava*, a City of *Voightland*, a Province of the Upper *Saxony* in *Germany*, or as others say, in *Misnia*, seated upon the River *Eister*; between *Zwickaw* to the South-East, and *Curox* or *Curen* to the North-West; four Miles from the Borders of *Bohemia*. Under the Duke of *Saxony*.

Platbe, *Plava*, a Town in the Dukedom of *Magdeburg*, upon a Lake of the same Name; near the Efflux of the River *Elde*; six *German* Miles from *Gustrow*, and ten from *Haverberg* to the North.

Pleskow, *Pleskoviensis Ducatus*, the most Western Province of *Moscovy*. Bounded by *Ingria* to the North, *Lithuania* to the South, *Livonia* to the West, and *Novogard* to the East. It is great, populous and fruitful: was a Sovereign Dukedom; till *John Basilovitz* conquered it in 1509. The principal City is *Pleskow*, *Pleskovia*; which stands upon the River *Veliki*; forty Miles from the Confines of

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Livonia

Livonia to the East, sixty from the Lake of *Imen*, and forty from *Riga* to the North-East. This City was betrayed into the Hands of the *Russ* by the Priests, in 1509, upon a Religious Pretence: who were severely punished for their Treason, by that perfidious, bloody, cruel Tyrant. In 1581, it was besieged, and taken by *Stephen*, King of *Poland*. Again in 1615, by *Gustavus Adolphus*, King of *Sweden*; cut of whose Hands the *Russ* were forced to Redeem it, by the Payment of a vast Sum of Money.

Plymouth, *Plymuthum*, a Noble Sea-Port Town in the most Western Part of *Devonshire*, on the South of *England*. It takes its Name from the River *Plym*; between which and the *Tamer* (a much greater River, and the Western Boundary of *Devonshire*) this Town is seated; and has one of the largest, safest, and most convenient Havens in the World. It was anciently called *Sutton*; and (saith Mr. *Cambden*) of late times was a poor Fishermens Town; but within the compass of a few years become equal to some of the best Cities in *England*. Fortified both to the Seaward, by a Fort built on *S. Nicolas* Isle; and to Landward, by two Forts upon the Haven, and a Castle on a Hill; besides which it has a Chain for the Security of the Haven in time of War. *Henry VI.* granted it a Mayor. From this Town *Sir Francis Drake* set Sail in 1577; when he went that Voyage in which he sailed round the Terrestrial Globe. Out of this Haven the

English Fleet was Towed by Ropes (the Winds being contrary) when in 1588, *Charles Lord Howard*, Admiral of *England*, went to Fight the *Spanish Invincible Armado*, as they unwisely called it. *Charles II.* added to the Strength of this Place, by building a stately Cittadel on a Hill near it; and to its Honor, by Creating *Charles Fierz-Charles*, (one of his Natural Sons) Baron of *Dartmouth*, Viscount *Tornes*, and Earl of *Plymouth*, July 29. 1675.

Ploen, *Plona*, a small City in the Dukedom of *Holstein*, in the Province of *Wagaren*; between a double Lake of the same Name: six German Miles from *Lubec* to the North. It has a splendid and noble Castle; which together with the City is under the Dominion of a Prince of the Family of *Holstein*.

Plotzko, *Plocum*, *Ploscum*, a small City in the Greater *Poland*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Gnesna*; the Capital of a Palatinate of the same Name in the Dukedom of *Mazowiekie*, or *Mazovia*; to which there belongs a Castle. It is seated upon the *Vistula*, fourteen Polish Miles from *Warsaw* to the West.

Pludents, a small Seignory in *Tyrol*, belonging to the King of *Spain*.

Plusa, *Aprusa*, a small River in *Romandiola*, which springeth out of Mount *Titani*; and running Southward falls into the *Adriatic* Sea near *Rimini*. Also called *L' Avesa*.

Pluviers, Aviarium, a City in the Province of *La Beaufe*, upon the River *l'Oenf*; ten Leagues from *Orleans* to the North, and as many from *Montargis* to the East: it is a spruce City, and by the Writers of the middle Times called *Pithuria*.

Plurs, Plura, an Italian Prefecture, belonging to the *Grifons*; by the Gift of *Maximilian Sforza* Duke of *Milan*, in 1513. It takes its Name from the chief Town of the same Name; once seated at the Foot of the *Alpes*, upon the River *Maira*; (the chief of sundry Villages, lying in the same bottom) now nothing but a deep and bottomless Gulph. For on April 26. 1617, a huge Rock falling from the top of the Mountains, overwhelmed it; and killed in the twinkling of an Eye fifteen hundred People; left no sign or ruin of a Town there standing; but in the place thereof a great Lake of about two Miles in length. *Holyn.*

Po, Padus, Eridanus, the greatest River in *Italy*; which riseth in *Piedmont*; and dividing *Lombardy* into two parts, falls into the *Adriatick* Sea by many Mouths. Called by the *Italians*, *French*, and *English*, *Po*; by the *Germans*, *Rhein*. Its Head is in Mount *Vise*, (*Vesulus*) one of the *Cottian Alpes*; in the Borders of *Dauphiné*, in the Marquisate of *Saluzzo*, from a Spring called *Vifenda*, in the midst of a Meadow; and running East by the Castle of *Paisana*, it hides itself in the Earth again. So dividing *Piedmont* at *Villa Franca*, it takes in the *Chisone*; and at *Pancalieri*

the *Veraita* and *Macra*; by the addition of which it becomes capable of bearing a Boat. Then it waters *Turin* (the Capital of *Savoy*) where it takes in the *Doria*: so continuing his Course to the East by *Chivas* and *Casal*, he takes his leave of the Duke of *Savoy's* Dominions, and entereth *Milan*: leaving *Pavia* five, and *Milan* twenty Miles to the North, it passeth on the South of *Piacenza*, and the North of *Cremona*; leaving *Parma* four Miles to the South, and *Mantoua* six to the North, he passeth to *Fichervolo*; where he divides his vastly improved Streams into two great Branches. The Northern watereth the State of *Venice*, and by five Mouths entereth the Gulph of *Venice*: the Southern passeth to *Ferrara*, and is there subdivided into three other Branches; the most Southern of which runs within four Miles of *Ravenna*. This River receives about thirty Rivers in all from the *Alpes*, and the *Apennine*; and being by far the greatest River in *Italy*, is mightily magnified by the *Latin Poets*: who would have it no less than the *Nile*, and the *Danube*; call it the *King of Rivers*, and the greatest in the World. It must be confessed, that it is a noble Flood; and the only one which has found a place in Heaven too, or hath the Glory to be made a *Constellation*. But (saith the Learned Dr. *Brown*, who saw it) there are many Rivers that far exceed it in Greatness.

Pobler, a Monastery in *Catalonia*, where the Kings of *Arragon* were anciently buried.

Pocevera, Porcifera, a River in the States of *Genoua*, which takes its rise from the *Apennine*; and by a Valley ten Miles long, makes its passage by *Gonoua* into the *Ligustick Sea*.

Pocutie, Pocutia, a small Tract in the South Part of the Kingdom of *Poland*; called by the Natives *Doconk*, or *Pocouth*. It is a part of the Territory of *Halitz*; between the River *Tyra*, (now the *Neister*) and the Borders of *Transylvania* and *Wallachia*: the principal Town is *Sniatim* upon the *Pruth*: the rest, *Colomey* and *Martinow*.

Podolia, Bodeni, Budini, Patzinace Populi, a Province of the Kingdom of *Poland*; comprehended under the *Red Russia*, of which it is a part; and subject to a Palatine of its own. Bounded on the North by *Volhinia*, on the East by the Palatinate of *Braslaw*, on the South by *Wallachia*, and on the West by *Russia* (properly so called) or the *Black Russia*. This Country extends Eastward through vast uninhabited Countries, as far as the *Euxine Sea*. The People are *Russians* by their Original; conquered by the *Poles*, and in the year 1434, admitted to the same Privileges with the rest of *Poland*, by *Vladislaus* then King of *Poland*. It is fruitful to a wonder; yet more accommodated to the life of Beasts than Men. Could it enjoy a steady Peace, it should not need to envy the Fertility of *Italy*, or any other Country: but being a Frontier against the *Turks* and *Tartars*, and always exposed to their de-

vouring Incurfions, it is but meanly inhabited, and not much improved. In the year 1672, it was yielded to the *Turks*; a part of it has been retrieved fince. The principal place is *Caminieck*; the rest are *Tzudnow*, *Bratzlaw*, and *Orczakow*, which last is in the Hands of the *Tartars*.

Podgarim, Babylonia, a Province in *Asia*.

Poitiers, Piſtavium, Augustoritum, a City which is the Capital of the Province of *Poitou* in *France*; a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Bourdeaux*, and a celebrated Univerfity. It stands upon the River *Clain*; fourteen Leagues from the *Layre* to the South, thirty from *Saintes* to the North, and thirty five from *Bourges* to the West. Famous for many Battels fought near it; especially that of the *Black Prince* in the year 1356. In which *John King of France* wastaken Prisoner, together with many Lords, and two thousand Knights and Esquires. Fifty two Lords, one thousand seven hundred Knights and Gentlemen were slain of the *French*. Three *French* Battalions, (the least of which exceeded the *Engliſh*) were intirely routed, and in great part destroyed.

Poitou, Piſtaviensis Provincia, is a large Province in *France*; which was a part of *Aquitain*, and called by the *Italians*, *Poitu*. Its greatest extent is from East to West: being bounded on the East by *Touraine*, and *la Marche*; on the North by *Anjou*, and *Bretagne*; on the West by the Bay of *Aquitain*,

Aquitain, or the *British* Sea ; and on the South by *Saintonge* and *Angoulesme*. This Province was under Sovereign Counts of its own, till 1271 : when upon a failure of the Line it was united to the Crown of *France*. The principal Towns next *Poitiers*, are *Chastelleraud*, *Thouars*, *S. Maxient*, *Fountenay*, *Loudun*, *Niort*, *Parthenay*, and *Richelieu*.

Poissy, *Pisiacum*, a Town in the Isle of *France*, which has a Stone Bridge over the *Seine*; six Leagues above *Paris* to the East. *S. Lewis* King of *France* was born here in 1215.

Pola, *Pola*, *Julia Pietas*, a City and Colony in *Istria*, mentioned by *Strabo* and *Pliny*; still called by the same Name: being one of the strongest Cities in *Istria*, and a Bishops See, under the Patriarch of *Aquileja*. Seated on a Hill near the Shoars of the *Adriatick* Sea, upon which it has a large Haven: twenty eight Miles from *Paranzo* to the South, sixty from *Trieste*, and an hundred from *Ancona* to the North. Said to have been built by the *Colchi*. Now under the States of *Venice*; but small, and not much inhabited; it having not above seven or eight hundred Inhabitants. In the time of the *Roman* Empire, this City, as a Free State dedicated a Statue to *Severus* the Emperor; it has several other noble Remains, which speak its Greatness and Antiquity; as Mr. *Wheeler* acquaints us in his Travels,

pag. 5. Long. 37. 00. Lat. 45. 04.

Polan, *Bollia*, a River of *Scirria*.

Polana, *Monalus*, on the North of *Sicily*; written in *Baudrand*, *Polina*.

POLAND, *Polonia*, is one of the principal Kingdoms in *Europe*; called by the Natives *Poloska*; by the Germans, *Die Polen*; by the French, *Pologne*; by the Spaniards and Italians, *Polonia*; by the English, *Poland*. A part of the old *Sarmatia Europea*; and has its Name from *Pole*, which signifies a Plain in the *Slavonian* Tongue. Bounded on the North by the *Baltick* Sea, the *Swedish*, *Livonia*, and *Russia*; by the last, and the Desarts of *Tartary* on the East; on the South by the Upper *Hungary*, *Transylvania*, and *Walachia*; on the West by *Germany*. This Kingdom is of a round Figure, two thousand and six hundred Miles in compass. The Earth plain, but full of Woods; which do in some degree rectifie the Coldness of the Air. They have no Wine; as for Barley and Pulse, they have more than they spend. The People are Industrious and Learned; good Soldiers, proud and prodigal. The Christian Faith was first settled in *Poland* under *Miceslaus*, in the year 963, by one *Meinardus*. The Reformation about 1535. crept into these Countries: but never generally embraced, nor persecuted. The *Greek* Church has some footing here too, but the most general is the *Roman* Catholic. This vast Kingdom is divided into thirty four Palatinates,

most of which I shall mention in their proper places. The principal Cities are *Belzko*, *Braclaw*, *Braclaw*, *Briescie*, *Kalis*, *Kamieniec*, *Chełmo*, *Krakow*, *Elbing*, *Dantzick*, *Gnesia*, *Kiow*, *Lenzyce*, *Lwow*, *Lublin*, *Lucko*, *Malberk*, *Mscislawau*, *Minsko*, *Novogrod*, *Plocko*, *Pozan*, *Przemysl*, *Konigsberg*, *Sandomiers*, *Siracz*, *Thorn*, *Trocko*, *Warszawa*, (commonly called *Warsaw*, the Capital of *Poland*) *Wilna*, *Witebsko*, and *Wlodzimiers*. The first Duke of this Kingdom was *Lechus*, who began his Reign in 694. His Posterity in eleven Descents continued till 800: when *Priastus* was the first elected Duke. In the year 1000, *Boleslaus* (Son of *Miecslaus*) received the Title of King from *Otho III.* Emperor of *Germany*. The present King is the forty sixth Prince, and the thirty second King of *Poland*; who has had the Honor to be the Preserver of *Christendom* by the Relief of *Vienna*, and many other brave Actions. Tho this Prince has the Name of a King, and the first Dukes were in truth Kings without the Title; Yet at present he is nothing less; being not allowed to make Peace or War, to impose Taxes, make Laws, alienate any of his Demesans; or in short to do any thing of Importance, which concerns the Publick, without the consent of the Diet. He does not only Swear to do all this; but allows their Disobedience in case he violate his Oath: which makes the Subjects the Princes Judges, and this Kingdom a meer Aristo-

cracy; or knot of petty Kingdoms under one Head.

Polaquie, *Polachia*, a small Province in the Kingdom of *Poland*; between *Mazovia* to the West, *Lithuania* and *Polesia* to the East. The principal Town of which is *Bielka*.

Pole, *Pola*, a Province on the East of *Moscow*, towards the River *Tanaïs*; between *Mordua*, *Rzania*, and the Kingdom of *Asiracan*; in which there is no City or Town of Note.

Polesie, *Polesia*, a Province of *Poland*, in the great Dukedom of *Lithuania*; extended from East to West between *Red Russia*, *Volsinia*, *Mazovia*, and the Palatinate of *Novogrod*. The principal Town is *Brescie*; twenty five Miles from *Lublin*, and thirty from *Warsaw* to the East. This Province is extremely over-run by Woods, and full of Bogs and Marshes.

Policestro, *Policestrum*, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Hither-Principate; on the Shoars of the *Tyrrhenian Sea*; fifty five Miles from *Salerno* to the North-East. It is now almost desolate; yet a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Salerno*; and gives Name to a Bay, formerly called *Sinus Laus*.

Polignano, *Polinianum*, a small City in the Province of *Bari*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bari*.

Polina, *Aous*, one of the principal Rivers of *Albania*; it ariseth ten Miles above *Apollonia*, an ancient City, (now called *Pollina*;) and

and falls into the *Adriatick* Sea. Others call it *Pierzo*. Near this River *Philip* King of *Macedon* received a great Overthrow from the *Romans*; on which account it is mentioned by divers Historians.

Polizzi, *Politium*, a great Town in *Sicily*; built upon an Hill; fix Miles from *Nicosia*, and twenty from *Palermo*.

Pollina, or *Periergo*, *Apollonia*, a City of *Macedonia*, (now in *Albania*,) upon the *Adriatick* Sea. Heretofore a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Durazzo*: but now a Metropolitan See it self. Seated thirty five Miles from *Durazzo* to the South; and inhabited by a small number of Men, under the Dominion of the *Turks*. In this place *Ottavianus*, (afterwards *Augustus*;) was at his Studies; when *Julius Cesar*, his Uncle, was Murdered in the *Senate*. Long. 45. 06. Lat. 40. 19.

Poloczko, *Polocia*, *Polorium*, a City of *Lithuania*, in the Kingdom of *Poland*; the Head of a Palatinate; which was once a Dukedom. It stands upon the *Dwina*, where it receives the *Polotta*: seventy five *Polish* Miles above *Riga* to the South-East, and fifty five from *Vilna* to the North-East. Taken by the *Russ* in 1563; retaken by *Stephen* King of *Poland* in 1579. Of later times it changed its Matter again; but is now under the *Poles*.

Pologne. See *Poland*.

Pomcjoth, an *Indian* Town and River in *Virginia*, upon the North Sea.

Pomerania, a Province of *Germany*, called by the Inhabitants,

Pomeran; by the *Poles*, *Pomerzka*. It lies in the Upper Circle of *Saxony*; bounded on the North by the *Baltick* Sea, on the East by *Prussia*, on the South by the Marquisate of *Brandenburgh*, and on the West by the Dukedom of *Mecklenburgh*. Extended upon the *Baltick* Sea, from East to West two hundred *English* Miles. A plain and fruitful Country, yielding great plenty both of Corn and Grasse, Butter and Cheese, &c. full of People of a vigorous Constitution. This Country in 1295, was given by *Mestovius*, the last of its Princes, to *Primislaus* King of *Poland*; who enjoyed all the Eastern part as far as *Prussia*, and the River *Weyffel* or *Vistula*. The rest continued under Princes of its own, till 1637: when *Bugius* (the last of them) dying without Heirs Males, this great Country, by the Treaty of *Munster*, was divided between the *Swedes* and the Duke of *Brandenburgh*. All that lay on the West of the *Oder*, and the Dukedom of *Stetin*, being left to the *Swedes*; together with *Regen*, an Island in the *Baltick* Sea; and *Dam* and *Golnow*, two Towns beyond the *Oder*. The further or more Eastern *Pomerania*, and *Prussia*, was granted to the Duke of *Brandenburgh*. There is in this vast Country under the *Swedes* these Cities; *Anclam*, *Gripshald*, *Stetin*, *Stralsund*, and *Wolgast*: and under the *Brandenburgh*, are *Camin*, *Colburgh*, and *Srargard*.

Itlein Pomeran, *Pomerania Parva*, the Little *Pomerania*, or the Palatinate of *Pomerania*; is

that part of *Pomerania*, which long since was given to the Crown of *Poland*; called by the *Poles*, *Woiewództwo Pomorskie*, and for the most part included in *Prussia*. Bounded on the West by that part of *Pomerania* which is under the Duke of *Brandenburgh*; on the North by the *Baltick* Sea; the River *Vistula* to the East, by which it is separated from the rest of *Prussia*; and the greater *Poland* to the South. The principal City in it is *Dantzick*.

Pomerelle, or the Dukedom of *Pommeren*, is a part of the Eastern *Pomerania*, which is under the Duke of *Brandenburgh*. Bounded on the East by *Cassubia*, and the Marquifate of *Brandenburgh*; by the *Baltick* Sea on the North; the *Oder* on the West; and the Dukedom of *Sterin* on the South. The Great Towns in it are *Stargart*, *Camin* and *Treptow*.

Pont à Moufon, *Muffipontum*, a Town in *Lorain*, in the Dukedom of *Bar*, upon the *Moselle*; five Leagues from *Nancy* to the North, six from *S. Michael*, and five from *Toul*: it has been well fortified; but at present dismantled and made an University.

Pont de l' Arche, *Pons Arcus*, a City in *Normandy*, in the Bishoprick of *Roan*; which has a strong Castle, and a Stone Bridge upon the *Seine*; built by *Charles the Bald*. It stands three Leagues above *Roan* to the South.

Pont Audemer, *Pons Audomari*, a small City in *Normandy*, upon the River *Rille*; two Leagues from its Mouth, and ten from *Roan* to the West.

Pont de Ce, *Pontes Caesaris*, a Town in the Dukedom of *Anjou*, upon the *Loyre*; over which it has a very long Bridge: and had once a very strong Castle. One League from *Angiers* to the South.

Pont du Gard, *Pons Vardonis*, or *Gardonis*; three Bridges built one over the other, over the River *Gardon*, for the continuing an Aquaduct to *Nismes*. The lowest having six Arches, the second twelve, and the highest thirty four; a thing of great Antiquity. It stands in the middle between *Avignon* to the East, and *Nismes* to the West; four Leagues from the latter. The Learned *Dr. Brown* in his Travels, gives the Figure of this wonderful Work; and assures us, that the top of it is one hundred and eighty six Foot above the Water of the River.

Pont Eau de Mer, a Town in *Normandy*, the same with *Pont Audemer*.

Pont l' Eveque, a Town in *Normandy* near *Caen*.

Pont-Oise, *Pontesum*, a Town in the Isle of *France*; which has a Stone Bridge over the River *Oise*; and an *English* Nunnery: six Leagues from *Paris* to the North-West towards *Roan*. Taken by the *English* in the year 1417, and recovered by the *French* in the year 1442.

Pont Orson, *Pons Ursonis*, a Town in the Confines of *Normandy*, and *Bretagne* in *France*; upon the River *Couesnon*, which a little lower falls into the *British* Sea; between *Auranches* to the East, and

and Dole to the West; two Leagues from Mount S. Michael.

Pont S. Esprit, Pons Sancti Spiritus, a City of France in the Lower Languedoc: which has a Castle, and a Stone Bridge over the River Rhosne. Three Leagues from Viviers to the South, and seven from Avignon to the North.

Pontieu, or Ponbheu, Ponticum, a County in Picardy, which lies towards the Mouth of the Somme; between the Chanche, and the County of Bologne to the North; and the Somme to the South. The chief Towns in it are Abbeville, Montreuil, Rue, Pont S. Remi, and Cleri.

Ponte Mole, Milvius Pons, an ancient City belonging to the City of Rome, over the Tiber. It lies two Miles above the City to the East. Near this Bridge Maxentius was defeated: and in his passage over the River drowned in the year 312. By which Victory, Constantine the Great obtained the Empire of the World.

Potremoli, Pontremulium, a Town and Seignory in Italy, anciently called *Apua*; at the Foot of the *Apennine*, in the Eastern Borders of the States of *Genoua*; fifteen Miles from *Genoua* to the East, and eleven from *Massa* to the North. This Town and Seignory in the year 1650, was sold by the Spaniards to the Duke of Tuscany; under whom it now is: and has belonging to it a strong Castle.

Popayan, Popaiana, a great Province in South America, in the Terra Firma, towards the

Mountains; which on the West is bounded by the South Sea, on the South by Peru, on the East by New Granada, and on the North by New Carthagená. Its greatest extent is from North to South. The capital City of it is *Popayan*; seated near the rise of the River of S. Martha; one hundred and forty Miles from the South Sea to the East. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop de *Sancta Fé d' Antioquia*. The other Cities are *Caramanta*, *Arma*, *Sancta Anna d' Anzerma*, *Carthagená*, *Cali*, *Amaguer*, and *Agrada*.

Popfingen, Popsinga, a small City in the Circle of Swaben in Germany, in the Tract of *Ries*; upon the River *Eger*. One Mile from *Norlingen* to the West. An Imperial and Free City.

Pormon Thermodon, a River of *Cappadocia*, which falls into the *Euxine Sea*.

Porentru, Brundusia, a Town in Switzerland; called by the Inhabitants, *Bzontrut*; by the French, *Porentru*. The Seat of the Bishop of *Basil*, and subject to him. It stands in the Borders of *Sungow*, and the Higher *Asatia*; upon the River *Halle*; three German Miles from *Ferreté*, (or *Pfirt*) to the West, and six from *Basil*. The Tract in which it stands is called *Elsgaw*.

Poros, an Island in the Gulph of *Corinth*, (or d' *Engina*) between the *Morea* and *Athens*: eighteen Miles in compass, and very fruitful and populous. Now under the *Venetians*.

Portalegre, Amœa, a City in *Portugal*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Evora*; fourteen Miles from that City, and twenty eight from *Lisbon* to the East: thirty three from the *Atlantic* Ocean, East.

Il Portatore, Ufens, a River in *Campagna di Roma*, in the States of the Church; which ariseth at a place called *Cafenoue*; two Miles from *Sezze*, (a Town in the same Province) and falls into the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, near *Terracina*; sixty Miles from *Naples* to the West.

Portland, Vindelis, a small Peninsula in *Dorsetshire*; which shoots into the *British* Sea, about nine Miles from North to South. The principal place in it is called *Portland* Castle. This Island belongs to the Church of *Winchester*, by the Gift of *Edward* the Confessor. It affords Corn in good plenty, and excellent pasture for Sheep: but its Quarries of Stone of late much used in Building are its most remarkable Commodity. *Charles I.* in 1632, created *Richard Lord Weston* of *Neyland*, Lord High Treasurer of England, Earl of *Portland*.

Porto, Puerto, etia Port, un Port, a Port, or Haven; is a part of the Sea, so inclosed and deep, that Ships may safely Ride in it; Load and Unload; whether it be made by Art or Nature. All which vulgar Names in *Italian, Spanish, German, French, and English*, are derived from the *Latin* Word *Portus*, signifying the same thing.

Porto, Port a Port, and Ciudad de Puerto, Portus Cale, is a great City, and a considerable Mart in the Kingdom of *Portugal*; at the mouth of the *Donro*, on the North Side of that River: which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Braga*; and has a large, safe, and convenient Haven upon the Western Ocean; within one League of which this City is built: eight from *Braga* to the South, and forty seven from *Lisbon* to the North. This City took its Name from *Cale*, a Village near it; and gave the Name of *Portugal* to the Kingdom (before called *Lusitania*;) it being one of the first and most frequented Ports of that Kingdom. Long. 11.15. Lat. 41.10.

Porto de Acaxutla, a great and celebrated Port, in *New Spain* in *America*; in the Province of *Guatemala*, upon the South Sea; near *Sancta Trinidad*.

Porto Belo, Portus Belus, a new City in South *America*, upon the Shoars of the North Sea: which has a celebrated Haven, secured by two strong Forts; eighteen Leagues from *Panama* to the North, in the Province of *Terra Firma*. This City was taken and plundered by the *Buccaniers*.

Port en Bessin, Portus Bajocensis, a Port in *Normandy*, on the *British* Sea; one League North of *Bajeux*.

Porto Betto, Portus Gazæorum, Majuma. See *Gazara*.

Porto Bon, Achæorum Portus, Portus Bonus, a Haven on the *Euxine* Sea, at the Mouth of the *Nieper*.

Porto di Coruna, Portus Brigantinus, a large Port in *Gallicia* in Spain; ten Leagues from *Compostella* to the North.

Porto desiré, a Port in *Magellania*; between the River of Plate, and the *Terra de Fogo* in South America.

Porto Ercole, or *Hercole, Portus Hercules*; a Sea-Port in the States of *Siena*; on the *Tyrrhenian* Sea; five Miles from *Orbitello* to the South, and twelve from *Talamont* to the same. In the Hands of the *Spaniards*: it has a Fort and a small Haven.

Porto di Gorio, Carbonaria, a Haven at the Mouth of the *Po*; which takes its Latin Name from a black Tower. It is the Southern Branch of the North Branch of that River: in the Dukedom of *Ferrara*, under the Dominion of the Pope: within six Miles of the Borders of the States of *Venice* to the South. And made by that Branch of the *Po*, which is called *Il Po di Ariano*, or the Right Hand Branch.

Porto di Gruaro, Portus Romanus, a Town in *Friuli*; upon the River *Lemene*, (*Romatium*) under the *Venetians*: two Miles from *Concordia*, a ruined City to the North. The Bishop of which resides in this Town: forty Miles from *Venice* to the East, and twenty five from *Aquileja*.

Porto di Lione, Pireus; the Port of *Athens* in *Achaia*, five Miles South of the City; joined to it by a double Wall, built by *Themistocles*; which was ruined by the victorious *Lacedæmonians*, in the Year of the World 3546. Being

rebuilt, it was afterwards ruined by *Sylla*. This Haven would then contain four hundred Ships; and was both as to Peace and War, one of the most frequented Ports in the World. In after-times it took the Name of *Port Lion*, from a huge Marble Statue of a Lion, of admirable Work; placed at the bottom of the Bay in a sitting Posture, but erect upon his fore Feet, ten feet in height. This Harbor would not hold above thirty or forty of the Ships of our Times, as Mr. *Wheeler* judged. Nor is there any one House or Habitation in this Place, except a Ware-House for the receiving of Merchandise. The true Long. of it is 53. 00. Lat. 38. 05. as Mr. *Vernon* found it. This Port and *Athens* it self submitted to the *Venetian* General *Morosini*, Sept. 1687. *Vid. Athens*.

Porto Longone, Portus Longus, a large safe Haven in the Isle of *Elua*, or *Elve*; under the *Spaniards*, ever since 1577. Fortified by them in 1606. Taken by the French in 1646. retaken by the *Spaniards* in 1650. It stands over against *Piombino*, twelve Miles to the South; fifty four from *Ligorne*, thirty seven from the Isle of *Corfica* to the East. Before under the Princes of *Piombino*.

Porto Louis, Lewis or *Blaver*, *Portus Ludovici, Blabia*, a strong Town in *Bretagne* in France; at the Mouth of the River *Blave*: which has a large Haven. Twelve Leagues from *Vannes* to the West, and fifteen from *Quimper* to the East. This Town sprung up out of

of the ruins of *Blavet*, an old Town near it.

Port Louis, a new built Town in the Lower *Languedoc*, on the *Mediterranean Sea*, near Mount *de Sete*. This Haven and Port was made by a vast Artificial Mount, raised out of the Sea with a mighty expence. It stands two Leagues from *Frontignan* to the South, and five from *Agde* to the East.

Porto Moriso, *Portus Mauritis*, a pleasant Town in the State of *Genoua*; upon the *Mediterranean Sea*, well Peopled: it stands near *Onelia*, upon a Hill; in the midst between *Savona* to the East, and *Nizza* to the West, thirty six Miles from either: but it has now no Port, as *Baudrand* assures us on his own knowledge.

Il Porto di Paula, *Portus Paulæ*, a Sea-Port in the State of the Church in *Campagna di Roma*; near Mount *Circello*; into which the Lake of *Sancta Maria* vents it self. Able to contain two thousand Ships: it has every where the marks of a Roman Port, but being neglected fills up with Sand.

Porto de la Paz, *Portus Pacis*, a Port at the North end of the Island of *Hispaniola*; where there is of late a French Colony settled.

Porto Ravaglioso, *Portus Orestis*, a Port in the Province of the further *Calabria*; in the Kingdom of *Naples*, upon the *Tyrrhenian Sea*: at the Mouth of the River *Marro*, near *la Palma*. Thirty Miles from *Regio* to the North, and twenty from *Tropea* to the South. It is of great Antiquity, but no great use.

Porto Ricco, *Portus Dives*, a City in South America; seated at the North end of an Island of the same name in the North Sea; which is a Bishops Sea, under the Archbishop of *S. Dominico*. Taken and plundered by the English in 1595. and by the Hollanders in 1615. The Island lies 8 Leagues from *Hispaniola* to the East.

Porto Royal, *Portus Regius*, a Port of North America, in the Province of *Tabasca*; in the Confines of *Tucoatan*, upon the Bay of *Mexico*: called by the Spaniards, *El Puerto Real*. There is another Porto of the same name in the Kingdom of *Andaluzia*, over against the Isle of *Cadis*; which old was called *Portus Gaditanus*.

Port Royal in New France, in North America, in the Province of *Acadia*; taken by the English and restored to the French by the Treaty of *Breda* in 1667. It stands at the bottom of the Bay of *France* and has a safe and large Harbor.

Port Royal, a Port in *Florida*, near *Virginia*.

Port Royal, a Port on the South of *Jamaica*, in the Hands of the English: by whom the Town was built. Which has now in it above one thousand and five hundred Houses; and extends twelve Miles in length, extremely populous, it being the Scale of Trade in that Island. It is seated at the end of a long point of Land which makes the Harbor: and runs into the Main about twelve Miles; bounding the Sea on the South, and the Harbor on the North. The Harbor is about three Leagues broad; and

in most places so deep, that a Ship of one thousand Ton may lay her sides to the Shoar of the Point ; Load and Unload at pleasure ; and it affords good Anchorage all over. For the security of it there is built a very strong Castle, always well Garrisoned with Soldiers ; and has sixty pieces of Cannon mounted. Yet this Town stands upon a loose Sand ; which affords neither Grass, Stone, fresh Water, Trees, nor any other thing that could encourage the building of a Town, besides the goodness and convenience of the Harbor.

Porto Sabione, Edron, a Port on the Gulph of Venice, near *Chiosa, (Fossa Clodia)* a City in that State ; twenty five Miles from Venice.

Porto di Salo, Salorius, a Port in Catalonia ; four Miles from *Taragona* towards *Barcinone*.

Porto Santo, Cerne, one of the *Azore Islands*.

Port Vendres, Portus Veneris, a large Port in the County of *Russion*, upon the *Mediterranean Sea* : in the Borders of *Catalonia*, Seventeen Miles from *Perpignan* to the North-East. It has this name from a Temple dedicated to *Venus*, in the times of Paganism ; which stood near it.

Porto Venere, a Town in the States of *Genoua*, which has a Haven and a Castle ; seated over against the Isle of *Palmaria*, Sixty Miles from *Genoua*, and three from the Gulph of *Spezza* to the East.

Porto Zora, Psidon, a City of *Africa Propria*, mentioned by *Ptolemy* ; now called *Zora* by the Europeans, and *Zuarat* by the Moors.

It is a strong Place, which has a large Harbor belonging to it in the Kingdom of *Tunis* ; one hundred and twenty Miles from *Tripoli* to the West : taken and plundered by the Knights of *Malta* not long since.

Portsmouth, Portus Magnus, a Town in *Hampshire*, of great Antiquity ; called by *Ptolemy* *Μεγαν λιμην*, the Great Haven ; the Old Town then stood higher up. The New Town is built upon an Island called *Portsey* ; (which is about fourteen Miles in Circuit, and at a full Tide floats in Salt Water) by a Bridge joined to the Continent. The Town is fortified with a Timber Wall, covered with Earth : on the North-East, near the Gate, it has a Fort ; and two Block-Houses at the entry of the Haven ; built of hewn Stone, by *Edward IV.* and *Henry VII.* To which Queen *Elizabeth* added other Works, and a Garrison to watch and defend the Place. The latter Princes have built Store-Houses for all sorts of Naval Provisions, and Docks for the building of Ships. In *Mr. Camdens* time it was more resorted to on the account of War than Commerce ; and had little other Trade than what arose from the boiling of Salt. But since, its Trade is much increased. It is grown populous ; a good Nursery for Sea-men ; and a Corporation, represented by two Burgesses in the Lower House of Parliament.

Portugal, Lusitania, Portugallia, a Kingdom on the West of *Spain* : bounded on the West by the

the *Atlantick* Ocean, on the South by *Algarve*, (which is annexed to this Kingdom) on the East by *Andalusia*, *Extremadura* and *Leon*; and on the North by *Gallicia*. It lies on the Sea Coast from North to South four hundred Miles; not above one hundred where broadest, and eighty in the narrower places; eight hundred and seventy nine in Compass. Anciently called *Lusitania* from the *Lusitani* its first Inhabitants; and took the present Name about the Fifth Century, from *Portocale*, a celebrated Mart. The Air is generally healthful; the Earth Hilly and Barren, especially as to Corn, which is much of it Imported from *France*. This Kingdom is said to be founded by one *Henry* Earl of *Lorain* about 1099. For this Prince having shewn much Gallantry in the Wars against the *Moors*, was by *Alphonfus* VI. King of *Castile* rewarded with the Marriage of *Teresia* (a natural Daughter of his:) and a part of this Kingdom, with the Title of an Earl: The Son of this *Henry*, (*Alphonfus* I.) having in 1139. in the Battel of *Obrigue* defeated five *Moorish* Kings, assumed the Title of KING. His Posterity enjoyed this Kingdom; and very much enlarged it by Victories against the *Moors* at home, and by the Discovery of several unknown Countries abroad, for seventeen Descents: But *Sebastian* a young Prince perishing in a Battel in *Africa*, in 1580; and *Henry* dying soon after, (who was a Church-man, very old when he came to the Crown) *Philip* II. King of *Spain* obtained this King-

dom by force and a pretended Title in 1584. In 1640. *John* Duke of *Braganza*, who had a better Title, ejected the *Spaniards*, and assumed the Kingdom: succeeded in it by two of his Sons; the youngest of which *Peter*, is now King of *Portugal*.

Porzevera, a River of *Italy*, which falls into the Sea by *Genoa*.

Pofega, the Capital City of *Sclavonia*, upon the River *Oriava*: eight Miles from the *Save* to the North, thirty from *Gradisca* to the East; it consists of about ten thousand Houses. They are mean and small, after the manner of the Buildings in this Country. It is seated in a very fruitful Earth which produceth Fruits of all sorts of a more than ordinary size. The Town fell into the Hands of the *Turks* under *Solyman* the Magnificent, about 1544; together with *Walpo* and *Quinque Ecclesia*: and continued so till 1687: when the *Turkish* Army after the Battel of *Mohats* Revolting from, and Maintaining against the *Prime Vizier* their General; the Garrison who was laid in this City to defend it (of a sudden no Enemy being near them) deserted, and carried many of the Inhabitants with them, and slew others. Whereupon General *Dunewalt*, (who had then crossed the *Drave* to besiege *Zageth*) returned and took Possession of it, without force, or opposition: and immediately took care to secure it by raising new Works and Forts.

Posnan or *Posen*, *Posnania*, a City in the Greater *Poland*; the C

pital of a Palatinate, called by the same name; built upon the River *Warta*, amongst the Hills; seven Miles from *Gnesna* to the West, twenty from *Franckfort* upon the *Oder* to the East, and as many from *Wratzlaw* to the North: it is little, yet a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Gnesna*; and has an excellent and well built Castle. The Palatinate of *Poznanski*, is bounded on the West by the Marquisate of *Brandenburg*; on the North by the further *Pomerania*; on the East by the Palatinate of *Kaliski*; and on the South by *Miscania*.

Pofon. See *Presburg*.

Potenza, *Potentia*, a City of *Italy*, ascribed by *Ptolemy* to *Lucania*; now seated in the *Basilicate*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; at the foot of the *Apennine*: fifteen Miles from *Acerenza* to the North-West, and eighteen from *Venosa* (*Venuzia*) to the South. This is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Acerenza*; and now in a tolerable good Condition.

Potosi, *Potosum*, a great City in South *America*, in the Kingdom of *Peru*; in the South part of that Country; in a Province called *Los Charcas*: seated at the foot of a Mountain of the same name: Eighteen *Spanish* Leagues from *La Plata* to the East, eighty from the *Pacific* Ocean to the East, one hundred and sixty from *Cusco* to the South. Mostly regarded on the account of rich Mines of Silver here discovered in 1544. by the *Spaniards*; who built this City; which since become one of the greatest,

richest, and most populous Cities in *America*.

La Pouile, *Apulia*. See *Puglia*.

Pouigny, or *Poligny*, *Polichnium*, a Castle in the *Franche Comté*, which was heretofore a Place of great Strength. It stands seven Leagues from *Dole* to the South.

Powhatan, or *James River*, the principal River in *Virginia*.

Pozzuoli or *Pozzuolo*, *Puteoli*, *Dicearchia*, a City of *Italy*, in the Province of *Campania*; built by the *Samians*; and called *Flavia* by *Vespasian*; now in the *Terra di Lavoro*, (a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*) and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Naples*: It stands upon an Hill, by the Shoars of the *Tyrrhenian* See; upon which it has a large and safe Haven, and a Bay of the same name, eight Miles from *Naples* to the West. There are within the bounds of this City, thirty five natural Baths: which have their different sorts of warm Waters, wonderously useful for the Cure of several Diseases. This City was the place to which the *Roman* Emperors retreated (for the most part) for their divertisement and Pleasure: at this day a great, populous, fine City: in which the *Spaniards* have built a Citadel. There are very many *Roman* Antiquities, and natural Rarities in it, not easily to be found elsewhere. Mr. *Sandys* in his Travels has largely described some of these.

Prague, *Prag*, *Praga*, *Casurgis*, *Marobundum*, *Bubiemum*, the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Bohemia*; and the Royal City; or rather three Cities within one Wall.

It

It stands upon the River *Muldau*, (called by the Inhabitants *Vetaue*) a large rapid River, covered by a Stone Bridge of 16 great Arches, seventeen hundred Foot long, and thirty five broad. This City is divided into three parts; the *Old*, the *New*, and the *Little City*; The *Old* lies on the East of the *Muldau*; very populous, full of Buildings; and in this the University is. 2. The *New* is very large; separated from the former by a large Ditch or Trench. 3. The *Klein Seitten* or Lesser *Prague*, for pleasantness, beauty of Buildings, and fair Palaces, far exceeds the other two: this lies on the West of the *Muldau*: in this is the Royal Palace, the Cathedral Church (dedicated to *S. Veit*) built by *S. Wenceslaus* Duke of *Bohemia*, in 923. The Circuit of the City is very great: there are many Hills and void spaces in it; yet it is more populous than *Florence*, and the Streets larger. *Dr. Brown* in his Travels has given an exact account of it. It seems to be a Place of great Antiquity; and to be the *Marobudum* of *Ptolemy*. *John* King of *Bohemia* took it from *Henry* Duke of *Carinthia*, in 1311. The Inhabitants Imprisoned *Wenceslaus* their King in 1392. *George* *Podiebrach*, the Revenger of the Perfidy of the Council of *Constance*, took it in 1441. The University was opened here by *Charles IV.* Emperor of *Germany*, in 1370: which has had above forty thousand Students at once in it; especially in the time of *John Hus*, about 1409. But it is most famous for the Defeat of

the Protestant Forces near it November 8. 1620: which was after severely revenged in the *Swedish Wars*. And in this City May 26. 1635. a Peace was made between the Emperor and his Protestant Subjects. It lies fifteen German Miles from *Budweis* to the North, eighteen from *Dresden*, and thirty eight from *Vienna* to the North-East. A Fire endammaged it June 21. 1689 to the value (as they computed it) of two Millions. Long. 36. 38. Lat. 50. 06.

Pragoca, *Lithoprosopus*, a Mountain of *Phenicia*; between *Tripoli* and *Botryn*.

Prasobo, *Hemus*, a Mountain in *Thrace*.

Precep, *Pericop*, *Procopias*, *Procopiana*, *Taurica* *Cberjonesus*, a City, and strong Fort in the entrance of the Neck of *Crim Tartary*: from whence that Peninsula is sometimes called *Procoposia*: and the *Tartarian* Inhabitants, the *Precepensian* *Tartars*. After the *Muscovites* obtained that great Victory over the *Tartars* in 1689. (wherein they slew 30000 of them, with one of the *Han's* Sons, upon the place) The *Tartars* retiring into the *Crimes*, abandoned *Pericop* to the Conquerors; which is a most important Pass.

Presburg, *Posonium*, *Pisonium*, *Flexum*, the Capital City of the part of *Hungary* which remained to the Emperor before his late Conquests; called by the *Hungarians* *Poson*; by the *Germans* *Presburg*; by the *Poles* *Prasburg*. It is seated upon the *Danube*; eight German Miles from *Vienna* to the East.

East, and as many from *Newhenfel* and *Gomora* to the North-West; seven from *Raab*: The Capital of a County of the same name; between *Austria*, *Moravia*, and the *Danube*: It has a considerable Castle, built of White Stone, on the top of an Hill; (a stately and beautiful Pile) to preserve it from the Inroads of the *Turks*. After *Gran* fell into the Hands of the *Turks*, the Archbishops See was removed hither: the Assemblies of the States of *Hungary* have been of late ever held in this City. After *Newhenfel* in 1662, fell into the Hands of the *Turks*, it was fortified: being then a Frontier. Prince *Joseph* Archduke of *Austria* (the present Emperor's eldest Son) was Crown'd King of *Hungary* Dec. 9. 1687: That *Clause* in the 31 Article of King *Andrew's* Decree in 1222, (conceded to by *Ferdinand I.*) which makes it lawful for Subjects to rise up in Arms against their Prince in case of his acting contrary to Law, being particularly excluded out of the Coronation-Oath by the Consent of the States of that Kingdom: And the Crown thence forward to descend by Inheritance.

Pfeffer John's Kingdom, the same with *Ethiopia*.

Prerustine, a Valley in *Piedmont*; famous for a defeat of the *Savoyards*, in 1663. by the Protestants of that Valley, in the defence of their Lives; contrary to the Faith given assaulted by 16000 Horse and Foot; which they forced to a Retreat with the loss of 1000 of the Assailants.

Preveza, *Nicopolis*, a City of *Thrace*; called by *Ptolemy* and *O*

thers *Cassiopeja*. It is seated at the Mouth of the Gulf of *Marra*; or *Preveza*; near the Shoars of the *Ionian* Sea; between the Islands of *Corfu*, and *Santa Maura*: a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Lepanto*. This City took the name of *Nicopolis* in the time of *Augustus Caesar*; being built and so called by that Prince, in memory of his Victory obtained near it over *Antony* and *Cleopatra*, in a Sea Fight. Long. 46. 20. Lat. 39. 25.

Principato Citra, *Principatus Citerior*; the Higher Principate; a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*: bounded on the North by the Further Principate, and part of *Terra di Lavoro*; on the West and South by the *Tyrrhenian* Sea; and on the East by the Principate. It is 70 Miles in length from the South-East to the North-West. The Capital of it is *Salerno*; the other Cities are *Amalfi*, *Nocera*, *Marsico Nuovo*, and *Sarno*.

Principato Olera, *Principatus Ulterior*; the Further Principate; is a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*. Bounded on the East and North by the *Capitanate*; the *Terra di Lavoro* to the West; and the *Higher Principate* to the South. *Benevento* is the Capital of it: it has besides *Conza*, *Avellino*, *Ariano*, and *Cedogna*; in ancient times the greatest part of this Province belonged to the Church. See *Benevento*.

The Principality of *Halberstadt*. See *Halberstadt*.

Pristina, a large City in *Bulgaria*, situated in the midway between *Nissa* and *Uscopia*. Taken

by the Imperialists in the Year 1689.

Prochita, or *Procida*, an Island three Miles in compass, on the Coast of *Terra di Lavoro*; near the Bay of *Naples*: which has a fine Castle, and a Monastery.

La Provence, *Provincia*, one of the Southern Provinces of *France*. The first part of *France* which the *Romans* Conquered, and reduced into the form of a *Roman Province*; from whence it has its name. In those times it was bounded on the East by the *Maritim Alpes*; on the South by the *Mediterranean Sea*; on the West by the *Rhofne*; and on the North by the *Vocontii*, *Caturiges*, and *Ebroduntii*, three *Gallick Tribes* or *Nations*: within which bounds it contained all these other Tribes; The *Cavares*, the *Salsi*, *Desviates*, *Albici*, *Mimensi*, and *Oxybii*. It is now much less than it was then: but still one of the greatest Provinces in *France*: is bounded on the North by the *Dauphine*; on the East by the *Alpes*, and the County of *Nizza*; on the West by *Languedoc*, cut off by the *Rhofne*; and on the South by the *Mediterranean Sea*. From East to West 44 Leagues, from North to South 32: in Circuit 158; as *Honorate de Bouche* has shewn in a very exact Description of it, lately published. The Capital of this Province is *Aix*; the other Cities are *Antibe*, *Arles*, *Avignon*, *Carpentras*, *Digne*, *Draguignan*, *Frejus*, *Grasse*, *Marseille*, *Orange*, *Sisteron*, *Tarascon*, *Toulon*, *Vaison*. This Province was Conquered by the *Romans*, before *Ju-*

lius Caesar entered *France*, upon the Complaint of the *Marcellians* against the *Salians*. *M. Fulvius Flaccus*, was sent with an Army against them in the Year of *Rome* 627: 123 Years before the Birth of our Saviour: and the War was ended by *Fabius Maximus* in 632. It continued under the *Romans* till the Year of *Christ* 411: When it was granted to *Arthalphus* (King of the *Goths*) with *Placidia* a Sister of the Emperor *Honorius*, by that Prince. *Theodorick* expelled this Nation in 462. and brought it under the *Ostrogoths*, or *Goths* of *Italy*: from whom it passed to *Theodobert* King of *Metz*, a *Frank*, about 549, by the Grant of the Emperor *Justinian*. From thence it passed to *Rodolph* Duke of *Burgundy*: and in 876. *Hugh de Arles* obtained this Province of *Boson* King of *Burgundy*, by the Title of *Earl of Provence*. It continued under Earls with the changes of Families, till 1481: when *Charles* Earl of *Maine* (the last Earl of *Provence*) gave it to *Lewis XI.* King of *France*, his Cousin German; from which time it has been united to the Crown of *France*. There were in this Province three other small States, not subject to the Crown of *France*: *Avignon* under the Pope; *Nizza* under the Duke of *Savoy*; and *Orange*, under the Prince of *Orange*.

Prussia, a great and fruitful Province of the Kingdom of *Poland* (which is a Dukedom) called by the Inhabitants *Prouss*; by the *Poles* *Prussy*; by the Germans *Preussen* and by the *Italians* *Prussia*. Bound

ed on the North by the *Baltick* Sea ; on the West by *Pomerania* ; on the South by *Poland* and *Magdovia* ; and on the East by *Lithuania* and *Samogitia*. This Province was at first under Sovereign Dukes of its own ; after that under the Knights of the *Teutonic Order* ; in 1454. the Western part was subdued by the *Poles* ; in 1525. the Eastern part submitted to that Crown too. *Albert* Marquess of *Brandenburg* (the XXXIV. and last Master of that Order) doing Homage, and obtaining from that Crown the Eastern part, with the Title of Duke of *Prussia*. It stands now divided into two parts ; called the Regal, and the Ducal *Prussia* : in the first are *Danzick*, *Marienburg*, *Elbing* and *Thorn* : in the second are *Koningsberg*, and *Memel*. The Regal *Prussia*, (*Danzick* excepted) was yielded by a Treaty in 1655. to the Crown of *Sweden*.

Pruth, *Porata*, *Hierafius*, a River of *Moldavia* ; which arising in *Red Russia*, entereth *Walachia*, and watereth *Fazy*, (the Capital of that Province) and at last falleth into the *Danube*.

Pruym, *Prumia*, a Castle, and Monastery in *Germany*, of the Order of *S. Benedict* ; built by *Pepin* King of *France*, in the year 760. It stands upon a River of the same name ; which falls into the *Saar* : seven Leagues to the North from *Trier*, and six from *Limburg* to the South. *Lotharius* the Emperor resigning the Imperial Dignity, died a Monk in this Monastery, in 855. In 1576, the Territory belonging to

that Abby (which till then had been subject to the Abbat of this House only) fell under the Elector of *Trier* ; whose Successors are ever since the perpetual Administrators of this Jurisdiction ; which extends to some Villages about this Monastery.

Przemysl, *Premisia*, a City of the Kingdom of *Poland*, upon the River *San*, in *Red Russia* ; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Lemburg*, and sixteen Polish miles from *Sandomir* to the South, and eighteen from *Lemburg* to the West. It stands upon an Hill, well peopled, and in a flourishing state.

Pugan, *Puganum*, a City in the Province of *Queycheu* in the Kingdom of *China*.

Puglia di Bari. See *Terra di Bari*.

Puglia Piana, *Apulia Daunia* ; the same with the *Capitanara*.

Puyg de Cerden, *Jugum Carretanorum*, a Town in *Spain*, in the County of *Cerdaigna* ; upon the River *Segre*, in the *Pyrenean Hills*, in the Borders of *France*, fourteen Leagues from *Perpignan*, and six from *Urgel*, a City of *Catalonia*. This Town is the Capital of the County in which it stands ; and was lately in the hands of the *French* ; but by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, restored to the *Spaniards*. The *French* call it *Puycerda*.

Le Puy, *Podium*, *Anicium*, a great and populous City in the County of *Velay* in *Languedoc*, upon the River *Loyr* ; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bourges* ; but exempt from his Jurisdiction. It is the Capital of

the County in which it stands; twenty two Leagues from *Lyon* to the North-West, twenty from *Clermont* to the North, and eighteen from *Vienne*.

Puy-en Anjou, a Town in *Anjou* in the Borders of *Poitou*; three Leagues from *Salmur* to the South, and eight from *Poitiers* to the North-East.

Puy Laurens, a small Town in *Languedoc*, which has been dignified with the Title of a Dukedom; two Leagues from *Charres* to the West, and three from *Lavaur*.

Puzzuolo, Puteoli. See *Pozzuoli*.

Py, a small River in the Bishoprick of *Reims* in *France*, which falls into the *Suippe*; and with it into the *Aisne*; at *Neufchastel*.

The *Pyrenean Hills*, *Mons Pyreneus*, one of the greatest Chains of Mountains in *Europe*: called by the *Spaniards*, *los Montes Pyreneos*; by the *French*, *les Monts Pyrenées*; by the *Italians*, *li Monti Pirenei*. They lie between *France* to the North, and *Spain* to the South; extending from East to West eighty *Spanish Leagues*; that is from *Port Vendres* (in *Roussillon*, on the *Mediterranean Sea*) to *S. Sebastian* on the Bay of *Biscay*: in various places called by different names.

QUA.

Quadaluvisirjo, *Saduca*, a River in the Kingdom of *Gra-*

nada; which falls into the *Mediterranean Sea* at *Malaga*.

Quadi, the old Inhabitants of *Moravia*, and the North of *Austria*, as far as the *Danube*: who maintained a perpetual War with the *Romans*, till the year of Christ 565: when they were Conquered first by *Lechus Duke of Poland*.

Quancheu, Quangcheu, Quancheu, the Capital City of the Province of *Quamsi*, in the Kingdom of *China*; sometime called *Fangching*; and by Foreigners, *Canton*. It stands upon the River *Ta*, which a little lower falls into the Ocean; and affords it a large and safe Harbour, defended by two Castles. It is surrounded with Hills, in Circuit four German Miles. Besieged twelve Months by the *Tartars*; and at last taken more by fraud than force; to the great ruin of it, and the slaughter of its Inhabitants. Long. 140. 30. Lat. 26. 25. according to the last and best Maps.

Quangan, Quanganam, a City in the Province of *Tunnan*, in *China*; in the Hands of the King of *Tunkim*.

Quangsi, one of the principal Cities of the Province of *Tunnan* in *China*.

Quangte, a City in the Province of *Nanquin*, or *Nankim*.

Quangping, a City of the Province of *Pekim* in *China*.

Quamsi, a Province in the Kingdom of *China*: bounded by *Tunnan* on the West, *Queycheu* on the North, *Cochin China* on the South, and *Quantum* on the East. It contains eleven Cities, ninety nine great Towns.

QUE

Towns; 186719 Families: the last Province which the *Tartars* Conquered.

Quanto, a Province in the Isle of *Nippon*, in the Kingdom of *Japan*.

Quantum, *Quangtung*, a vast Province in *China*; bounded on the North by *Kiamsi*, and *Huquam*; on the East by *Fokien*; on the West by *Quamsi*, and the Kingdom of *Tunkim*, or *Cochin China*; and on the South by the Ocean. It contains 10 Cities, 73 great Towns, and 483350 Families. One of the best watered, and most fruitful Provinces in this Kingdom.

Quaquacust, *la coste des Dents*, a part of *Guinea* in *Africa*; which extends 8 *Spanish Leagues* in length from East to West. See *Guinee*.

Quarentan, *Vadicasses*, or *Caarentan*; a Sea-Port Town in *Normandy*; 17 Leagues from *Caen* to the West, and 8 from *Coutances* to the North-East.

Quars, the same with *Carin*.

Quebec, the principal *French City* in *New France* in *America*: taken from the *Indians* in the Conquest of this part of their Country by *Frenchmen*, and very strongly fortified.

Queda, a City of the *East-Indies*, upon the Promontory of *Malacca*, over against *Sumatra*. Long. 125. 31. Lat. 5. 50. It has an excellent Port, and a very great Trade; being the Capital of a Kingdom of the same name; which was subject to the King of *Siam*, but has now a Prince of its own.

Quedelinburgh, a Town in the *Upper Saxony* in *Germany*. Once a

QUE

Free Imperial Town, but being afterwards exempted, became subject to its own Abbess. It lies 2 *German Miles* from *Halberstad* to the South: now (with its Territory) subject to the Duke of *Saxony*.

Queens County, a County in the Province of *Leinster* in *Ireland*; called by the *Irish*, *Cunnata* *Loighsaigh*. Bounded by *Kildare* to the West, *Kilkenny* to the South, and *Kings County* to the East. The chief Town of which is *Queens Town*; 16 Miles from *Kildare* to the West, and 22 from *Kilkenny* to the North.

Queichen, *Queichea*, a Province on the South-West of *China*; bounded on the North with *Suchuen*; on the East with *Huquam*; on the South with *Quamsi*, and on the West with *Yunnan*. This Province is extremely Mountainous: It has 3 Cities, 10 great Towns, and 45303 Families. The Capital City is *Queiyan*.

Queichen, a City in the Province of *Suchuen*, in the Kingdom of *China*, upon the River *Kiang*; built in a very fruitful and well watered Plain.

Queilin, a City in the Province of *Quamsi* in *China*.

Queilloa, *Quiloa*, a Kingdom between *Mosambique* and *Melinde*; on the Eastern Shoar of *Africa*: the King of which is a Tributary to the King of *Portugal*. It has a City of the same name, seated in an Island; which in 1509. was taken by *Francis Almada*, the *Portugal Vice-Roy of Africa*. Long. 63. 25. South Lat. 9. 18.

QU

Queite, Queitum, a City in the Province of *Honan* in *China*.

Queiyang, a great City in the Province of *Queicheu* in *China*.

Quercy, Cadurcensis Tractus, is a County in *Guienne*, in *Aquitain*, in *France*; great, populous, and fruitful. Bounded on the North by *Limosin*; on the East by *Auvergne* and *Rovergne*; on the South by *Languedac*; and on the West by *Agenois* and *Perigort*. The Capital of it is *Cahors*; the other Towns are *Montauban*, *Figeac*, *Gordone*, and *Martel*.

Querimba, an Island towards the North-East of *Madagascar*.

Quernfurt, a small Town, which is yet the Capital of an Earldom of the same name, in the Upper *Saxony*; in the County of *Mansfeld*; under the Duke of *Saxony* ever since 1635: but it belonged before to the Bishop of *Magdeburg*.

Quessnoy, Quercetum, a small but very strong Town in *Hainault*; 3 Leagues from *Landrecy* to the North, 2 from *Valenciennes*, and 5 from *Cambray*: In the Hands of the *French* ever since 1654.

Queximi, Aphana, an Island in the Gulph of *Persia*; by others called *Quetumi*.

Quianfy, or Kianfy, Quiansia, a Province in *China*, towards the South of that Kingdom; bounded on the East by *Chekiam*, on the South by *Quantum*, on the West by *Huquam*, and on the North by *Nankim*. The Capital of which is *Nanchang*. It contains 13 Cities, 67 great Towns, and 136629 Families.

Quicheu, See Queicheu.

QU

Quilaa. See Queilloa.

Quimper, Corisopitum, a City in the Province of *Britagne*, in the Territory of *Cornvaile*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tours*; upon the *Oder*. Three Leagues from the Ocean to the North, 10 from *Brest*, and 40 from *Rennes*. Called commonly also *Quimper-Corantine*, from *Corantinus*, the supposed Tutelar Saint of this Diocess: to whom is Dedicated here the Cathedral Church.

Quimperlay, a Town in *Britagne*, upon the River *Ijorte*; 2 Leagues from the Sea, and 10 from *Quimper* to the East.

Quinque Ecclesiae, a City of the Lower *Hungary*; called by the Inhabitants, *Otegiazae*; by the *Germans*, *Funkkircken*; by the *Turks*, *Petschen*; by the *French*, *Cinq Eglises*. It stands in the County of *Baran*, upon the River *Reozs*, not far from the *Drave*: 6 *German Miles* from the *Danube*, 23 from *Belgrade* to the North-West, 14 from *Alba Regalis*, 12 from *Buda* to the South. It has this name from 5 noble Churches which were heretofore in this City. *Stephen King of Hungary* established the Bishoprick here, (in 1009.) under the Archbishop of *Gran*. *Solyman the Magnificent* took it with great difficulty, in 1543: and died in it after, whilst his Army lay before *Sigetb*, in 1566. Count *Serin II.* burnt it and the Bridge of *Esseck* in 1664. Having been surprized and plundered by the *Croatian Army*, in 1685. the year following after the taking of *Buda*, it was surrendered

surrendered without resistance to the *Imperialists*. The *Turkish* Governour saying; Now the old Hen was escaped out of their Hands, the Chickens would follow her. Long. 42. 08. Lat. 46 09.

Quinsay, a vast City in the Province of *Chequin*; which in 1300. was the Capital, and Royal City of *China*; said then to be 10 Leagues in length, and 5 broad; to have 470 Gates, with a Wall 30 Leagues in compass of that breadth at the top, that 12 Horsemen might Ride a breast without any inconvenience upon it. This City stands upon the River *Cientang*, about 40 Leagues from the Eastern Ocean.

S. Quintin, Quintinum, a City in the Province of *Picardy* in *France*; which is the Capital of *Vernandois*; and sprung up out of the ruins of *Augusta Veromandorum*, a Roman Town. Famous for a great defeat of the *French* Forces; upon which it was yielded to the Earl of *Pembroke*, who besieged it in 1557. But the getting of this Town was the loss of *Calais*: the Garrison of which was drawn out by King *Philip* to manage this Siege; two years after, the *French* recovered *S. Quintin* by a Treaty, and kept *Calais* too. It stands upon the River *Somme*; 6 Leagues from *Perronne* to the East, and seven from *Cambray* to the South.

Quiscon, or *Quiscun*, *Ionis*, a Province of the Lesser *Asia*.

Quiso, Cissa, a River of the *Colchis*; which falls into the *Euxine* Sea; 76 Miles South of the Mouth of the *Phasos*; now called *il Fazo*.

Quiefs, Quissus, a River of *Bo-*

hemis, in the Lower *Silesia*; which in the Borders of *Lusatia* falls into the *Borber*, near *Sagan*; 7 German Miles from *Glogaw* to the West.

Quiteva, a City and Kingdom in *Africa*, on the South of *Aethiopia*; heretofore a part of the Kingdom of *Monotapia*; towards *Zanguebar*.

Quito, a Province of *Peru*, in *South America*, in the North part of that Kingdom: between the Province of *Quixo* to the East, and the *Pacifick* Ocean to the West; 80 Leagues long, and 35 broad. It had at first Kings of its own; but before the arrival of the *Spaniards*, was Conquered by the King of *Peru*; and together with it, fell under the Dominion of *Spain*.

El Quito, the Capital City of the Province called by its name: a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Lima*; in a fruitful Valley, at the foot of a Mountain called *Volcano Pinta*; near *Machangara*, and *Machangavilla*, two Rivers almost under the Line. Two hundred and fifty *Spanish* Leagues from *Lima* to the North, and six from the *Pacifick* Ocean to the East. In 1586. there was an University opened here.

The Government of *Quito*, is a considerable part of *South America*; and one of the three principal Provinces of the Kingdom of *Peru*; on the North it is bounded with *Popian*; on the East with the Rivers of *Pulumaio*, and *Amazon*; on the South with the rest of *Peru*, and on the West with the *Pacifick* Ocean. The *Andes* divide it into two parts; besides *Quito*,

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it contains *Canela*, *Quixos*, and the South and middle *Poptan*; with some other Territories of small Note. This is a fruitful, populous, and well watered Province.

Quivira, a Province in North America; between New Mexico, Mount *Sual*, and *Florida*; which was never Conquered by any of the European Nations, nor indeed thoroughly Discovered.

Quixos, *Quixorum* Provincia, a Province in the North of Peru; between *Quito* to the West, and *Canela* to the East; first Discovered in 1557. The Spaniards have only four Colonies in it.

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R *Aab*, *Faurinum*. See *Gewer*.
Raab, *Arrabo*, a River of Hungary; which ariseth in the Lower *Stiria*, near *Graz*; and running Eastward through the Lower Hungary, by the Counties of *Salawar* and *Gewer*, it entertains the *Lausnitz*, the *Binca*, and the *Guntz*: and watering *S. Gotthard*, and *Kerment*, beneath *Sarvar* it divides into two Branches: the right Hand Branch is called *Rabnitz*, the other *Rab*: these two make the *Ille* of *Rab*, 7 German Miles in length. At *Rab* or *Javarin*, they reunite into one Stream again; and fall into the *Danube*. This River is particularly memorable for a great Defeat of the Turkish Forces, by the French and Germans, in 1664. upon the Banks of it near *Kerment*. See *Ri-*

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caut's State of the Ottoman Empire, pag. 297.

Rabat, *Oppidum Novum*, a City in the Kingdom of *Fex*; 62 Miles from *Tangier*, and 74 from *Fex*.

Rabat. See *Petra*.

Racanello, *Cylistarnus*, a River of the hither *Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which flowing by *Cesano*, falls into the Bay of *Taranto*.

Rachelburgh. See *Ratzburgh*.

Rackelsburg, *Boletium*, *Racaburgum*, a City of Germany, in the Lower *Stiria*; upon the River *Muer*; under the Emperor, as Archduke of *Austria*: 4 German Miles from the Borders of *Hungary* to the West, and 6 from *Graz* to the East. This City is a Roman Town, ascribed by *Antoninus* to the Upper *Pannonia*.

Radicoferani, a Castle and Seignior in *Tuscany*, between *Siena* and *Rome*.

Radini, the same with *Strymon*; a River which parts *Thrace* and *Macedonia*.

Radnorshire, *Radnor*, one of the twelve Shires in the Principality of *Wales*: Bounded on the North by *Monmouth*; on the East by *Shropshire* and *Herefordshire*; on the South by *Brecknock*, cut off by the Rivers of *Clarwen* and *Wye*; the Western point falls upon *Cardiganshire*. Its form is Triangular; the sides almost equal; the whole Circumference being about 90 Miles. The Air is sharp, the Soil barren. The *Silures* were the ancient Inhabitants of this County. The Town of *Radnor*, which

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which gives name to it, was by the Romans called *Magi*, or *Magno*: pleasantly seated under an Hill, which bears upon his top a large and strong Castle; from whose Bulwarks there is a Trench drawn along the West of the Town, on which has stood a Stone Wall. Its Long. is 17. 00. Lat. 52. 45. *John Roberts*, Lord *Roberts*, of *Truro*, was by *Charles II.* July 23. 1679. Created Viscount *Bodmyn*, and Earl of *Radnor*: the first Earl of this County. This County proved fatal to *Vortiger*, the last Monarch of the *British* blood here slain by Lightning: and to *Llewellyn*, (the last Prince of the *British* Race) in 1282, found hid in the vast Mountains of this County, and slain by one *Adam Franco*: his Head being Crowned with Ivy, was set upon the Tower of *London*; in whom the *British* Race of Princes ended. *Radom*, a Town in the Lesser Poland, in the Palatinate of *Sandomir*, which is the Capital of a District of the same name. Twenty Polish Miles from *Warsaw* to the South, and 15 from *Sandomir* to the North.

Ragling, *Ricina*, an Island on the North of *Ireland*, on the Coast of the County of *Antrim*; which has a Castle; sometimes reckoned amongst the *Hebrides*, though it is but 8 Miles from the Continent.

Ragusa, *Ragusum*, *Epidaurus*, *Dubranium*, a City of *Dalmatia*; which is an Archbishops See, and a free State; called by the *Slavonians* *Dubrownich*; by the *Italians*, *Regusi*. It stands in the Confines of

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Albania, on the Shoars of the *Adriatick* Sea; at the foot of a Mountain, called by the *Greeks*, *Lau*; upon a Rock: in so disadvantageous a situation, that the *Turks* by rousing down great Stones from the Mountain might have overwhelmed it and so have become absolute Masters of it, if they had ever desired to be so. This City is about a Mile in compass: has large Suburbs beside; populous, rich, well Traded, and Fortified. About a League from it lies the Harbour of *Santa Cruz* of great Capacity; secured by the Island of *Lacroma*. The City out of which this sprung, was called *Epidaurus* from its Founders; 6 Miles more to the East. It did pay a Tribute of 12500 *Hungarian* Duckats to the *Grand Seignior*; but had several Privileges in recompence by way of Trade; and 10 Colonies in *Servia*, *Bulgaria*, *Bulgaria*, and *Thrac* besides; so that this was no hard Condition. Yet in 1686. they sent Ambassadors to the Emperor, and desired to be received into his Protection. In 1667. this City suffered much by an Earthquake. The Territory belonging to it is about 100 Miles in length, from the North East to the South West: but not above 25 Miles broad. Granted to this City by *Stephen King* of *Bosnia*, in 1333. Long. 42. 52. L. 42. 50.

Il fiume di Ragusa, *Hirmini*, a River on the South of *Sicily*; so called from a Town it waters: it falls into the *Afrin* Sea; between *Camerino* to the West, and *Cape Passaro* to the East;

East; sometimes called *il Mauli*.

Rain, Raina, a strong Town in the Dukedom of *Bavaria*, in the Borders of *Schwaben*; at the Confluence of the *Lech*, and the *Danube*; 2 German Miles from *Donawert* to the East, and a little more from *Newburgh*. Often taken, and retaken in the *Swedish War*; and now rebuilding. There is another Town of the same name in *Stiria*; in the Borders of *Carniola*, and *Croatia* upon the *Save*; 25 Miles from *Cilley* to the East, and 22 from *Metling* to the North.

Raiz. See *Retz*.

Rakonick, Raconicum, a City of *Germany*, near the River *Miza*; 7 German Miles from *Prague* to the West, 13 from *Egra*, and 7 from *Litomerske*, or *Leutmeritz*.

Rakuska, Austria.

Rama, or Ramia, the name of the Kingdom of *Bosnia*; in the Royal Title of the Kings of *Hungary*, which has been used by them ever since 1138: when *Bela Cæcus*, King of *Hungary*, Possessed that Kingdom, or at least a part of it. There is still a River in that Kingdom of this name; which falls into the *Narenta*, and gives the same name to a small Territory as it passeth.

Rama, or Ramatha, a City of the Tribe of *Ephraim*, afterwards part of *Samaria*; now called *Ravola* by the *Turks*. It stands 10 Miles from *Foppe* to the East, and 6 from *Jerusalem*: almost entirely ruined.

Rampano, Biandyna, a Town formerly, now only a Castle on the South of the *Morea*; at the

Mouth of the River of *Eurotas*. It gives name to a Bay formerly called *Sinus Laconicus*, now the Gulph de *Castel Rampano*, on the East of Cape *Malio*.

Ramsey, Limnos, a small Island in the *Irish Sea*; called by the *Welsh, Lymen*. It lies upon the Coast of South *Wales*, 3 Miles from *S. Davids*.

Ranals, Ocetis, one of the Isles of *Orkney*, 10 Miles from the Coast of *Scorland*.

Rangnitz, Ragnitia, a City in the Kingdom of *Poland*, in the Ducal *Prussia*; upon the River *Russe*, in the Borders of *Samogithia*; 16 Polish Miles from *Koningsberg* to the East. Under the Elector of *Brandenburgh*.

Raon, a River of *Germany*, which falls into the left Branch of the *Moselle*.

Raperswyl, Rapersvilla, a Town in *Switzerland*, which has a very ancient Castle; on the Lake of *Zurich*, between it and the upper Lake; 5 German Miles from *Zurich* to the North-East. So seated that it is only approachable by a Timber Bridge: and having been taken in 1458. by the *Swiss*, (though often attempted) could never be recovered out of their Hands.

Rapin, Rapidus, a small River in *Lorain*.

Rapin, a Town and Earldom in *Germany* of the same name; 8 Miles from *Havelberg* to the East, and 9 from *Berlin* to the North.

Rapoe, Rapa, once a City, now a Village, in the Province of *Ulster* in the County of *Dungall* which

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which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Armagh*; but united to that of *Derry*: from which it stands 12 Miles to the West, 40 from *Dungal*, and 45 from *Armagh* to the South-West.

Rapolla, a small ill-peopled City in the *Basilicate*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; 20 Miles from *Conza* to the East. It was anciently a Bishops See; but in 1528. Pope *Clement VII.* united this See to that of *Melfi*, for ever.

Raschit, the same with *Rosetto*.

Rascia, the same with *Servia*, a large Province under the *Turk*; or rather a part of that Province, as others say; which takes its name from a River that passeth through this District into *Moravia*. The principal Towns of it are *Belgrade*, *Memendria*, and *Columbach*. *Briennius*, (cited by *Baudrand*.) saith this was once a distinct Kingdom, and sure the *Rascians* have suffered very much in the present War: and when the *Turks* in 1687. defeated *Possaga*, they put some thousands of these *Rascians* to the sword, for refusing to go with them; and Plundered all the rest. These were the ancient *Scordisci*.

Raseborg, *Raseburgum*, a small City in *Finland*, under the *Swedes*, in the Province of *Nyland*: which has a large Haven on the Bay of *Finland*; and seated on the Borders of *South-Finland*.

Rasino, *Erasmus*, a River on the East of the *Morea*, which falls into the *Iocho*; and with it into the Bay di *Napoli Romania*.

Rathal Albaga, *Arabia Petraea*; the Stony *Arabia*.

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Ratibor, *Ratibora*, a small but spruce City in *Silesia* in *Bohemia*; which is the Capital of a Dukedom; upon the *Oder*. Four German Miles from *Karnow* to the East, 7 from the Borders of the Lesser *Poland*, and the same distance from *Oppolen*, to the South. This place was Mortgaged to *Casimir* King of *Poland*.

Ratispon, *Ratisbon*, *Augusta Tiberii*, *Ratispona*, *Ratisbona*, a City of *Germany*, (called by the Inhabitants, *Regensburg*) in the Circle of *Bavaria*; and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Salzburg*. It was first a *Roman* City or Colony, built by *Tiberius Caesar*: afterwards the Seat of the Kings of *Bavaria*; and after that of the Dukes of the same Title. *Frederick I.* made it a Free Imperial City. *Henry the Lyon* proscribed and degraded it; and put it under the Dominion of *Otho Wittelsbach*, Duke of *Bavaria*. It stands upon the *Danube*, (which is here covered by a Stone Bridge, built by *Hen. V.* in 1135.) at the Confluence of the River *Regen*; 15 Miles from *Munich* to the North, 17 above *Pasaw* to the West, and 16 from *Ausburgh* to the North-East. Said to have been Converted to the Christian Faith by *Lucius Cyrenaeus*, a Disciple of *S. Paul*, in 69. The Bishoprick was Instituted by *Charles the Great*; who held a Council in this City in 792. There have been many German Diets held here, which for brevity I must omit. This City has embraced the *Augustane* Confession. Long. 34. 18. Lat. 49. 00.

Ratzburgh,

Ratzburgh, Raceburgum, a City of *Germany*, in the Lower Circle of *Saxony*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Breme*. It is little, and subject as to the City, to the Duke of *Meckelburgh*; but the Castle is in the Hands of the Duke of *Lawemburgh*. Before the Peace of *Westphalia*, in 1648. they were both subject to the Bishop by that Treaty they were thus settled, and made a Principality. This City embraced the *Angustane* Confession in 1566. by the procurement of *Christopher* the thirtieth Bishop of this See; who was of the Family of *Meckelburgh*. It stands upon a Lake of the same name; 3 Miles from *Lubeck* to the South, 4 from *Lawemburgh*, and 6 from *Swerin* to the West.

Rava, a City of *Poland*, which is the Capital of a Palatinate of the same name: seated upon a River called *Rava* too; 11 *Polish* Miles from *Plocko* to the South, and 15 from *Warsaw* to the West.

Ravello, Rebellum, Ravellum, a City in the Further Principato, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Salerno*. But in 1086. freed from his Jurisdiction by Pope *Victor III.* In 1603. the Bishoprick of *Scala* was for ever united to this; from which it stands only 2 Miles, and 10 from *Salerno* to the West.

Ravenna, a City of *Romandiola* in *Italy*, of great antiquity; which is an Archbishops See, and the Capital of that Province. It stands on a marshy Ground; 45 Miles from *Bononia* to the East, 30 from *Ri-*

mini, 42 from *Ferrara*; near the Shoars of the *Adriatick* Sea, upon which it had a great Harbour; now filled up with Sand. Built by the *Sabins*, as *Pliny* saith; as others by the *Umbrians* about 410 years after the Flood *A. M.* 1766. In the latter times of the *Roman* Empire under *Honorius*, it became the Seat of the Emperors; fortified with new and strong Walls for that purpose. *Augustus* had before made it the Station of his Fleets, on the *Adriatick* Sea; and made a noble Haven here, which may be supposed to have contributed something to its growth and this change. *Theodorick*, King of the *Goths*, in 493. took it after Siege of 3 years; and made it the Seat of his Kingdom. In 539. *Belisarius*, General under *Justinian* the Emperor, recovered it to the Empire. In 569. it became the Seat of the *Exarchs*, or Vice-Roy of *Italy*. In 725. it was taken by *Luitprandus*, King of *Lombardy*, upon the Emperors Edict against Images. In 752. *Aistulfus*, King of the *Lombards*, took it from the *Greeks*; and drove out the *Exarchs*. In 774. *Charle the Great* took it from the *Lombards*, and gave it to the Church of *Rome*. This City maintained War against the *Venetians*, in 1140. In 1441. the *Venetians* took it and kept it till 1509 when it was forced from them by League of the Emperor, King of *France*, Pope, the Duke of *Malan*, and a joynt War of all the Princes upon them. But the Pope falling out with the *French* King

ft the City to him again and an Army of 16000 Men in 1512: they were soon after forced to desert it: The Archbishops See was founded by *Valentinian* the Emperor, about 425: and never submitted to the Pope till 684: when the Pope after a great contest obtained this point from *Constantinus Pogonatus*, (Emperor of Greece) who was a great admirer of the Sanctity of *Benedict II*. and with respect to that, submitted this See to *Rome*. There was a Council held here in 901. and another in 967. The City is now in a declining condition, and decays sensibly. Long. 34. 53. Lat. 43. 54.

Ravensberg, *Ravensberga*, a small town which gives name to an Earldom in the Circle of *Westphalia*. It stands upon a Hill 18 Miles from *Osnaburgh* to the South, 32 from *Paderborne* to the North, and 18 from *Munster* to the East.

The Earldom of *Ravensberg*, is a small Territory between the Bishopsricks of *Minden* and *Osnaburgh* to the North and West; that of *Munster* to the South, and the County of *Lippe* to the East. The Capital of which is *Bisfeld*. This was subject to the Dukes of *Saxony*; and now under the Duke of *Brandenburgh*, in their Right. *Ravensburgh*, a small German City, in the Circle of *Schwaben*, in Germany; upon the River *Schuss*: 6 Miles from *Constance* to the East, and 3 from *Liudaw* to the North: Imperial Free City. It is sometimes written *Ravenspurg*; and is of great antiquity.

Ravestein, a Town upon the *Maes*, in the Dukedom of *Brabant*, in the Borders of *Guelder land*; 4 Leagues from *Bosleduc*. Which belongs, with its Territory, to the Duke of *Newburgh*; but in the custody of the *United Netherlands*.

Ré, Rea, an Island on the Coast of *Saintonge* in *Aquitain*; 3 Leagues from *Rochelle* to the West. The principal Town of it is *S. Martin*; once a place of great strength: near which the *English* received a great defeat from the *French*, in 1627: whilst they attempted the Relief of *Rochelle*.

Recif, a strong Fort in *Brasil*, called by the *Portuguese*, *Reciffa*; it stands near the City of *Olinda*, in the Province of *Pernambuck*: for some time in the Hands of the *Hollanders*, till the *Portuguese* in 1654. retook it.

Reading, the best Town in *Berkshire*; seated upon the *Thames*, where it receives the *Kenet*; which had anciently a Castle, and a noble Church, both ruined in *Mr. Cambden's* time. The *Danes* about 846. made this place the Seat of their Rapines; and were hardly expelled by *Aethelwolph*, King of *Mercia*. Being Garrisoned for the King in the beginning of the late Troubles, it was taken by the Earl of *Essex*, April 26. 1643, after a Siege of 10 days: and was ever after a great vexation to the City of *Oxford*, then the Kings Head Quarters.

The *Red Sea*, *Mare Rubrum*, *Erythraeum*, *Azanium*, & *Arabicus Sinus*; is a Branch of the *Indian*, or *Ethiopian* Ocean; which parts

parts *Arabia* from *Africa* and *Egypt*; running from North to South above 1200 Miles. The *Arabians* call this Sea, *Buhr el Calzem*, (the Sea of *Calzem*;) from a City of that name: towards the North it is not above 8 or 9 Miles over, as Mr. *Thevenot* observes; who Travelled on its Shoars 3 days. It is narrow and full of Rocks; therefore dangerous to Sailers: for which and other reasons, now not much frequented, since the way to the *Indies* was discovered by the Ocean. This Sea will be famous to all Ages, upon the account of the Children of *Israels* passing it on dry Ground; when they went up out of *Egypt*.

Rednitz, *Radiantia*, a River of *Franconia*; which ariseth in *Nortgow*, in the Borders of the Upper Palatinate, near *Weissenburgh*; and besides some smaller Rivers beneath *Norimburgh*, it receives the *Pegnitz*; and a little beneath *Bamberg* falls into the *Mayn* or *Meyn*.

Kees, *Reesium*, a small City, formerly well fortified; in the Dukedom of *Cleves*, upon the *Rhine*; and Garrisoned by the *Hollanders*, though it belonged to the Duke of *Brandenburgh*. Being taken by the *French* in 1672. In 1674. it was restored to that Duke, but dismantled by the *French*: it stands 3 German Miles from *Wesel* to the North, and the same distance from *Cleve* to the East.

Regen, *Reginus*, a River in *Germany*, which ariseth in *Nortgow*, in the Borders of *Bohemia*; and flowing through the Upper Palatinate falls into the *Danube* at *Ra-*

tisbon in *Bavaria*: which City from this River sometimes calls *Reginum*.

Regensburg, the same with *Ratisbon*.

Reggio, *Regium Lepidi*, a City in the Dukedom of *Modena*; which is a Bishops See, once under the Archbishop of *Ravenna*; but now under the Archbishop of *Bononia*. It stands between *Parma* to the West, and *Modena* to the East 15 Miles from either: The Capital of a Dukedom, now possessed by the Duke of *Modena*.

Regio, *Rhegium Julium*, or *Regio*, a City of the further *Calabria*; called *d' Rejo* by the *Spaniards*; which is an Archbishop See, upon the Shoars of the Straits of *Sicily*, at the most Southern point of *Italy*, is a fruitful Place. Built by the *Chalcidians* in the year of the World 3279. eight two years after *Rome*: it flourished many years in the condition of a free State; till at last it fell into the Hands of the *Sicilian* Tyrant *Dionysius*, after a Siege of eleven Months. This Prince began his Reign in the year of *Rome* 348 and Reigned 38 years; but he did not assign the year of this Act. The City lay little regarded from that time, till *Julius Caesar* rebuilt it; and made it a *Roman* Colony, calling it *Rhegium Julium*: at which it is frequently mentioned by the Latin Historians. At this day it is very considerable, though it has been several times surprized and Plundered by the *Mahometans*, particularly in 1552. Long. 40. Lat. 37.05.

Reims, Remi, Durocortorum Civitas, is a very ancient, great, fine, populous City of *France*; in the Province of *Champagne*; and an Archbishop's See, a Dukedom, and an University; which latter was Instituted by the Cardinal of *Guise*, in the Reign of *Henry II.* King of *France*. The Archbishop is always the first Duke and Peer of *France*: claims the Right of Anointing the King: accordingly the Holy Ampoul or Vial of Oil, (which an Angel brought from Heaven at the Coronation of the first Christian King of *France*;) is ever kept here. This City stands upon the River *Vesle*; 13 Leagues from *Soissons* to the East, 24 from *Verdun* to the South-West, and 5 from the *Marne* to the North.

Reinfrem, a City of *Scotland*, in the County of *Cunningham*; upon the *Irisle* Sea, or *Dunbritan Fyrsh*; not above five Miles from *Glasco* to the West.

Remimont, Romaricus Mons, a Town in *Lorain*; at the foot of Mount *Vauge*, upon the *Moselle*; 5 Miles from *Fontenay* to the East, and 11 from *Colmar* to the West: in which is a noble Nunnery.

Los Remolinos, Tarraconensis Julia, a Mountain in *Arragon*.

Remorantin, Romorantin, a Town in *Sologne* in *France*.

Rems. See *Reims*.

Renelle, Ranula, Marronnel, a small River in *Normandy*; which falls into the *Seyne* to the West of *Roan*.

Renes, Rennes, Urbs Rhedonum, Condate, Rhedones, the Capital City

of the Dukedom of *Britagne* in *France*; and a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Tours*: The Seat of the Parliament of the Province. It stands upon the River *Vilaine*, 22 Leagues from *Nantes* to the North, and the same distance from *Angers* to the South-West. A place of great antiquity, being mentioned by *Cesar* and *Ptolemy*.

Renty, Renticca, a Town in *Artois*; heretofore of great strength; which in 1554. repelled the Forces of *Henry II.* King of *France*; but in 1638. ruined. It lies 5 Leagues from *Bologne* to the East, and 4 from *Aras*, upon the River *Aa*; which falls into the *Brittish* Sea below *Graveling* in *Flanders*.

Rerone, Rero, a small River in *Lombardy*, in the States of *Venice*; which watereth *Vicenza*, and then falls into the Lesser *Malamoco*.

Rescher, a City of *Persia*, called by the *Arabians*, *Husum*; the Capital of the Province of *Kylania*.

Rescov, Rescovia, a City of *Moscovy*, near the Borders of *Lithuania*, and the Fountains of the River *Volga*: 40 Miles from *Tuver* to the North-West, and 50 from *Bielka* to the East. The Capital of a Dukedom of the same name; and has 2 Castles; the *Russ* call it *Isithewa*.

Retel, Retelium, a City of *Champagne* in *France*, upon the River *Aisne*: the Capital of *Retelois*. Eight Leagues from *Reims*, and 10 from *Sedan* to the West. Near this place the *Spaniards* received a great Defeat from the *French* in 1650. But in 1652. this

this Town was put into the Hands of the Spaniards by the Prince of Condy.

Retelois, Retelenfis Ager, is a Territory in the Northern Parts of *Champagne*; which was heretofore a Dukedom. It lies between the *Aisne*, the Bishoprick of *Liege*, and the Dukedom of *Luxemburgh*; the chief Towns of which are *Retel*, *Meziers*, *Charlotte*, and *Donchery*.

Retz, Radefia, a Dutchy in the County of *Nantes* in *Bretagne* in *France*; in the Borders of *Poitou*, at the Mouth of the River *Loyre*; the chief Town of which is *Marchecou*, ten Leagues from *Nantes* to the North-West.

Revel, Rovalia, a great City and Sea-Port in *Livonia*; called by the *Russ*, *Roliva*. It stands upon the Bay of *Finland*; thirty three German Miles from *Nerva* to the West, and thirty seven from *Riga* to the North. This City was an Hanse Town, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Riga*; subject to the Crown of *Poland* till 1558: when being affrighted with the Threats of the *Russ*, it was forced to fly to *Christian III.* King of *Denmark* for Protection. (Having been built by *Waldemar II.* King of *Denmark*, in 1223.) This Prince not willing to engage in a War in his old Age, refused their proffered submission. But the next year *Erick* King of *Sweden* accepted it: whereupon in 1563, there followed a sharp War between him and the City of *Lubeck*. In 1569, the *Swedes* receiving a great Defeat, a Peace was

made at *Stetin* in 1570. *Magnus* Duke of *Holstein* being employed by the *Russ* in the same year, laid close Siege to *Revel*, but with no success. In 1577, the *Russ* did likewise attempt it, with the same success. So that ever since it has been in the Hands of the *Swedes*. This City, as *Olearius* saith, was built in 1230. Sold by *Walmar* the Third, King of *Denmark*, in 1347, to *Goswin d' Eck*, (Great Master of the Order of *Livonia*) for nineteen thousand Marks of Silver. About 1477, it began to be a place of great Trade; by reason of its very excellent Haven, and convenient Situation for the Trade of *Russia*; and being thereupon grown great, rich, and insolent, it broke with the other Hanse Towns in 1550. But the *Russ* taking *Narva* in 1558, and settling the Staple there, and threatening *Revel* with a Siege, they submitted to *Sweden*, who have abated some of their Privileges, to secure their Obedience. Yet is it still a place of great Commerce, and enjoying many Privileges. The Religion professed is the *Augustane* Confession. Long. 48. 30. Lat. 50. 25. In others Lat. 60. 07.

Reutlingen, Reutlinga, a small City in the Province of *Schwaben* in *Germany*; within the Borders of the Dukedom of *Wirtemburgh*; made an Imperial Free Town in 1215, or as others say in 1240. It is of a square Form, built in a Plain; upon the River *Echertz*, (which a League beneath it falls into the *Necker*) at the Foot of Mount *Alckameck*; one Mile from *Stuttgart*.

gard, ten from *Ulm*, and five from *Tubinghen*. Under the Protection of the Duke of *Wirtemburgh*.

Reux, *Rodium*, a Town in *Hainault*; two Leagues from *Monts* to the East.

Reydera, *Anas*. See *Guadiana*.

Reyme, the present Name of *Capernaum*; a City in *Palestine*.

Reyes, *Lima*, the Capital City of *Peru*.

Rezan, the Capital City of a Dukedom in *Moscow*; which was heretofore a Sovereign Principality of great extent. It stands thirty six Miles from *Mosco* to the South-East, and twelve from the Fountains of the *Tanais*. The Province of *Rezan* lies between the *Don* and *Occa*; having on the West *Moscow*, which is divided from it by the River *Aka*. It is the most fruitful Province in this Kingdom: besides the chief City, (which lies upon the *Occa*) it has *Corfira* and *Tulla*, upon a River of the same Name. *Olearius*.

Rhade, *Rhæda*, an inland City of *Arabia Fælix*. Long. 83. 20. Lat. 14. 15.

Rheine, *Rhenus*, a vast River in *Germany*, which is one of the greatest in *Europe*. Called by the *Germans*, *Das Rhyn*; by the *French*, *le Rheine*; by the *Poles*, *Rhen*; and by the *Spaniard*, *Rhin*. Next the *Danube*, the greatest River in *Germany*. It springeth out of the *Alpes* in the Western Borders of *Switzerland*, and the Northern of the *Grisons* (near the Fountains of the *Rhosne*, the *Aar*, and the *Tessin*) from two Fountains; the Northern of which is called *Wo-*

der Rhyn, the *Fürther Rheine*; the Southern, *Hinder Rhyn*, and lies more South. These being united into one Stream near *Chur*, it passeth into the Lake of *Constance*; and separating *Schwaben* from *Switzerland*, watereth *Constance*, and *Scafsaufen*; then taking in the *Aar*, it passeth to *Basil*; and between *Alsacia* and *Brisgow*, by a Northern Course it runs to *Newburgh*, *Brisach*, and *Strasbourg*: then taking in the *Ill*, it watereth *Stolhoffen*, *Philipsburgh*, and *Spire*; beneath which it admits the *Necker* at *Manheim*; and so proceeds to *Wormes* and *Oppenheim*. At *Mentz* it is covered by a Bridge of Boats; and beneath it takes the *Mayne*, a great River: so by *Ingelheim*, halteth to *Trier*; beneath which the *Lohn* and the *Moselle* come in at *Coblentz*, where there is another Bridge of Boats: so dividing the Dukedom of *Montz* from the Bishoprick of *Cologne*, it watereth *Bonne*, *Cologne*, and *Dusseldorp*: at *Duisdorp* in the Dukedom of *Cleves*, the *Roure*; at *Wesel* the *Lippe* comes in to augment his Stream: soon after in *Guelderland* this Torrent grows too great for one Channel; and divides into two Branches, and forms the Island of *Schenken*. The left or Southern Branch is called the *Wael*; (which by *Nimeguen*, and *Bommel*, goes to *Worcum*; above which the *Maez*, out of *Brabant* comes in; at *Dort* it divides again, and forms the Isle of *Yssel*.) The Northern Branch goes by *Arnhem*, *Utrecht*, and *Newport* to *Roterdam*, and *Vlaerding*; where it unites with

the Southern Branch; and both fall into the *British* Sea by the *Briel*. Above *Arnhem* there is another Branch, derived from the North Branch of the first Division: which by *Doesburg*, *Zurphen*, *Deventer*, *Hatten* and *Campan*, falls into the *Zuyder* Sea: this last Branch is called by the *Dutch* the *Pffel*. There can be nothing greater said of this River, than that it was for many Ages the Boundary of the *Roman* Empire.

Rheineberg, *Rhenoberga*, a City in the Bishoprick of *Cologne*; in the Borders of the Dukedom of *Cleves*, upon the *Rhine*; which is little, but very strong. Taken from the *Spaniards* by the *Hollanders*, in 1633: and continued under them till 1672; when it was taken by the *French*, and restored to the Elector of *Cologne*, the proper Owner. It stands two German Miles from *Wesel* to the South, and three from *Guelders* to the East.

Rheinfelden, or *Rheinsfeld*, is a small, but strong City of *Germany*; in the Province of *Schwaben*; which has a Bridge upon the *Rhine*; under the House of *Austria*. It lies about two Miles above *Basil* to the East. Often taken in the *Swedish* War, and suffered very much in 1678, by the *French*. Once a Free Imperial City; but in 1410, granted by *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, to the Archduke of *Austria*. Also the more famous for a Defeat of the *Imperialists*; and the taking of *John de Wert*, by the Duke *Bernard Weymer*, in 1638.

Rheinsfel, a strong Castle upon the *Rhine*; above *S. Gerer*; in

the County of *Caltrimeliboch*, under the *Lantgrave* of *Hesse*. Built by one *Dieter*, a Count of this Country, in 1245: between *Coblenz* to the North, and *Bingen* to the South, in the Borders of the Bishoprick of *Trier*.

Retimo, *Rhetimo*, *Rhitymna*, a City in the Isle of *Candy* or *Creer*, mentioned by *Ptolemy*; and called at this day by the *Greeks*, *Rytimni*. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Candia*; has a large Harbor at the North End of the Island; and now strongly fortified. Taken from the *Venetians*, by the *Turks*, in 1646, under whom it is now; also the Capital of a County of the same Name in that Island.

Rboa, *Edeffa*, a City of *Mesopotamia*, mentioned by all the ancient Geographers; very great, and an Archbishop See, under the Patriarch of *Antioch*. It has had anciently many other Names; at this day it is the Capital of *Diarbeck*, (or *Mesopotamia*) under the *Turk*. It stands in the middle between *Aleppo* to the West, and *Amida* to the East. In the times of the Holy War it had Counts; but falling into the Hands of the *Mahometans* again, they have reduced it into the State in which it now is. Thus described by *Mr. Thevenot*, who saw it. This City is about two hours march in circuit; the Walls are fair, and pretty entire, and form a Square; within there is hardly any thing but Ruins to be seen, and yet it is very populous: on the South Side is a Castle upon an Hill, with large and deep Ditches, tho' they are cut in the Rock: this

Castle

Castle is of a large circumference ; has little within it , but Ruins ; and some pittiful old Broken Guns. Long. 72. 30. Lat. 37. 30.

Rhodes, *Rhodus*, a celebrated Island in the *Mediterranean* Sea ; upon the Coast of the Lesser *Asia*, near its South-West Point ; over against *Caria*. Of old it had very many Names ; and is now called by the most remarkable of them. About an hundred and thirty Miles in compass ; or as others say, an hundred and ten. The principal place in it is *Rhodes* : an Archbishop's See ; seated near the North-East Part of the Island, which sprung out of the Ruins of *Falissi*, an ancient City near it. It has a delicate Harbor, of old much famed for a vast Coloss, (or Statue of Brass) made by *Chares*, a *Lydian* ; seventy Cubits high : which stood a stride over the Mouth of this Harbour ; so that the Ships sailed between his Legs ; and this was then thought one of the seven Wonders of the World. The Brass of this Statue in 654, (one thousand four hundred and sixty one years after it was built) was carried to *Alexandria* in *Egypt*, by the *Saracens*. This Island is seated twenty Miles from the nearest Coast of *Asia* to the South ; one hundred and thirty four from *Crete* or *Candy* to the North-East ; and one hundred from *Constantinople* to the South : of a most fertile Soil, and so serene and pleasant an Air, that many of the chief *Romans* chose it for the place of their Retreat. First peopled by *Dodanim*, the Son of *Javan* (Grandchild of

Japhet) before he peopled *Greece*. After these the Empire of this Island passed to the *Phanicians* ; who made the Inhabitants so very expert in Navigation, that for some Ages they gave Law to the World, and were Sovereigns of the Sea. Their fear of the *Macedonians* made them sue to the *Romans* for Protection ; whom they served very effectually to the Ruin of the former ; after which they helped on the Ruin of *Antiochus* ; and withstood the flattering Fortune of *Mithridates* King of *Pontus*, till at last the *Roman* Greatness became undisputable by this small Island ; and under *Vespasian* they were made a *Roman* Province. It continued under the *Greek* Empire, (to which it fell in the Division) till 652 : when it was conquered by *Muhavia*, the *Saracen* Sultan of *Egypt*. It returned under the *Greeks* again during the Civil Wars of the *Saracens* ; and in 1124, was taken by the *Venetians*. The *Greeks* recovered it under *John Ducas*, about 1227. About 1283, it fell together with the Lesser *Asia*, under the *Turks*. In 1310, the Knights of S. *John* of *Jerusalem* retook it, after a Siege of four years ; under *Fulc Villares*, Great Master of that Order. After this it was one of the Bulwarks of Christendom against the *Turks*. *Mahomet* the Great attempted the Reduction of it in 1457. Again in 1480, but without any Success. Nor had *Solyman* the Magnificent had any better in 1522 ; if he had not met one *Andrea Amarat*, (a discontented Traitor) within the place ;

place; who was Chancellor of the Order, and betrayed their Counsels to that Prince: who yet spent six Months before it, and lost an infinite number of Men. Mr. Knolls in his *Turkish History*, pag. 391, has well described the Situation of the principal City in this Island. *Bellonius* saith, it was seated in a Plain; fenced with double Walls, thirteen Towers, and five Bastions; of great Strength and Beauty. The *Turks* have to this day so great a Veneration for the Valor of those Knights of *S. John of Jerusalem*, that they preserve (saith he) their Houses as they left them; with all the Arms, Paintings, Statues and Inscriptions; and the Walls of the City are put into the same state they were before the Siege. From hence these Knights passed to *Sicily*: and in 1530, obtained from *Charles V.* the Isle of *Malta*. Long. 58. 00. Lat. 37. 30..

Rhofne, Rodanus, one of the most celebrated Rivers in *France*; called by the *Germans* *Der Roden*; by the *French*, *Rhofne*. It ariseth from a double Spring, in *Mount de la Fourch*; in the Borders of *Switzerland*; two German Miles from the Springs of the *Rhein*. And running Westward through *Vallais* (or *Walliserland*) it divides that Tract; watering *Sion*, or *Sitten*, and *Martinach*, (the principal places in it;) then entering the Lake of *Lemane*, it divides *Savoy* from *Switzerland*; five Leagues beneath *Geneva* (saith *Baudrand*), it burieth it self for some time in the Earth, as I have often seen. Then turning South,

and dividing *Savoy* from *Bugy*, at *Bellay* it becomes great enough to bear a Boat; then turning West, and dividing *Dauphiné* from *Bugy*, at *la Bresse* it entertains the *Ain*; at *Lyons* it is covered by a Bridge of Stone, and improved by the Addition of the *Saone*, (a great River:) here turning South, it parts *Lyonnois* from *Dauphiné*; watereth *Vienne* and *Condrieu*; divides the *Viverais* from *Dauphiné*, and salutes *Andasse*: at *S. Vallier*, (over against *Tournon*) receives the *Isere* above *Valence*; beneath it the *Erico*, the *Drome*, and the *Ardoſche*; at *S. Esprit* it is again covered by a noble Stone Bridge: so dividing *Languedoc* from *Provence*, and increased by the *Sorgue*, it watereth *Avignon*, where there is a third Bridge: then receiving in the *Durance*, and the *Gardon*, and watering *Beaucaire*, it divides into two Branches. The Western Branch divides into two more; at last it falls into the *Mediterranean Sea* by five Mouths, each of which has its proper Name. But there is no Town built upon any of them of any Note beneath *Arles*, which stands about eight Miles into the Land.

Rbyn. See *Rheine*.

Rtan, Abravanus, a Lake and River in the South-West of *Germany* in *Scotland*; of which *Cambden* saith, that they are exceeding full of Herrings and Stone Fishes.

Richelieu, Richelæum; a City in the Province of *Poitou*; built by the Cardinal of that Name, who was born here in 1585; and

some time under *Lewis XIII.* of France, governed that Kingdom as he pleased. Amongst other of his Actions, he built or rebuilt at least this place, to perpetuate the Memory of his Name and Family; and procured it to be honored with the Title of a Dukedom. It stands four Miles from *Loudon* to the East, five from *Mirebeau*, and one from *Tours* to the North-West. Now in a flourishing State.

Richmont, a place in *Saintonge* in France.

Richensee, *Verbigenus*, a Lake in the Canton of *Argow* in *Switzerland*.

Richmond, a Town and County in *Yorkshire*; lying on the North-West of that County, towards *Lancashire*; which bounds it on the West. It is a Mountainous and desolate place; yet produceth Grass in reasonable quantity. This County took its Name from *Richmond*; a Town built by *Alane*; Earl of *Bretagne* (the first Earl of this County, after the Conquest, Next to *William the Conqueror*) upon the River *Swal*; thirty two Miles from *Tork* to the North-West, and twenty from the Sea to the South-West. The Town is differently well frequented, and populous. It was anciently walled; the Gates are still standing, but in the midst of the Town, its Situation being shifted. Before it was rebuilt, it was called *Gilling*. *Edward*, King of *Northumberland*, was basely murdered here in 659; and after reputed a Martyr. It is now a Corporation. Long. 18. 15. Lat. 55. 17.

This Earldom continued in that Family till 1171: when it came to *Geoffrey Plantagenet*, the fourth Son of King *Henry II.* (by the Marriage of *Constance*, Daughter of *Conan*, Duke of *Bretagne*.) In 1230, *Peter de Dreux*, was Earl of *Richmond*, one of whose Descendents (*John de Montford*) was created Duke of *Richmond* in 1330, the sixteenth Earl, and first Duke; to whom in 1342, succeeded *John of Gaunt*, afterwards Duke of *Lancaster*. The twenty second Earl of *Richmond* was *Henry VII.* King of *England*. The twenty third was *Henry Fitz-Roy*, a Natural Son of *Henry VIII.* The twenty fourth was *Lewis* Duke of *Lenox*, created Earl of *Richmond* by King *James I.* in 1613, and Duke of the same in 1623. Which Family ended in *Charles*, the fourth of that Line, who died without Issue, Ambassador in *Denmark*, in 1672. In 1675, *Charles Lenox* was created Duke of *Richmond*, by *Charles* the Second, his Father.

Richmond, a Town in *Surrey*, upon the *Thames*; between *Kingston* and *London*; heretofore called *Shene*, but by *Henry VII.* named *Richmond*. There is an ancient Palace, or Royal House in it, belonging to the Kings of *England*; in which *Edward III.* died in 1377. *Henry* the Seventh rebuilt this Pile twice; it being burnt in his Reign; and afterwards he died here, April 22. 1409. Also Queen *Elizabeth* of blessed Memory, left this World in this place, March 24. 1602.

Ries, Regium, a City in *Provence* in *France*: which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Aix*; from which it stands twelve Miles to the North-East, and six from *Davignan* to the North-West; eight from *Sisteron* to the South: little, but populous; built on a Hill by the River *Auvestre*, which falls into the *Verdon*.

Rieti, Reate, a City in the Ecclesiastical State in *Italy*, in the Province of *Umbria*; which is a Bishops See, immediately under the Pope; upon the River *Velino*, in the Borders of the Kingdom of *Naples*; between *Aquila* to the East, and *Narni* West: twenty eight Miles from each, and forty from *Rome* to the South. Tho this City stands in a bad and unhealthy Air, yet it is populous, in a thriving State; and of great Antiquity, being mentioned by *Strabo*, *Ptolemy*, and *Pliny*.

Rieux, Ruesium, Rivi, a small City in the Upper *Languedoc*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Toulouse*; upon the *Garonne* (where it takes in the *Rize*) in the Borders of *Gascony*, seven Leagues from *Toulouse* to the South, eight from *de Foix* to the South-West, and eight from *Lyons* to the South-East. Made a Bishops See by Pope *John XXII*.

Riez, the same with *Ries*.

Riga, Rigen, a City of *Livonia*; called by the Inhabitants, *Witig*: One of the *Hanse Towns*, great, strong, rich, and populous; being the Capital of *Livonia*, and an Archbishops See. It has a large and safe Haven at the Mouth of the

River *Duna*, (where it enters the *Baltick Sea*;) seven German Miles from *Mittaw* to the North, twenty nine from *Revel* to the South, and forty eight from *Vilna*; in the Borders of *Curland*. Built by *Albert* the Third, Bishop of *Livonia*, in 1196: others say in the year 1186, by one *Bertold* an Abbot. In the year 1215, it was made an Archbishops See. A great while the Seat of the Masters of the Knights of the short Sword in *Livonia*; who divided the Sovereignty and Administration of Justice with the Archbishop in this City, till the Reformation, which excluded both of them. In the year 1561, it willingly submitted to the Crown of *Poland*. In the year 1605, it was in vain besieged by *Charles IX*, King of *Sweden*; nor had he better success in the second Siege, in 1609. *Charles Gustavus Adolphus*, his Son, in the year 1621, took it; and ever since the *Swedes* have possessed it. It is seated in a spacious, pleasant, fruitful Valley; a quarter of a League over; fortified to Land with six Regular Bastions, Counterscarps, Palisadoes, and Half-Moons by the *Swedes* in the year 1633. Its Traffick is so great, that it has almost as many Ships as Houses; and so abounding with Provisions, that an Ox may be bought for three Crowns. Their Religion is the strict *Lutheran*, and no other allowed: they speak both the *Curland*, and *Sclavonian* Tongue; tho they generally understand the High *Dutch* too. Thus far *Olearius*, Long. 47. 57. Lat. 57. 35.

Rigi, Volerius, a River in the Island of *Corfica*.

Rignano, Arinianum, a Town belonging to the *Falisci*, an ancient People of *Hetruria*; which is now only a Castle, in *S. Peters Patri-mony*, on an Hill; one Mile from the *Tiber*, and twenty one from *Rome* to the North. It is honored with the Title of a Dukedom, tho there are but few Inhabitants in it.

Rille, Rifela, a small River in *Normandy*; which arising by *Seez*, and flowing North, watereth *Aigle*, *Rugles*, *Lyre*; and at *Beaumont le Roger*, takes in the *Charante*; and separating *Lisieux* from the County of *Roanois*, falls into the *Seyne*, above *Honfleur*; three Leagues to the East.

Rimini, Ariminum, a City in *Romandiola*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Ravenna*. It is a neat, populous City; in a fruitful Plain, upon the Shoars of the *Adriatick* Sea; at the Mouth of the River *Mareochia*, (*Ariminus*;) over which it has a Bridge, built with great Art by *Augustus Caesar*. This City stands between *Bononia* to the West, and *Ancona* to the East; twenty five Miles from *Ravenna* to the North-East, and a little more from *Urbino* to the North. The *Via Flaminia* made by the old *Romans* with so much Expence, ended at this City: and the *Emilian* began here, which went to *Piacenza*. The Inhabitants were very faithful to the *Romans*, under the Distresses brought upon them by the Victorious Arms of *Hannibal*, in the

second *Punick* War. The taking it by *Julius Caesar*, was the first Act of the Civil War between him and *Pompey*. Bding destroyed by the *Dalmatians*, it was rebuilt by *Dioclesian*. In the times of *Justin* it sustained a Siege from the *Goths*. In the year 359, here was a famous *Arrian* Council, held under *Constantius* the Emperor. In after times it was subject to the Family of *Malatesta*; who adorned it with noble and magnificent Palaces. Before this it had been subject to the *Lombards* and *Franks*. The first of the *Malatesta's* obtained it from *Orbo* the Third, in the year 1002. This Family is no more mentioned till the year 1348, which is on another occasion too. The same continued till about the year 1522: when *Pandulfus*, the last of this House, being hardly laid at by Pope *Alexander VI.* sold it to the *Venetians*: out of whose Hands Pope *Julius II.* recovered it the last mentioned year. In the year 1527, it was again surpris'd by *Pandulphus*; whilst Pope *Clement* was besieged by the Forces of *Charles V.* But this possession was short: and *Pandulphus* dying in great Poverty at *Ferrara*, that Noble Family (which had produced so many Learned Men, and good Generals) was extinct. The Church has ever since enjoyed this City: it has many remains of *Roman* Antiquity; and amongst them a rare Triumphant Arch, built in Honor of *Augustus*: beside the Ruins of a fine Theatre. Long. 35. 37. Lat. 43. 51.

Rioga, Rvogia, a Province in *Spain*, which was a part of *Navar*, but now annexed to *Old Castile*: it is divided from *Alava*, by the *Douro*; and lies between *Old Castile* and *Navar*. The principal Towns of which are *Calzada*, *Logrono*, *Najara*, and *Belorado*.

Riogrande, a Government in *Brasil*.

Riom, *Riomum*, *Ricomagum*, a City of the Lower *Auvergne* in *France*; two Leagues from *Clermont* to the North: in a flourishing State.

Ripa de Transona, a small but elegant City in the Marquisate of *Ancona*; under the Pope: and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Fermo*. It stands five Miles from the Shoars of the *Adriatick* Sea, the same from the Borders of the Kingdom of *Naples*, and ten from *Fermo*. Pope *Pius V.* made it a Bishops See, in 1571.

Ripaille, a Town in *Savoy*, upon the Lake of *Geneva*.

Ripen, *Ripa*, a City in the Kingdom of *Denmark*, in South *Futland*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Lunden*: and has a convenient Harbor upon the *German* Ocean, at the Mouth of the River *Nispick*: five Miles from *Haderleben* to the West, and 8 from *Flensburgh* to the South-West. This Bishoprick was founded by *Balatand* King of *Denmark*, in 950. *Christopher I.* King of *Denmark*, died here in 1259. The City was taken by the *Suedes* in 1645: but since recovered by the *Danes*.

Rippon, *Rhidogunum*, a Town

in *Yorkshire*, in the West Riding; of good Antiquity near the *Toure* over which it has a Bridge. Adorn'd with a Collegiate Church: and antiently with a stately Monastery built by *Wilfride* Archbishop of *York*, till the *Danes* destroy'd it.

Risano, *Formio*, a River of *Carniola*; the upper part of which is called by the *Germans*, *Alben*; the lower by the *Italians*, *Risano*. It springeth out of the *Alpes* from Mount *Ocra*, in *Carniola*; towards the Lake of *Lugea*, or *Czirknitzersee*; and flowing Westward through *Istria*, falls by the Bay of *Trieste* into the *Adriatick* Sea; six Miles from *Trieste*; and two North of *Capo di Istria*.

Risano, *Rbizana*, a City of *Dalmatia*, mentioned by *Ptolemy*, *Pliny*, and *Polybius*: which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Ragusa*; under the Dominion of the *Turks*: and accordingly much depopulated and ruined. It stands forty Miles from *Ragusa* towards *Scodra*; from which, thirty. Long. 45. 15. Lat. 42. 00.

Risenbergh, a Mountain in the Eastern parts of *Bohemia*, out of which the *Elbe* springeth.

Rivadava, or *Rivadeo*, a City of *Gallicia* in *Spain*, called by the *French*, *Rivedieu*: it stands upon the Bay of *Biscay*, in the Borders of *Asturia*; at the bottom of an Hill, and the Mouth of the River *Navius*; which affords it the convenience of a Port: fourteen *Spanish* Leagues from *Oviedo* to the West, and four from *Mondonedo*.

Rivera di Genova, *Liguria Ligure*, is a Country in *Italy*: bound-

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ded on the West by the Maritim *Alpes*, (by which it is divided from *France* ;) on the East by the River *Magra*, (by which it is divided from *Hetruria*, or *Tuscany* ;) on the North by the *Apennine* ; and on the South by the *Mediterranean Sea*, here called the *Ligurian Sea*. In the middle of it stands the City of *Genoua*, which divides it into the Eastern and Western. This is now under the States of *Genoua* : by whom great part of the Western Division is destinated more to pleasure than profit: the rich *Genoueses* having filled it with Country-Houses, where they spend the pleasant time of the Summer and Autumn in noble Palaces, and delightful Gardens. The Eastern Division supplies them with as much Wine as they need, and an extraordinary plenty of good Oil. The principal place in the Western is *Aranza*; once an inconsiderable Village; lately a place of great Trade and Wealth, having sixty Sail of Ships Trading into all parts of the World: but their Shipping is now declining. The principal Place in the Eastern, is *Saragana*; a Town of great strength.

Rivoli, *Rivolium*, a small Town in *Piedmont*, called by the French, *Rivoles*. It stands upon the River *Doria*; eight Miles from *Turin* to the West: and has one of the most sumptuous Castles in *Piedmont*.

Roan, *Rotomagus*, the Capital City of *Normandy*: called by the French, *Rouen*; by the English, *Roan*; by *Cesar*, and the other ancient Historians, *Urbs Velocassium*. It is an Archbishops See,

and the Seat of the Parliament of *Normandy*. Great, Rich, Populous, well Built, in all respects one of the best Cities in *France*. It stands upon the *Seyne*; (which affords it a noble Harbor, and a great Trade) at the foot of an Hill; twelve Miles above *Dieppe*, and twenty eight beneath *Paris*: with a Bridge upon the *Seyne*, for the convenience of a Land Trade. It has an old Castle called the Palace; and is about seven Miles in compass, having (besides what lies within the Walls) six very great Suburbs. The Castle on *S. Catharines Hill* is now intirely ruined. This City is said by *Vitalis*, lib. 5. to be built by *Julius Cesar*. *Valesius* proves it one of the most ancient Cities of *France*; and that in the times of *Theodosius the Great*, it was esteemed as a City of the highest rank. Taken by the *Normans* in 889. and assigned to *Rollo* (first Duke of *Normandy*) in 912, when *Rollo* became a Christian. It continued under his Posterity fourteen descents. Taken from *John King of England*, by *Philip the August*, King of *France*, in 1204; after it had been in the Hands of the *Normans* 316 years. This City continued under the French till 1418: When the English under *Henry V.* retook it, after a bloody Siege. *Charles VII.* of *France* recovered it to that Crown in 1449. In the times of the late Civil Wars of *France*; it was taken by the *Hugonots* in 1562: but recovered after the Battel of *Dreux*, and plundered by the Royal Party: the King of *Navarr* being slain before it.

It fell after this into the Hands of the Leaguers. *Henry IV.* besieged it in 1593. but was prevented from taking it by the Prince of *Parma*; though in the year following it willingly submitted to him, after he had embraced the *Roman Catholick Religion*. The Parliament in this City was instituted by *Philip the Fair*, in 1286. Established by *Lewis XII.* in 1499.

Roan, or *Rovane*, *Rhodumna*, an ancient Town in *France*, in the Dukedom of *Bourbonne*; upon the River *Loyre*, (where it becomes first capable to bear a Boat :) Very great and populous, though not walled. It stands twelve Leagues from *Lyons* to the South-West, and eighteen from *Moulins*. The Territory belonging to it, is called *le Roanez*; and has the Honor of being a Dukedom.

Roher, *Erubris*, a River in *Lorraine*, which falls by *Trier* into the *Moselle*.

Robil, *Rebel*, *Rebellio*, a City or Town in the Dukedom of *Mecklenburgh*; in the Lower *Saxony*, by the Lake of *Muritz*, in the Borders of *Brandenburgh*: two German Miles from *Var*, and seven from *Gustro*.

Robogh, a Village in the County of *Tyron*; upon the Sea Shoar against *Scotland*, in the Province of *Ulster*: which has preserved the memory of the *Rhobogdii*, (an old *Irish* Clan,) that possessed the Counties of *Antrim*, *Colran*, and *Tyron*, in this Province; from whom that Cape now called the *Fair Foreland* by the *English*; was then called *Rhobodium*, being

in the County of *Antrim*, scarce fifteen Miles South of the nearest Shoar of *Scotland*.

Rochelle, *Portus Santonum*, *Rupella*, a City of *France*, upon the Bay of *Aquitain*; the Capital of *le Pays d'Aunis*, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bordeaux*. Seven Leagues from *Brouges* to the North, two from the Isle of *Re*, and thirty from the Mouth of the *Loyre* to the South-East. It takes its name from the Rock on which it stands; supposed to be built about the Sixth Century (because not mentioned before) against the Incurfions of the *Normans*. At first it had Princes of its own. After this it was under the *English* from the times of *Henry II.* who possessed it as Duke of *Anjou*. And that Prince granted this City its first Charter and Privileges, which were confirmed by *Richard* and *John* his Sons. King *John* Landed here in 1206. when he went to the Siege of *Mountauban*; and after, in 1213. In 1224, it was taken from the *English* by *Lewis VIII.* King of *France*; but recovered the next year, and continued under the *English* till 1453. And then finally taken by *Charles VII.* In the beginning of the Civil Wars of *France*, this Town fell under the power of the *Hugonots*: who very much improved its Fortifications. It was their principal place of refuge, under *Charles IX.* After the Massacre of *Paris* it was besieged by all the Forces of *France*; defended it self to a Wonder; and at last forced that Prince to Peace in 1573. It continued after

this in their Hands till 1628. and then was taken by Hunger; the *English* having twice unsuccessfully attempted to relieve it. In 1649. it first became a Bishoprick; the Chair being removed hither *Mallezais*, a small Place in *Poitou*. Long. 19. 25. Lat. 45. 50.

Rochester, Roffa, Durobius, Drobrevis, a City in the County of *Kent*; and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Canterbury*; upon the *Medway*, over which it has a Stone Bridge; five Miles from the *Thames*, 25 from *Canterbury* to the East, and *London* to the West. This was a *Roman Town*, or rather Castle, as *William* of *Malmesbury* styles it: much enlarged to the East, West, and South. In 676. it was ruined by *Aethelred* King of the *Mercians*; and after this several times by the *Danes*. *Aethelbert* King of *Kent* erected here a sumptuous Church; and caused one *Justus* to be made the first Bishop of it in 604. *Gundolphus* the *Norman*, about 1080. rebuilt this Church, and brought in Monks; which are since changed into a Dean and six Prebendaries. It has a Castle built by *William* the Conqueror, which in the Reign of *William Rufus*, (and twice after in the Barons Wars) has been besieged. Dr. *Sprat*, the present Bishop is the eighty third of this Diocese. *Charles II.* added an Honor to this Place; when he Created *Henry Viscount Wilmot of Athlone* in *Ireland*, Baron of *Alderbury* in the County of *Oxon*, and Earl of *Rochester*, December 13. 1652. Whose Son, *John Wilmot*,

succeeded him in 1659. Which Family failing, *Laurence Hide*, (second Son to Sir *Edward Hide*, Earl of *Clarendon*, and Lord Chancellor of *England*) was by the same Prince Created Earl of *Rochester*, November 29. 1682.

Rochitzgerbergh, Claudius, a Mountain in *Stiria*, called by various names.

Rocroy, Rupes Regia, a strong Town in *Champagne*, in *Retelois*; in the Borders of *Hainault*; twelve Leagues from *Retel* to the North, four from *Mariebourg* to the South. Near this Place the *Spaniards* received a great Defeat from the *French* in 1643. But afterward the *Spaniards* took this Town, under the Prince of *Conde* his Conduct, in 1653. It is since returned under the Crown of *France*.

Rodano, the same with the *Rhosne*.

Rodaun, Erodanus, a River in *Prussia* in *Poland*; which riseth out of a Lake twenty five Miles above *Dantzick*; and falling into the *Vistula* not much above this City, a little beneath it enters the *Baltick* Sea.

Rodes. See Rhodes.

Rodex, or Rhodes, Segodunum, Rhuteni, a City of *Aquitain*; the Capital of the County of *Rovergne*, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bourges*: a great and beautiful City, seated upon the River *Veronium*; fifteen Leagues from *Mende* to the West, thirty two from *Narbonne* to the North, and twenty two from *Cabors* to the East. A very ancient City, and mentioned by *Julius Caesar*.

Rodosto,

Rodoſto, Redceſtum, a City of *Thrace*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Heraclea*: it ſtands upon the *Propontis*, twenty Miles from *Heraclea* to the South; at the foot of an Hill by a Bay of the ſame name, which affords it a convenient and very large Haven: ſo that it is now a Place of conſiderable Trade, and reaſonably populous. *Pliny* calls this City *Reſiſton*.

Roer, Rura, Adrana, a River of *Germany*; called by the *French*, *Xoure*. It ariſeth in *Eiſel*, in the Dukedom of *Juliers*; and watering *Juliers*, and *Linnich*; at *Rormonde* it falls into the *Maes*.

Rormonde, Ruremunda, a City of the Low Countries; called by the *French*, *Ruremonde*. It ſtands upon a River of the ſame name, and the *Maes*: having the fiſt to the South of it, the ſecond to the Weſt: 3 Leagues from *Venlo* to the South, 12 from *Leige* to the North, *Cologne* to the Weſt, and *Weſel* to the South. Made a Biſhops See by Pope *Paul IV.* under the Archbiſhop of *Mechlin*; and was an Hanſe Town till 1635: when it fell into the Hands of the *Hollanders*, from whom it is ſince recovered. In 1665. it ſuffered much by a Fire.

Rohaczow, Rohaczovia, a conſiderable Town; the Capital of a Territory of the ſame name in *Lithuania*; upon the *Nieper*, where it takes in the *Odrucz*; 20 *Polish* Miles from *Mobilow* to the South, and 40 from *Kiovia* to the North.

Robam-Thaura, Antitaurus, a Mountain in the Leſſer *Armenia*; which lies to the North of the

Great *Taurus*; between the *Euphrates* and the *Arſanius*: ſeparated from the ſaid great Mountain, and therefore by the Ancients call'd *Antitaurus*. In the Vallies beneath it ſtands the City of *Comana*, now called *Tabachafa*.

Roia, Rodium, a City of *France*, in the Province of *Picardy*; upon the River *Auvergne*, in the Territory of *Santerre*; four Leagues from *Noyon* to the Weſt, 9 from *Amiens*, and 7 from *Compeigne* to the N. A ſmall City, but populous.

Rom, one of the Names of the Leſſer *Aſia*.

Rom, Roma, a ſmall Iſland in the *Baltick* Sea; upon the Coaſt of the Dukedom of *Sleſwick*, about two *English* Miles from the Shoar: under the King of *Denmark*.

Romagnia, Romandſola, a great Province in *Italy* in the States of the Church: of old called *Emilia Regio*. Bounded on the Weſt by *Bononia*, on the North by the Dukedom of *Ferrara*, on the South by the Dukedom of *Urbino*, and on the Eaſt by the *Adriatick* Sea: a ſmall part of it towards the *Apennine* is ſubject to the Duke of *Florence*, and therefore called *Romandiola Florentina*: The reſt (which is the far greateſt part) is under the Pope, as a Temporal Prince. The principal Places in it are, *Ravenna*, (the Capital) *Faenza*, *Imola*, *Forli*, *Bertinoro*, *Rimini*, *Cervia*, *Ceſena*, *Sarſina*, and ſome others.

Romania, the ſame with *Thrace*.

Romania, Argia, the Eaſtern Province of the *Mærea*; the Capital of which is *Napoli di Romania*. The other Places are of ſmall importance.

Roman,

Romans, Romantium, Romanis,
a spruce fine City in *Dauphine* in
France; seated in a pleasant Plain
upon the River *Iseure*; over which
it has a Bridge; four Leagues from
Valence to the South-East, toward
Grenoble ten Miles, and the same
distance from *Vienne* to the South.

ROME, *Roma*. The Capital
City of *Italy*, once the Sovereign
and Mistress of the whole World;
the more immediate Capital now
of *Campagna di Roma*. This Ci-
ty is seated upon the *Tyber*; twelve
Miles above its fall into the *Tyrrhe-
nian* Sea to the North-East; 120
from *Naples*, to the North; 300
from *Genova* to the South, 135
from *Ancona*, and 140 from *Flo-
rence*, Long. 36. 30. Lat. 40. 40.
Though there are great Contro-
versies concerning the time and the
Founder of it, yet the most re-
ceived opinion is, that it was built
by *Romulus* and *Remus*; in the
first Year of the Seventh Olympiad.
Anno Mundi 3198. seven hundred
and fifty Years before the Birth
of our Saviour. Its Foundations
were small and obscure, and not
above two Miles in compass. It
continued under seven Princes
45 Years: When *Sextus* the Son
of *Tarquinius* ravishing *Lucretia*
Roman Lady, it so incensed
them, that for many Ages after
they would not endure the name
much less the Authority of a King;
but lived under Temporary account-
able Magistrates. At this time
their Empire was not above fif-
teen Miles in length: and this
Change greatly hazarded the Ru-
ine of the Infant City. In the

Year of *Rome* 365, it was taken
by *Brennus* King or General of
the *Gauls*; and all but the *Capitol*
Burnt down to the Ground; yet
it continued a Free State, though
forely shaken by *Hannibal* about
the Year five hundred thirty seven,
and by their own Domestick Broils
under *Marius* and *Sylla*, be-
tween the Years 665. and 672.
But the fatal time being come,
Julius Caesar (in the Year of
Rome 785) by the Battel of *Phar-
salia*, put an end to that Com-
monwealth, forty six Years before
the Birth of our Saviour. And
though the Civil Wars broke out
again to the great hazard not only
of their Empire but Being; yet
Augustus in the Battel of *Acti-
um* put a happy Period to them,
in 721; and prepared the World
to receive the Prince of Peace by
an Universal Peace. He was Born
under this Prince in the Year of
Rome 753. and of the World
3950. The times that followed
were fatal to *Rome*: which dou-
ble-dyed her Purple in the Blood
of Holy Men, who endeavoured to
reduce her from the Vassalage and
Slavery of Demons to the Know-
ledge and Service of the True
God. To these an end was put
by *Constantine* the Great, by the
Defeat of *Maxentius* under the
Walls of *Rome*, in the Year of
Christ 312. of *Rome* 1064.
This great Prince laid soon after
the Foundation of the Ruine of
Rome, by the removing the Seat
of the Empire to *Byzantium*, or
Constantinople, in the Year of
Christ 330. *Alaricus* King of the
Goths

Goths in 410. (of *Rome* 1162.) took and spoiled this City. *Genfericus*, the Vandal, followed him; and in 455. took it the second time. *Odoacer* took it in 465. *Ricimere* in 472. *Totila* in 547. So that in the space of 137 Years, it was taken and spoiled by these Barbarous Nations four times. In 580. it was besieged by the *Lombards*; and preserved by the Emperor's Forces, which were sent to relieve it. *Leo IV.* in 593. bestowed something in the repair of it. *Rome* was now recovered by the Eastern Emperors. *Justinian* by *Narses* his General in *Italy* having slain *Totila* in 553; and three years after by the taking of *Capua* having put an happy End to the *Gothick* War in *Italy*. This City continued under those Princes, till 726: when under *Gregory II.* *Italy* (by the procurement of that Pope) revolted, because *Leo* the Emperor had by an Edict Prohibited the Worship of Images. The *Lombards* were very Instrumental in this Change: Neither could they and the Popes long agree: but *Aistulphus* in 753, besieged *Rome*; and Pope *Stephen III.* (obtaining no relief from the Emperor against the *Lombards*) sends for *Pepin K.* of *France*; who came and delivered him for that time. *Desiderius* the next K. of the *Lombards* got *Rome* by a Stratagem in 770: and using his Power tyrannically, *Charles* the Great (in 774.) was called in; who put an end to the Kingdom of the *Lombards*, and made the Western Empire once more considerable, The

Lombards and these *French* Princes in order to oblige the Popes by the Ties of Gratitude to them, had at several times bestowed several Territories upon the See of *Rome*. *Charles* the Great reserved to himself and his Successors the Approbation of the future Popes; which was confirm'd by a Council held at *Rome*, in 773. This in after-times embroiled the Popes and the Western Emperors as much as ever the Eastern and the *Lombards* were. For *Charles* the Great being Crowned at *Rome*, in 800; his Posterity had frequent Quarrels with the Popes, (the Clergy and City of *Rome*) about the Elections of the Popes. The first Invasion was made by *Stephen VI.* about 817, under *Lewis* the Gentle; who pretended to have granted away that right of Electing the Pope, which had been acknowledged in *Charles* the Great. In 819, *Paschal I.* a *Roman*, was chosen Pope against the Will of this Prince. But in 823, *Lothaire* coming to *Rome* to receive the Crown, put this Pope to purge himself by Oath; and slew many of the Nobility for setting him up against the Emperor's Will: for which that See bore him no kindness. *Gregory IV.* in 833. finding *Pepin* his Son in Rebellion against him and pretending to reconcile them, when he came into *Germany*, he took part with the Son against the Father; and Pope-like, threatened to Excommunicate the Emperor if he did not resign the Empire to his Son: which Treachery of his, in 839. was severely revenged by

Lothaire the Emperor, by taking many Places from him in *Italy*. In 839. the *Saracens* sorely distressed the Papacy; which necessitated the Pope to have recourse to the Emperor for Protection, and he had it: In this Invasion the *Saracens* wasted the Suburbs of *Rome*, as they did in 846: which occasion'd the Building of the Castle of *S. Angelo* by Pope *Sergius II.* The Empire being Translated from the *Franks* to the *Germans*, in the Person of *Arnulph* (a Natural Son of *Carloman*;) against him *Forsojus* Crowns *Guido* a Rival, in 91: And in 893. sendeth for *Arnulph* to come and free *Rome* from the oppressions of this *Guido*. *Arnulph* comes into *Italy*, and in 896. took *Rome*. A Schism being about this time in the Church of *Rome*; there was little done by the Popes, till *Berengarius* (growing potent in *Italy*) necessitated them to seek to *Orto I*: who being crown'd at *Rome*, in 962, a Council there held in 964. acknowledged the same Right in him that had been in *Charles* the Great. *Gregory VII.* on this account begins a quarrel with *Henry IV.* Emperor; who set up Anti-Emperors and Excommunicates the Emperor, in 1076: Whereupon that Prince thus provoked, besieged *Rome* in 1081: took it in 1084; and burnt it: and in after, this Turbulent Pope was banish'd in great Misery. In 1242. Pope *Gregory IX.* (having excommunicated *Freder. II.* Emperor, for refusing to give the See of *Sardinia* to *Rome*; and Promising a Croysade against the Em-

peror; that Prince defeated his Army: and following his blow took *Ravenna*, *Siena*, and *Faenza* (with divers of the Cardinals,) and reduced the See of *Rome* to a mean condition. *Innocent IV.* insolently renews the Excommunication against the Emperor in 1242. Whereupon arose the famous Factions of the *Guelphs* for the Pope, and the *Gibelines* for the Emperor; which made *Italy* extremely miserable for some Ages. During part of which times in 1305, Pope *Clement V.* removed the See to *Avignon* in *France*; where it continued to 1376: upon which arose a Schism between the Popes of *Rome* and *Avignon*, not ended till the Council of *Constance*, which begun in 1414. In 1408, *Ladislaus* King of *Naples* took *Rome*, and laid its Walls in the dust. In 1494, *Charles VIII.* of *France* took *Rome*. In 1526, Cardinal *Pompeius Columna*; and in 1527. the Forces of *Charles V.* took and sacked *Rome*. *Philip II.* besieged it, and had certainly taken it, if the Pope had not complied about 1557. Yet after all these Changes and Calamities, this City at this day is said to be 15 Miles in Compass; very populous; and full of magnificent Buildings, as well Ancient as Modern. The Prosecution of *Dr. Michael Molinos*, (Author of the Doctrine of *Quietism*,) and his pretended Abjuration Sept. 3. 1687. may be adjudged one of the most remarkable Occurrences that has for many years happened in *Rome*: of which See the Supplement to *Dr. Burnets Letters*. After the death of Pope *Innocent XI.* The Electi-

Election fell upon Cardinal *Ostoboni*, a *Venetian*, Bishop of *Porto*, (aged 79 years,) and Sub-Dean of the College of Cardinals *Ostob.* 6. 1689: who takes the name of *Alexander VIII.*

Rome, Roma, a small Island in the Kingdom of *Congo*, in the River *Zaire*; 20 Leagues from its Fall into the Ocean; in which there was some few years since a *French* Colony.

Romecht, the *Turkish* name of *Greece*.

Romont, *Rotundus Mons*, a small County in the Province of *Vaac* or *Vaud*; which was under the Duke of *Savoy*, but now a part of the Canton of *Freiburg*.

Le Romois, the Territory of the City of *Roan*; beyond the *Seyne* in *Normandy*.

Ronches, *Aranches*, *Arunci*, once a City of *Lusitania*; now a small but strong Town in the Province of *Extremadura*; between the Rivers of *Caja* and *Elva*, 3 Leagues from *Albuquerque* to the West.

Roncevaux, a Town in *Navarre*, where the *French* received a great Defeat under *Charlemagne* in 792.

Ronciglione, *Roncilio*, a Town in *S. Peters Patrimony*; the Capital of a Territory of the same name; seated upon the River *Farficus*: 30 Miles from *Rome*, and 10 from *Viterbo*; heretofore under the Dukes of *Parma*, but now under the Pope; and the Territory belonging to it is call'd *Lo Stato di Ronciglione*.

Ronda, *Arunda*, an ancient City in *Spain*; call'd also *Ronda la Vieja*; in the Kingdom of *Granada* in the

Borders of *Andalusia*, upon the River *Guadiaro*; not far from the *Gozá* and the *Guadálqua Virejo*; 12 Leagues from *Gibraltar* to the North, and 13 from *Malaga* to the West; it has a Castle and is the Capital of a Territory, and in a thriving State. Long. 15. 00. Lat. 36. 10.

Roni, *Paphlagonia*, a Province in the lesser *Asia*.

Le Ros, the *Rhosne*.

Roschild, *Roschilda*, a City in the Island of *Zeland*, in the *Baltick* Sea, under the King of *Denmark*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Lunden*; and ennobled by the Bones of the Kings of *Denmark* here buried. Often mention'd also on the account of a Peace here concluded between the *Danes* and *Swedes* in 1658. It stands 4 German Miles from *Kopenhagen* to the West, and 7 from *Kroonburg* to the South-East. The Bishoprick was Founded by *Sveno* King of *Denmark*, in 1012.

Roscomen, *Roscomenum*, a Town and County in the Province of *Conaught*. The County is bounded on the North by the *Curlew Mountains*, dividing it from *Sleigo*; on the East by the River *Shanon*, dividing it from the Counties of *Larrim*, *Longford*, *West-Meath*, and *Kings County*; on the South by *Kings County* and *Galloway*; and on the West by the River *Suck*, which parts it from *Galloway* and *Mayo*. It is of a considerable length, viz. 60 *English* Miles from North to South, but not above 10 where broadest; the Soil is level

and extremely fruitful; so that it abounds with Grass and Corn, produced by very little Husbandry. *Roscomen*, the principal Town (which gives name to it,) stands upon the River *Suck*; towards the Western Border, but near the middle of the County; 12 Miles from *Athlone* to the North-West, and 33 from *Galway* to the North-East.

Rosas, *Rhoda*, once a City, now only a Castle, and a small Town in the County of *Roussillon* in *Catalonia* in *Spain*; which has a large Harbour on the Mediterranean Sea; very strongly and well fortified; taken by the *French* in 1645, but restored by the *Pyrenean Treaty* to *Spain*. It stands 10 Spanish Leagues from *Perpignan* to the South. This place was first fortified by *Charles V.* before which, it was only a Monastery; though in the time of the *Romans*, it had been one of the most considerable Cities in *Spain*; supposed to have been built by the *Rhodians*, before the *Romans* were Masters of this Kingdom; and from them to have taken this name.

Rosetto, *Metelis*, a City of *Egypt*; called by the *Turks* *Raschit*; by the *Italians* *Rosetto*; it stands upon the Mediterranean Sea, upon that Branch of the Nile which was anciently called *Canopicum*; now one of the principal Cities of that Kingdom. Monsieur *Thevenot*, who Travelled from *Alexandria* thence, tells us it is 60 short Miles. This City, saith he, was anciently called *Canopus*; it lies 5 Miles up the River from the Sea; and is next to *Cairo*, one of the best Ci-

ties in *Egypt*; and still increasing, being a place of great Traffick, very pleasant, surrounded by lovely Gardens, and full of well-built tall Houses, and in which there is great plenty of Victuals very cheap; but in the Months of *July* and *August*, they have none but Cistern-waters to Drink. Long. 60. 45. Lat. 31. 6.

Roseveque, a small Town in *Flanders*; famous for a Battel, which *Charles V.* won against the *Rebellious Ganto-men*; of whom were slain 40000; and their General *Philip d'Arteville* taken and hanged.

Rosime, *Rosima*, a City in *Poland*; the Capital of *Samogitia*; upon the River *Dubissa*; 12 Polish Miles from *Corona* to the North, 30 from *Riga* to the South, and 27 from *Vilna* to the West; this Place is little and ill peopled. *Baudrand* writes *Rosimie*.

Ross, *Rossia*, a County in the North of *Scotland*; bounded on the North by *Naverina* and *Sutherland*, on the South by *Murray* and *Abria*, on the East by the *German*, and on the West by the *Irish Sea*. *Charles I.* was Earl of this County in the Life of his Father.

Rossano, *Roscianum*, a City in the hither *Calabria* in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which is an Archbishop's See and a Principality; built upon a Rock, encompassed on all sides by Rocks, and seated scarce 3 Miles from the Shoars of the Bay of *Taranto*; 16 from *Bisignano* to the East; 35 from *Cosenza* to the South-East, and 12 from *Thurium* to the South; which

last, being an old City, was formerly the Bishops See. This Place is great, well peopled, and was the birth place of Pope *John VII.*

Rosle, Rossa, a Town antiently in the Province of *Mounster* in the County of *Cork*; and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Cathell*; it stands upon the *British* Channel, at the Mouth of a small River call'd *Fin*; 30 Miles from *Cork* to the South-West, and 22 from *Kinsale* to the West. The Bishops See in 1618. was united to that of *Cork*; the Town being reduced to a mere Village.

Rossetto. See *Rosetto*.

Rossillon, Ruscinonensis Comitatus, a County of *Catalonia*; call'd by the *French* *Roussillon*, by the *Spaniards* *Rossillon*: Bounded on the East by the *Mediterranean* Sea, on the North by *Languedoc*, on the West by *Ceretania*, and on the South by *Catalonia*: The Capital of it is *Perpignan*. There are besides in it *Leucate*, *Villa Franca*, *Rodes*, *Elna*, and some other Places of note; it extending from East to West 18 *Spanish* Leagues. This County was anciently a part of *Gallia Narbonensis*; annexed to *Spain* in the Times of the *Goths*: had then Earls which were Sovereign Princes of it; and on the Death of *Gerrard* the last of them; under *Alphonfus II.* added to *Arragon*. By *James I.* annexed to the Kingdom of *Majorca*; and recovered back again to that Crown by *Pedro IV.* By King *John II.* sold to *Lewis XI.* of *France*, in 1462: and by *Charles 8.* of *France*, return'd back freely to *Ferdinando*,

on condition he should not obstruct his Conquest of the Kingdom of *Naples* in 1493. It continued under that Crown till 1659. when *Lewis XIII.* retook it by his Arms, and had the Possession confirm'd by the *Pyrenean* Treaty.

Rostock, Rostocium, Laciburgum, Rhodopolis, Rosarum Urbs, a City in the lower *Saxony* upon the *Baltick* Sea; in the Dukedom of *Meckleburg* in *Germany*: which is a free Imperial City, and has an Harbour made by the River *Warna*, on which it stands 8 Miles from *Wisemar* to the East, and 11 from *Straalsunde* to the West. Its under the Protection of the Dukes of *Meckleburg*, by whose Ancestors it was built about 329. and wall'd by another about 1160. Its Ancient name was *Rostoch* or *Roroch*, which signifies a *Mary Ground*. *Ericus* King of *Denmark* Conquered this Territory about 1286. *Christopher III.* his Successor in 1322. restored it to the Duke of *Meckleburg*. *Waldemarus IV.* Granted this City and its Territory to *Albert* Duke of *Meckleburg*, in 1360. *Albert* another Duke in 1416. Founded an University here which was opened 3 years after. It is about 5 Miles in compass, and almost equal to *Lubeck*. A Sedition arising in this City, in 1573. against the Duke, he entred it in Arms and treated the Senate with great severity. In 1629. it was with the whole Dutchy of *Mecklenburg*, taken by the *Imperialists*: out of whose hands it was recovered by the *Swedes*, *Octob. 16. 1631.* Long. 34. 20. Lat. 54. 20.

Rostow, Rostock, a great City in *Russia*; which is the Capital of a Dukedom of the same Name, and an Archbishops See. It stands upon the River *Cotorea*; 25 Miles from the *Volga* to the South, and 34 from *Mosco* to the West. The Dukes of this Province were next *Novograd* in the greatest Esteem of any in this Kingdom; till *John Baslovitz*, in 1565. totally extirpated the Family; and since that time it has been given to the second Son of the *Czars*.

Rotenburg, Rotenburgum, a City of *Franconia* in *Germany*, upon the River *Tauber*; 9 German Miles from *Norimburg* to the West, and a little more from *Wurtzburg* to the South. Made a Free Imperial City by *Frederick I.* in 1163. There is another Town of the same name in *Schwaben*, upon the *Neckar*: one Mile from *Tubingen* to the West, which is under the Emperor.

Rotterdam, Rotterdamum, a great, strong, rich, populous City; the Capital of the Province of *Schierland*, and one of the most celebrated Sea-Ports in *Holland*. It stands on the North-side of the middle branch of the *Rhine*; four German Miles and an half from the *Sea*, and 8 from *Amsterdam* to the South-West. *Trichemius* saith, it was built in 89. by *Ratherius* the twentieth King of the *Franks*. *Basilius* the great restorer of Learning was Born in this City. They have taken care to preserve the memory of it by an Inscription upon the House; and placed his name on the Bridge besides: which

was erected in 1564. and very injuriously treated by the *Spaniards* in 1572. The greatest convenience of this Town is; that Ships of great Burthen are taken into the middle of many of the Streets without difficulty; their Channels being deep and large. It was small when the *Spaniards* were ejected; and therefore not mentioned as to the time of its conjunction with the States.

Rother, a River which riseth in *Sussex*, and passing between it and *Kent*, falls into the *British* Sea at *Rie*.

Rothsaye, a Castle in an Island in *Dunbritton Fyrth* or Bay on the West of *Scotland*; which has annexed to it the Title of a Dukedom, and belonged heretofore to the Prince or eldest Son of the King of *Scotland*. It is said the Royal Family of the *Steuarts* came at first from this Castle; which was their most ancient Seat.

Rota, Ebor, a Castle in *Andalusia*, upon the Bay of *Cadiz*; at the Mouth of the River *Quadalquivir*; 3 Leagues from *Cadiz* to the North; mentioned by *Strabo*, *Mela* and *Stephanus*, as one of the Cities in that part of *Spain*.

Rotta, Rutuba, a small River in *Liguria* in *Italy*; which riseth out of the *Apennine*; and flowing through the County of *Nizza*, and dividing it from the States of *Genoua*, falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea at *Vintimiglia*.

Rotur, Rubia villa, Rotevilla, a small but Imperial and Free City in *Schwaben* in *Germany*; upon

the Necker, under Mount *Abenow*; from which it stands 3 Leagues to the South, 10 from *Brisach* to the East, and 6 from *Schafhouse* to the North. In this City *Conrad III.* Duke of *Schwaben*, in 1147. Instituted a Chamber of Justice for that whole Dutchy. It has its name from *Rott* a German word, which signifies a Troop: built at first on the opposite side of the Necker; and removed to the place it now stands in, upon the account of frequent inundations. In 1643. it was taken by the French. Monsieur *Guebrande* the French General died in the City soon after of the Wounds he had received in the Siege; by the Treaty of *Munster* it was restored to its former state, and is now united with the *Swiss Cantons* for its Preservation.

Rouen. See *Roan*.

Rovergue, Rutenensis Provincia, a Province in France, under the Generalite of *Gascony*: bounded on the South by *Languedoc*, on the East by *Givaudan*, on the North by *Auvergne*, and on the West by *Quercy*; the principal Town in it is *Ville Franche de Rovergue*.

Rovigo, Rhodigium, a small City in Italy; heretofore under the Dukes of *Ferrara*, but now under the Republick of *Venice*; and the Residence of the Bishop of *Adria*; from which it stands 20 Miles to the West, and 25 from *Ferrara* to the North, the same from *Padoua* to the South. This is the Capital of *Robugno*, a small Province in *Lombardy*; which was anciently a part of *Romandsola*; but in 1500. in the disorders of Italy seized by the *Venetians*.

Rouffillon. See *Rosillon*.

Rorburg, Marchemum or *Marchidum*, a strong Castle both by its situation and Art; seated upon the *Tiwede*, where it receives the *Tesse* almost 20 English Miles from *Berwick* to the West. *James II.* of Scotland, a Prince of great Virtue and Goodness, was slain at the Siege of this Place by one of his own Cannon; which accidentally broke in firing it against the Castle in 1459. The next year the Castle was surrendered to the Scots; who intirely ruined it, in revenge of the Death of their Prince; so that it can scarce now be seen where it stood.

Royan, Royanum, a Town in *Saintonge*, at the Mouth of the *Garonne*; heretofore strongly fortified.

Rudolfsverd, Rudolphi-verda, a new and very strong City in the Borders of *Carniola*, upon the River *Gurk*; 3 Miles from the *Savo* to the South, 6 from *Cell*, and 8 from *Carolsstadt* to the West.

Ruffach, Rubeacum, a small City in the upper *Alsacia*, in the Territory of *Mundat*, upon the River *Rottbach*: once an Imperial and Free City; but taken by *Turme* in 1675. after a great Defeat of the Imperialists; and now under the Bishop of *Strasburg*. It is one of the ancientest Towns in *Alsacia* and was for the rare fertility of its Soil, (for 500 years) the Seat of some of the Roman Nobility. *Conradus Pellicanus* was born in this City. It stands 3 Miles from *Brisach* to the West, and 2 from *Munich* to the North.

Rugen

Rugen, Rugenland, Rugia, an Island in the *Baltick Sea*, upon the Coast of *Pomerania*; which has the Title of a Principality; about 7 German Miles square; but the Sea breaks in and covers a considerable part of the middle of it from the West, and almost divides it into several Islands. This was caused by an Outragious Tempest in 1309. A part of this Island at the same time, which lay to the South-East as far as the Isle of *Ruden* (then conjoynd with this) was torn away; and sunk so deep into the bottom of the Sea, that the greatest Ships may Sail over it: what remains affords Corn and Cattle in great plenty. The best Town in it is *Bergen*: the others of note are *Sogart*, *Wick*, and *Bingst*. This Island is able to sustain about 7000 Men in case of necessity. About 1066. it was subjected to *Burthen Son of Godescalc* King of the *Heruli*. *Chrissopher II.* King of *Denmark*, in 1322. subjected it to that Crown. *Wraclaus IV.* Duke of *Pomerania*, in 1325. becoming Heir of it, by the death of *Wizlaus* the last Prince, drove out the *Danes* and became Master of it: after this the *Danes* regained the Possession of it. *Erick King of Denmark* in 1438. resigned it the second time to the Duke of *Pomerania*; and under them it was in 1630. when *Christovus Adolphus* began the German War with the Conquest of this Island. In 1678, The *Danes* attempting to recover it out of the hands of the *Swedes*, received at *Rugen* a great overthrow; but in a

second attempt in the same year, prevailed; and kept the Island till the Peace of *S. Germane*, in 1679. by which it was restored to the *Swedes* who now have it. The Christian Faith was first Preached in it by the Monks of *Corby* in *Saxony*; in 875. They built a Chappel here for the Service of God, which was after abused to the *Pagan Idolatry*; till *Waldemarus a Dane*, (about 1161) destroyed the Idol they Worshipped, and thereupon they became generally Christians.

Rugoso, Rubicon. See *Pisatello*.

Rulla, Rhodope, one of the greatest and best known Mountains in *Thrace*; out of which the River *Hebrus* ariseth: it stretcheth from West to East, at this day little Inhabited; the *Turks* call it *Rulla*, that is the Queen of Mountains; the *Italians* *Argentaria*, the *Greeks* *Basilissa*; it divides *Thrace*, and ends at the City of *Apollonia*.

Rumelia. See *Greece*.

Rupel, Rupera, Rupela, a small River in the Dukedom of *Brabant*; made by the *Demera, Dila, Senna* and *Neeth*; which falls into the *Scheld* at,

Rupelmonde, Rupelmunda, a Town and ancient Castle in *Brabant*; which has its name from the last mentioned River; between the *Scheld* and *Rupel*; 2 Miles from *Antwerp* to the South. *Mercator* the great Geographer was born in this Town, in 1512.

Ruremond. See *Roermond*.
Russ, Urfa, a River in *Switzerland*, which ariseth from the *Alpes* and *Mount S. Godard*; and running North-ward by *Altorff* and the Lake of *Lucern*, watereth the City of *Lucern*; and being improved by some smaller Rivers, finally buries it self in *Aa*.

Russe, Russia, a River of the Ducal *Prussia*, which has been call'd *Chronus*. It ariseth in *Lithuania*, where it is called *Atemen*; and entertaining the *Sezara*, and *Vilia*, it watereth the Southern parts of *Samogitia*: after which it takes the name of *Russe*; and at last ends in the Bay of *Memel* by five Out-lets; having watered *Grodno* and *Kowna*, 2 considerable Cities of *Poland* in his Progress.

Russia, a vast Country in the North-East part of *Europe*; called by the Inhabitants *Rutz*; by the *Germans* *Russlandt*; by the *English* *Russia* and *Muscovy*; by the *Poles* *Woskwa* and *Russenlandt*; by the *Turks* *Russ*; to the Ancients, known by no other name than that of *Sarmatia Europa*: It is bounded on the North by the Frozen Ocean; on the East it is separated from the *Asiatick Tartars*, by the Rivers of *Obb* and *Faichz*; on the South it is divided from the *Crim Tartars* by the *Tanais Minor*, or the *Donetz* as it is now called; on the West the *Nieper* and *Narva* divide it from *Poland*. Its length from North to South is 380 *German Miles*; its breadth from East to West 300 of the same. So that it is by far the greatest Kingdom in Christen-

dom; it is were equally Civiliz'd, Fertile, and Peopled as it is not. For the dispatch of Business and the Management of Affairs, it is divided into 40 Provinces; the names of which, (and of about 33 Cities, that are to be found in it) would take more room than this small Work will allow. This Nation in 861, made an Invasion into *Greece*; and besieged *Michael* the Emperor in *Constantinople*, but could not take it. The Captives they carried home with them, and made them partakers of a greater blessing by teaching them the Christian Religion; which was after this in 866. promoted by *Basilus* the Emperor. In 944. they made a second attempt upon *Constantinople*, which miscarried also. In 980. *Olofomir* Duke of *Russia*, (Marrying *Anna* Daughter to *Basilus* Emperor of *Greece*.) embraced the Christian Religion, and settled it intirely in this Country: from whence it comes to pass, that they embrace the Tenets, Rites and Ceremonies of the *Greek Church*; and have the utmost Aversion for the *Latin Church* and Service. About 1058. *Boleslaus* King of *Poland* Conquered *Russia*, which was reduced to obedience after a Revolt by another *Boleslaus* in 1123. In after-times they had frequent Wars with the *Poles*; who prevailed so far as about 1242. they intirely Conquered the *Russ*; the Nobility of which, (in 1434.) were received into the same state with the Nobility of *Poland*, allowing them at the same time the Exercise of the *Greek Religion* which

with they from their first Conversion to this day follow. They are as well by Interest as Conquest united to that Crown; and never to be separated from it; but by another Conquest. About 1205. the black *Russia* (now called *Muscovy*) was Invaded by *Batton* Son of *Changtus* King of the *Tartars* who live to the North-East of this Country: they oppressed this Nation for many Ages; and so harassed them, that no account can be given of the times, when the Reigns of their Princes began or ended. *John* the eleventh was the first who began to enfranchise these Countries from the Servitude of the *Tartars*, which they had so long groaned under. *Film Basilio* the fourth of this Race (who began his Reign very young) in 1380. ended it by the Conquest of the *Tartars*; and all the petty Princes, which had till then reigned in several parts of this Empire. This was the cruellest Tyrant that any Age has produced; and died wretchedly as he lived, in 1584. *Fedor Judanovits* his Son succeeded him at the Age of 22 years; he was a perfect natural Fool. There was another Brother called *Demetrius* of 9 years of Age, which had more sense. But *Boris* (who managed all this under *Fedor*) caused *Demetrius* to be Murdered. In 1597. *Fedor* dying suddenly without Children, *Boris* was Elected; and soon after Deposed, in favour of a Counterfeit *Demetrius* brought in by the *Poles*: after which followed nothing but Calamities and Confusions; till in

1615. (or as others say in 1612) one *Michael Fedrovitz*, Son of *Fedor Nikits* (a Kinsman, far removed, of *John Basilovitz*) was chosen by the Body of this Nation Emperor of *Muscovy*. This Prince settled this vast Empire; governed it with more Justice, Clemency, Prudence and Piety than all his Predecessors had used; and at last died in great Honor July 12. 1645. To him Succeeded *Alexius* his Son. The two Princes which some few years since ascended the Throne together, ate of the same Race. *Red Russia*, is a Province under the Crown of *Poland*; sometimes called the *Proper Russia* and *Roxolania*; it lies extended towards the South, between *Poland* (properly so called) and *Muscovy*. This contains the Palatinates of *Russia* (properly so called,) *Podolia*, *Volhynia*, *Belza*, *Braslaw*, *Kiovia*, and the Territory of *Chehm*, being that part of *Russia*, which (as I said before) was Conquered by the *Poles*; and by *Casimir II.* in 1342. united for ever to *Poland*.

White Russia, is a very considerable Province under the Crown of *Poland*; and so called, because it was of old a part of *Muscovy* or *Russia*: it is divided into six Palatinates; which are *Novogrod*, *Miscislaw*, *Warebsko*, *Minskje*, *Polokje*, and *Smolenskje*. This last Palatinate, has been recovered, in latter times by the *Russ*, and is not now under the *Poles*.

Russia, properly so called, is a Province of *Poland*, and a part of *Red Russia*; which has *Poland* on the

the West, *Volhynia* and *Podolia* on the East, the Territories of *Culm* and *Belsia* on the North, and the *Carpathian Hills*, (dividing it from *Hungary* and *Transylvania*) to the South: the Capital of it is *Lemberg*.

Rustan, *Rustanus Ager*, a small Territory in the Province of *Bigorre* in *Aquitain* in *France*; near the River *Arroux* and *S. Severe*.

Rutland-shire, *Rutlandia*, is the least of all the Counties of *England*. Bounded on the North by *Lincolnshire*, on the East and South by *Northamptonshire*, (divided from it by the River *Weland*) and on the West by *Leicestershire*: its greatest length is from North to South, not full twelve Miles; from East to West hardly nine; and its circumference about forty. The Air is temperate, serene and healthful; the Soil rich, and fruitful in Corn: Woods and pleasant Springs are plentiful enough; so that it wants nothing. This County was a part of the Lands possessed by the *Coritani*, before the *Roman* Conquest: and was Conquered by *P. Ostorius*, in the Reign of *Claudius* the Emperor. There are but forty eight Parishes, and two Market-Towns in it. *Okeham* being the Shire Town, and *Uppingham* the other. In 1390. *Edward Plantagenet*, eldest Son of *Edmond Duke of York*; In 1326. *Richard* second Brother of the said *Edward*; and in 1450. *Edmund Plantagenet*, second Son of *Richard Duke of York*; (all of the Royal Family) successively were Earls of this County. But in 1525. *Thomas*

Manners, Lord *Roos of Howlake*, *Tresbut*, and *Belvoir* (Descended by the Lady *Ann* his Mother, from the said *Richard Duke of York*) was Created Earl of *Rutland*, by *Henry VIII*: whose Posterity enjoy this Honor to this day. *John* the twelfth of this Family, succeeding *John* his Father, in the year 1679.

Ruvo, *Rubi*, a City in the Province of *Bari*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bari*; a small, but spruce and populous City: about 17 Miles from *Bari* to the West.

Saada, a City in the *Happy Arabia*, perhaps of old called *Saba*: it stands in the inland parts of that Country; three hundred Miles from *Aden* to the North. If it is *Sabatba*, its Long. is 76. 00. Lat. 16. 56.

Saal, *Sala*, a River in *Germany*, called by the *French*, *Sale*. It ariseth in *Franconia*, over against the *Nab* and the *Mayn*; and flowing through *Thuringia*, it watereth *Saalfeld* and *Jena*; then entering *Misnia*, and passing by *Naumburg*, *Mersburg*, and *Hall*, (and being in this passage swelled by many smaller Rivers) it falls at last into the *Elbe*; beneath *Bernburg*, in the Upper *Saxony*; 4 Miles from *Magdeburg* to the South.

Saen, *Savarina*, a River, of *Scythia* (Delcoria) below the *Tiber*.

Saevus, See *Sateus*, who is said to be the same with *Meroe* in *Ethiopia*.

Sabaro, *Sybatis*, a River in *Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; others call it *Cockile*; and say it falls into the Bay of *Taranto*, near *Morano*.

Sabaria, a Town in *Hungary*, the native place of *S. Martin* of *Tours*. It is not certainly known where it is; some conjecturing it to be one place, and some another.

Sabiovetta, *Sabuloneta*, a strong Town in *Lombardy*, which has a strong Castle Garrisoned by *Spaniards*. It is the Capital of a Sovereign Dukedom; belonging heretofore to the *Ciraffa's*, and now to the *Gusman's*, a Spanish Family; between the Dukedom of *Manua* to the East; and the Territory of *Cremona* to the West; 25 Miles East of *Cremona*, and 15 North of *Parma*.

Sablé, *Sabolium*, a small City in the Province of *Maine*, upon the River *Sarte*; 10 Leagues from *Angers* to the North; and from *Mans* to the South.

Sablestan, *Sabliskania*, an inland Province in the Kingdom of *Persia*; towards the East in the Mountains; between *Chorazan* to the North, and *Khermon* (or *Caramania*) to the South. The Cities of which are *Zarans*, *Rost*, and *Nebesae*.

Sacania, *Laconia*, the most Southern Province in the *Morea*; containing that part which was anciently under the *Lacedaemonians*,

and *Argia*. The Capital of which is *Mysira*.

Sacay, *Sacaia*, a City in *Fu-pai*.

Sacca, *Siacca*, a City on the South Shoar of *Sicily*, in the Valley of *Mazara*; called by the Ancients *Therma Selinuntica*. It stands at the foot of a Mountain; and has an Harbour, 22 Miles from *Mazara* to the East, and 40 from *Gergenty*. *Cluverius* saith, it has an ancient Castle; which is now carefully upheld and repaired.

Sachsen, *Saxonia*, a large Province in *Germany*.

Sadodela, *Edus*, a River of *Liguria* in *Italy*, now in the States of *Genova*; which falls into the *Percevera*.

Saffay, *Savus*, a small River of *Barbary*; which falls into the *Mediterranean Sea*, in the Kingdom of *Algiers*; between *Accharana* and *Metafus*.

Sagabria. See *Zagabria*.

Sagan, *Saganum*, a City in *Silesia*, in the Kingdom of *Bohemia*; the Capital of a Dukedom of the same name; called by the Germans, *Zeigan*. It stands upon the *Bober*, (where it receives the *Queiss*) 7 German Miles from *Glogaw* to the West, and 6 from *Crossen* to the North. Now in the Hands of the Emperor, as King of *Bohemia*; whose Predecessors in 1548. redeemed it out of the Hands of the Elector of *Saxony*; to whom it was Mortgaged together with its Dukedom.

Sagriano, *Sagra*, a small River in the farther *Calabria*.

Saguenay, a River, Town, and Province in New France.

Sabid, Delta, an Island made by the divided Branches of the Nile, and the Mediterranean Sea; which is the best part of the Lower Egypt.

Saint, Santo, Santa, Sainct, Is a Word frequently put before the Names of Places, since Christianity prevailed in the World: of which those that are omitted under their proper Names are as followeth.

S. Agatha di Gatti, *Agatha*, or *Fanum Sanctæ Agathæ*; a City in the Kingdom of Naples, in the further Principate; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of Benevento; 9 Miles from Telesse to the South, and 14 from Capua and Benevento.

S. Amand, Elno, a Town in the Earldom of Flanders, and Confines of Hainault; in the Hands of the French, and heretofore very strong, but now dismantled. It stands upon the River *Scharpe*, (which a little Lower falls into the *Schelde*) four Leagues from *Tournay* to the South, and three from *Valenciennes*. The Lands lying between the *Scarpe* and the *Schelde*, are from this place called the *Isle de St. Amand*; but its greatest glory is a celebrated Monastery. This Town was taken by the French in 1667.

St. Andres, Lavantum, a City of Germany, in the Lower Carinthia; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Salzburg*. It stands upon the River *Lavant*, or *Lavantal*, (which two Miles low-

er falls into the *Drave*) from which it has its Latin Name; and it is under the Archbishop of *Salzburg*. This City stands seven Miles from *Endenburgh*, and eleven from *Clagenfurt* to the East toward *Marpurg*. The Bishoprick was instituted by *Eberhard*, Bishop of *Salzburg*, in 1201, who reserved to himself and his Successors the Right of Electing, Investing, and Swearing the Bishops of it. Therefore they were not numbered amongst the Bishops of the Empire, nor had any Voice or Place in the Diet.

St. Angelo, Angelopolis, a City in the *Capitanato*, which is small, but strong; five Miles from *Manfredonia*, and four from the Adriatick Sea.

St. Angelo de Lombardi, a small City in the further Principate; and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Cosenza*; from which it stands eight Miles towards *Benevento*.

St. Angelo in vado, a small City in the Dukedom of *Urbino*, in the States of the Church; made a Bishops See in 1635. by Pope *Urban VIII*.

S. Antonin, a Town in *Rouergue* in France.

S. Aubin, Fanum Sancti Albini, a Town in *Bresagne* in France; five Leagues from *Rennes* to the North, and as many from the Borders of *Normandy* to the South upon the River *Covesnon*. Made famous to all Ages by a Victory here obtained by *Lewis de Fremenville*, (General for *Charles VII* King of France) against the Duke of *Breragne*, and his Confederates in 1488.

S. Augustin, the most Eastern Cape of Africa.

S. Borne, a Town in *Provence* in France; where is the Grotto of *S. Mary Magdalen*, whose Body is said to be there yet preserved.

S. Borondon, an Island on the West of the *Canaries*; supposed to be inaccessible by reason of the Clouds, which perpetually obscure its Coast.

S. Brieur, *Brieum*, a City in *Brittany* in France, on its Northern Coast, which is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Tours*; being well fortified, and having a good Harbor on the *British* Sea; 20 Miles from *Rennes* to the North West.

S. Christopher, one of the *Cabbe* Islands on the Coast of *America*; in North Lat. 17. 25. 75 Miles in Circuit. This Island is planted by *French* and *English*. *Desnainbuck* for the *French*, and *St. Thomas Warner* for the *English*, taking Possession of it the same day, in 1625, by mutual agreement of the two Nations. In 1629 *Don Frederick de Toledo* had Orders from the *Spaniards* to force the *English* and *French* out of it, with a Navy of 24 great Ships. The *French* retired for a time; but the *English* eluded this Storm, by an Accommodation: and the *French* returning soon after, settled here. The *English* being constantly and plentifully supplied from *London*, are in the better Condition: The *French* were a long time too much neglected by their Countrymen; which contributed very much to the forcing them then to submit to the hard usage of

the *Spaniards*. The *English* are more in number than the *French*: The *French* to Counterbalance this have four Forts, and the *English* but two. One of which commands the great Haven, the other a Descent not far from *Pointe de Sable*: and to prevent differences between the two Nations, each of them have a Guard upon the Frontiers of their Divisions, which is renewed every day. It is one of the most delightful Islands in the World; swelling in the midst into high Mountains, which afford upon the Descents several Stages, planted one above the other: the higher Plantations enjoying the pleasure of the prospect of the lower. All made more lovely by rows of Trees always Green, and fair Houses covered with glazed Slate. The Soil is light and sandy; apt to produce all sorts of Fruits; as Sugar, Tabacco, Cotton, Ginger, and the like: it wants not Springs, and some hot Waters fit for natural Baths. This Island was discovered by *Christopher Columbus*, the finder out of the New World; and either called by this Name to preserve the Memory of his own, or because the Island at a distance seems to represent the usual Picture of *S. Christopher* upon a *Gyanis* Shoulders. The *English* have so increased, that they have sent Colonies from thence to *Barbuda*, *Monferrat*, *Ansego*, and *Barbadoes*. The *French* have built a Town of good bigness, called *le Basse-Terre*, by the *English* *Backstarr*; and a College of *Jesuites*. The Houses of *Backstarr* are of Brick, Free-Stone, and Timber; well

well inhabited by Tradefmen and Merchants: But in a great measure destroyed by an Earthquake April 1690. the Earth opening in many places 9 foot. The English have taken all this Island to themselves, by their Successes in June and July 1690. under the Command of Capt. Godrington, Capt. Wright, and Sir Tim. Thornhill.

S. Claude, *Fanum Sancti Claudii*, a Town in the *Franche Compté*, in the Borders of *la Bresse*; formerly called S. *Oyen de Joux*: it has a very celebrated Monastery; five Leagues from Geneva to the West, three from the *Rhofne*: from this Town the Mountain *de Joux*, is sometime called S. Claude.

S. Clou, *Fanum Sancti Clodoaldi*, a remarkable Town on the *Seyne*, over which it has a Stone Bridge; and a magnificent Palace belonging to the Dukes of Orleans. It stands upon an Hill two Leagues below Paris to the West. Henry III. King of France died in this Town, in 1589. of the Wounds he received from a Fryar. It has lately been honored with the Title of a Dukedom, which is annexed to the Bishoprick of Paris.

S. Croce, *Stauropolis*, an Inland City of *Caria*, in the Lesser Asia; which is an Archbishops See, who has a very large Jurisdiction; there being under him 27 Suffragan Bishops.

Santa Cruz, a small but strong City in the Kingdom of *Susa*, upon the *Atlantick* Ocean; built by the Portuguese in 1536. but since taken by the King of *Susa*, under whom it is.

Santa Cruz de la Sierra, a small City in the Kingdom of Peru; a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *la Plata*; from which it stands 100 Spanish Leagues to the East.

S. Dizier, a strong Town in Champagne in France, upon the River *Marne*; in the Borders of the Dukedom de *la Bari*: 6 Leagues from *Bar le Duc* to the North-East, and forty two from *Paris* to the East. Besieged and taken by Charles V. in 1544: and after restored to France by the Peace of *Crespy*.

S. Eustacia, one of the Leeward Islands in the West-Indies, otherwise called the *Caribys*. It was planted by the French: but taken from them by the English under Sir Tim. Thornhill, and Capt. Wright, July 1690. A very small Island with one Fort that is capable of about 80 Men. Near to S. *Christophers*.

S. Fe, *Fanum Sancte Fidei*, a Town in *Granada*, upon the River *Xenil*; built by King *Ferdinando*, in 1491. in a Plain; two Leagues from *Granada* to the W.

S. Fé, a City in South America in *Paragua*, in the Province of *la Plata*; two hundred and forty Miles from the City de *Buenos Ayres* to the North.

S. Fe de *Bogota*, a City of South America, in the Kingdom of New *Granada*; the Capital of which it is, and an Archbishops See. It stands upon the River *Pati*, by the Lake *Guaravita*; at the foot of a Mountain called *Bogota*, (from which it has its Name:) a vast diistance from the Sea every way.

S. Elan, *Florispolis*, *Fanum Sancti Flori*, a City in the Upper *Auvergne*; built on an high Hill, commonly called *la Planese*; and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bourges*, ever since 1317. upon the River *Ladiv*. Twenty Leagues from *Clermont* to the South, and eight from *le Puy* to the West.

S. For, a Town in *Aquitan*, upon the River *Dordogne*; in the Province of *Agenois*, in the Borders of *Perigore*; four Leagues from *Bergerac* to the West.

S. Gall, *Fanum Sancti Galli*, a Town in *Switzerland*, which has a famous Abbey. The Abbot is a Prince of the Empire. It stands in the Territory of *Torgow*, and is one of the principal Cantons; one Mile from the Lake of *Constance*, and four from *Lindaw* to the West. Heretofore an Imperial and Free City, but now exempt.

S. Georgio de Mina, *Arx Sancti Georgii*, a Castle on the Coast of *Guinea* in *Africa*; which has a Town built by the Portuguese in 1481. and a large and safe Port or Haven; within a few years past taken by the Dutch.

S. Germain en Laye, *Fanum Sancti Germani in Laya*, a Town and Royal Castle in the Isle of *France*; seated upon an high Hill by the *Seine*: having two magnificent Palaces; one New, the other Ancient: whither the Ks. of *France* frequently retire. The Court of *James II.* of England and *Qu. Mary* his Consort is kept here. It is four Leagues from *Paris* to the West. *Henry II.* King of *France*,

was born here in 1518. *Charles IX.* in 1550. *Lewis XIV.* (now King of *France*) in 1638. And no less famous for a Peace made here in 1679: between the Kings of *France* and *Sweden*, and the Elector of *Brendenburgh*.

S. Germain Lembrun, a small City in *Auvergne*, near the River *Allier*; in the Tract de *Lembrun*; two Leagues from *Ussire*, eight from *Clermont* to the South, and the same from *S. Flour* to the N. E.

S. Gower, *S. Gower*, *Fanum Sancti Gauri*, a Town upon the *Rhine*; in the County of *Catzene/lobogen*, in the Borders of the Bishoprick of *Trier*; 4 Miles above *Coblenz* to the South: which belongs to the Landgrave of *Hassia Rhinefeld*.

S. Gotthard, *Adula*, the highest part of the *Alpas*; between the *Switzers* and the Dukedom of *Milan*. The French call it *S. Godard*.

S. Hubert, a City and Bishoprick in the Dukedom of *Luxembourg*.

S. Jago de Compostella, *T. See Compostella*.

S. Jago de Chili, *Fanum Sancti Jacobi*, a City in South *America*: built by the Spaniards, by the River *Maipus*; 15 Leagues from South Sea. Made a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *la Plata*.

S. Jago, a City of *Africa*, in an Island of the same Name; well fortified, and made a Bishops See by the Portuguese, under whom it is: taken and plundered by Sir *Francis Drake*, in 1585. This is one of the Islands of *Cape Verde*.

S. Jago, a City on the South Shoar of the Isle of *Cuba*, which has

has a safe Port; and is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of S. Domingo.

S. *Fago del Estero*, the Capital City of *Tucumania*, a Country in South America; seated upon the River *Estro*: 170 Leagues from *Parosi*: which is a Bishops See, under the Dominion of the Spaniards.

S. *Fago de Guatimala*, a City of New Spain in North America; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of Mexico.

S. *Jean de Angely*, *Angeracum*, a celebrated Town in *Saintonge* in France; upon the River *Boutonne*; two Leagues from the Borders of *Poitou*, and seven from *Saintes* to the North. Heretofore very strongly fortified; but *Lewis XIII.* dismantled it, after he had by force of Arms and a Siege, taken it from the Hugonots.

S. *Jean de Luz*, *Fanum Sancti Johannis Luisii*, or *Luisium*: a Town of *Aquitain* in France, with a Port upon the Ocean: two Miles from the Borders of Spain. *Lewis XIV.* now King of France, was Married in this Town in 1660.

S. *Jean d'Angeli*, a Town in *Saintonge*, upon the River *Boutonne*; two Leagues from the Borders of *Poitou*, and 7 from *Saintes* to the North. This was a Town of great Strength and Note, till *Lewis XIII.* dismantled it.

S. *Jean de Leon*, a Town in *Burgundy* upon the *Soane*.

S. *Jean de Maurienne*, *Fanum Sancti Johannis Maurienfis*, a very considerable, but unwall'd, open City in *Savoy*; upon the River *Arco*, in the Valley de *Maurienne*;

three Leagues from the Borders of the *Dauphine* to the South, and ten from *Grenoble* to the East. This is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Vienne*.

S. *Jean Pie de Port*, a very strong Town in the Lower *Navarr*; in the Mountains, upon the River *Nive*, which falls into the *Adouze*; 8 Leagues from *Baïonne* to the South. This Town is yet in the Hands of the King of France, as King of *Navarr*.

S. *Johns Point*, *Isammium*, one of the most Eastern Points of *Ireland*: in the Province of *Ulster*, in the County of *Downe*.

S. *Johnston*, *Fanum Sancti Johannis*, the same with *Perré*.

S. *Juan de Puerto Rico*, *Fanum Sancti Johannis de Portu divite*, a City of North America; in an Island of the same Name, in the North Sea. It stands on the North side of the Island; has a safe Port and Castle; and is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of S. Domingo. Taken by the English in 1599. and being plundered, left to the Spaniards.

S. *Juan de Ulva*, *Fanum Sancti Johannis de Ulva*, a Triangular Fort in a small Island in the North Sea; on the Coast of New Spain, over against the Port of *Vera Cruz*; erected by the Spaniards for its security and defence. It stands eighty Miles from Mexico to the East. *Vera Cruz*, was at first called by this Name; but the Spaniards changed it of latter years.

S. *Leo*, *Leopolis*, *Mons Feretrinus*, *Fanum Sancti Leonis*, a City of Italy, in the States of the Church

in the Dukedom of *Urbino*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Urbino*: Built on a high Hill; in the Borders of *Romandiola* and *Tuscany*, near the River *Remini*; fifteen Miles from *Sarima* to the East, and five from *S. Martino* to the West. A small, but very strong Town.

S. Leonbarte, a Town in the Lower *Carinthia*, in the Valley of *Lavanthal*; near the River *Lavant*, in the Borders of *Stiria*; two Miles from *S. André*, a City of *Carinthia*. This Town is under the Bishop of *Bamberg*.

S. Licer, *Licernum*, *Conseranum*, a small City in *Aquitain* in *France*; which is the Capital of *Conserans*; and a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Aux*. It stands five Leagues from *S. Bertrand*, and seven from *Pamiers*.

S. Lúcar de Bamedá, *Fanum Sancti Lucæ Luciferi*, a City in *Andaluzia* in *Spain*; called by the French, *S. Lurgues*. It has three Castles; and a large and safe Port at the Mouth of the River *Guadalquivir*, upon the *Atlantick* Ocean.

S. Malo, *Macloupolis*, *Alepha Maclovia*, a City in *Bretagne* in *France*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tours*; seated in a small Island, but very little removed from the Continent; to which it is joined by a Bridge. It grew up out of the Ruins of *Alepha*.

Though its Circuit is not great, yet it is well Peopled, Rich, strong; and by reason of the goodness of the Haven much frequented. It stands four Leagues from *Dole* to the South-West, and 14 from *Ren-* to the North.

S. Marco, *Argentanum*, *Fanum Sancti Marci*, a small City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Hither *Calabria*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Cosenza*; but exempt from his Jurisdiction. It stands ten Miles from the *Tyrhenian* Sea, and 16 from *Cosenza* to the North.

Sancta Maria, *Pandararia*, an Island in the *Tyrhenian* Sea; upon the Coast of *Terra di Lavoro* (a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*) 30 Miles from *Puteoli*. It is small, desolate, and uncultivated. *Agrippina*, the Mother of *Caligula* the Roman Emperor, was banished into this wretched Place by *Tiberius* the Emperor; according to the Roman Custom.

S. Maria de Finis terre, *Artaxarum*, a Promontory in *Gallicia*, which is the most North-Western Cape of *Spain*; called by the Spaniards, *El Cabo de Finis terre*; by the French, *le Cap de Fine terre*. It has the Name of *S. Mary* also from a near Town, which stands ten Leagues from *Compostella* to the West.

S. Marino, *Marinum*, *Mons Titanus*, *Fanum Sanctæ Mariæ*, a City in the Dukedom of *Urbino*, in *Romandiola*; scarce four Leagues from the River *Remini*, twenty two from *Pesaro* to the West, and five from *S. Leo* to the South-East: which is the Capital of a small Republick of the same Name.

Sancta Marta, *Fanum Sanctæ Martæ*, a City in the *Terra Firma*, (a Province of South America) on the Shoar of the North Sea; which

which has an Haven, and a Castle in the Hands of the Spaniards: Also a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of S. Fé. It has been taken and plundered both by the English and Hollanders; and therefore not much Peopled.

Sancta Maura, Leucadia, Neritum, an Island in the Ionian Sea, on the Coast of Epirus; to which it is joined by a Timber Bridge. It has a City of the same Name; very strong, seated on the East side, in the middle of the Channel; where it is a League over. This Town is a mere Nest of Pyrats: which though they live in the Turkish Territories, are yet by their own Masters persecuted for this infamous Trade: the Bassa of the Morea making a Voyage thither to burn their Galliot, as Mr. Wheeler acquaints us. There belongs to it an Aquaduct, which now serves instead of a Bridge to those that go on Foot to this Place. It is not at the Top above a Yard broad, and about a Mile long, and so very high, that if two should meet upon it, their lives would be endangered; there being no Stairs, and scarce room to pass. This City has about six thousand Inhabitants, *Greeks, Christians, and Turks*. It is also a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of Lepanto. The Island was under the State of Venice, till Mahomet II. took it from them. It is fruitful in Corn, Oranges, Limons, and Almonds; its Pasturage very good; and though about forty Miles in compass, yet has it not above thirty poor Villages, inhabited by such as Till

the Ground; and Fish. So that the Bishop has apparently a small Revenue.

S. Menebould, Fanum Sancti Menebildis, a Town in Champagne, in the Territory of Argonne, (the Capital of which it is) upon the River Aisne; nine Leagues from Chaalons to the East, and the same distance from Verdun: it has a strong Castle built on an Hill: taken twice within the compass of a few Years.

S. Michael, the chief Town in Barbadoes, at the bottom of Carisle Bay, in the South part of the Island; which has an Harbour able to secure five hundred Vessels at once. The Town is long, containing several Streets, and beautified by many well-built Houses. Also very populous; being the Seat of the Governor; (or his Deputy) and of the Courts of Justice for the whole Island; the Scale of their Trade, where most of the Merchants and Factors have their Houses and Store-Houses; from whence the Inhabitants are supplied with the English Commodities, by way of exchange; yet is the Town liable to be floated by the Spring Tides, and by that means made unhealthy. For its defence it has two strong Forts, with a Platform in the middle; which command the Road, and are well stored with Cannon.

Mount S. Michel, a Town built upon a Rock in the Sea; between Bretagne and Normandy; whence came the first Institution of the Knights of the Order of S. Michel. It belongs to Normandy, and is seated

seated at the Mouth of the River Lers; at a low Water it may be approached by Land; besides the Castle, it has an Abbey and a Church built by *Aubert* (Bishop of *Auranches*) in 706, in the Reign of *Childebert*, King of France. This Town stands four Leagues from *Auranches* to the West, and the same distance from *S. Malo* to the East.

S. Miguel, *Fanum Sancti Michaelis*, a City of South America, in the Kingdom of Peru, and Prefecture of *Quitoa*; seated in the Valley of *Piura*; twelve Miles from the South Sea. The first Colony the Spaniards settled in this Province. There is a Town of the same Name in New Spain, in the Province of *Guatimala*; at the Mouth of the River *Lempa*; sixty Miles from *Guatimala* to the East. Another in New Granada. A fourth called *S. Miguel del Estero*; the Capital of *Tucumania*; twenty eight Leagues from *San Jago del Estero*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *la Plata*.

S. Michel, a City in *Lorain*, upon the *Maes*; in the Dukedom of *Bar*; between *Toul* to the South, and *Verdun* to the North.

S. Miniato al Tedesco, *Miniatum Teutonis*, a City of *Ettruria*, in the Dukedom of *Florence*; built upon an Hill by the River *Arno*; between *Florence* to the East, and *Volterra* to the West; twenty Miles from either. Heretofore a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Florence*.

S. Morris, a Town in the County of *Vallesia*.

S. Nicolas, *Fanum Sancti Nicolai*, a pleasant Town upon the *Meurte* in *Lorain*; two Leagues above *Nancy* to the South; much addicted to the Honor of *S. Nicolas* Bishop of *Mirensis*. There is another Town of the same Name in *Flanders*, three Miles from *Antwerp* toward *Gant*; from which it stands five Miles.

S. Nicolas, a City of *Moscow*, upon the White Sea; on the Western Shoar of the River *Dwina*, over against *Archangel*, from which it stands ten German Miles to the North-West. A place of so considerable a Trade, that the White Sea is from it frequently called the Bay of *S. Nicolas*.

S. Omers, *Audomarensis Urbs*, a City in *Artois*; heretofore called the Abbey of *Sithieu*; upon the River *Aa*, which beneath *Gravelin* falls into the *British* Sea; eight Miles from *Bologne* to the East, three from *Arras* to the North, six from *Dunkirk* to the South-East, and five from *Gravelin* to the East. It has this Name from *Audomarus*, a Holy Bishop, who died here in 695. Made a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Cambray*, (in 1559) in the stead of *Terouanne*, a ruined City, which stands three Miles from it to the North. *Fulco*, Abbot of *S. Martin*, began to wall it. *Baldwin II.* Earl of *Flanders*, perfected that Work in 902. There was a Council held here in 1099, under *Robert* the younger, Earl of *Flanders*. About 1596, *Philip II.* King of Spain, founded here a College for *English* Jesuits, to which he gave a good Annuity.

That House has since purchased *Wotton* Cloister; a pleasant place belonging before to the *Benedictines*, two Leagues from *S. Omens*; which is worth five hundred pounds a year. In 1639, the *French* besieged this place without any good success. But in 1677, the *Spanish* Forces being much weakened, they took it; and by the Treaty of *Nimeguen* it was yielded to them. Long. 23. 22. Lat. 50. 47.

S. Papoul, Fanum Papuli, a small City in *Languedoc*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Toulouse*; five Leagues from *Carcassone* to the South-West; and nine from *Toulouse*.

S. Paul de Leon. See *Leon*, or *Leonidou*.

S. Paul de Trois Châteaux, Augusta Tricastinorum, an ancient City; ascribed by *Pliny* to *Gallia Narbonensis*, now in the *Dauphiné*; and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Arles*. It is a flourishing Town built upon an advanced Cliff; one Mile from the *Rhône*; four from *Moncelimart* to the South, and from *Oranges* to the North.

S. Pierre le Moutier, Monasterium Sancti Petri, a Town in the Province of *Nivernois*; in which the Law Courts of that Province are fixed. It stands between *Nevers* to the North, and *Moulins* to the South, seven Leagues from either.

S. Pons de Tomiers, Tomeria or *Pontopolis*, a City of *Languedoc*; which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Narbonne*; from

whence it stands eight Leagues to the North, and a little more from *Alby* to the North-West. It is a small City, seated amongst the Mountains, not much peopled; and honored with this Bishops See by Pope *John XXII*.

S. Quintin, Augusta Nova Veromandicum, Quintinapolis, Samarobrina, a City of *Picardy* upon the River *Somme* (or rather between it and the *Oyse*), which sprung out of a *Roman* Town called *Augusta Nova*, &c. two Miles from this place. It stands six Leagues from *Peronne* to the North-East, and seven from *Cambray* to the South. Taken by the *Spaniards* in 1557, after a great Defeat of the *French* Forces; and restored by the Treaty of *Cambray*, in 1559. The *French* sometimes write it *S. Quentin*.

Santa Saba, so called by the *Italians*; or the Province of *Acrogonia*, lies between *Dalmatia*, *Bosnia*, and the Quarter of *Montenegro*: seventy Miles long, thirty broad, inhabited by about fifty thousand Families, of which the *Turks* make not the tenth part. *Castlenovo* stands in this Province. The Inhabitants were very forward to put themselves under the Protection of the *Venetians*, in 1688.

S. Salvador, Soteropolis, the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Congo* in *Africa*; seated one hundred and forty Miles to the East from the Ocean, and sixty from the River *Zaire* to the South. The Inhabitants call it *Banza*; but the *Portuguese* gave it this Name.

S. Salvador, Soteropolis, a City in South America; which is the Capital of *Brasil* an Archbishops See; the Seat of the Vice-Roy, and of the Courts of Justice for that Kingdom. It stands on the Eastern Shoar of *Brasil*; has a capacious Harbor on the Ocean; strongly fortified; and defended by three Forts; yet the *Hollanders* took this City in 1624. The year following, the *Portuguese* recovered it, and are at this day in the Possession of it. The Archbishops See was erected in 1676, by Pope *Innocent XI.*

San Salvador, a small City in North America, in the Province of *Guatemala*; called by the Natives *Cuzcatlan*. It stands forty Miles from *S. Jago* to the North-East, by a small Lake.

S. Sebastian, Fanum Sancti Sebastiani, a City of great strength, seated at the foot of an Hill, on the Shoars of the Ocean; at the Mouth of the River *Oriso*, in the Province of *Guipuscoa* in Spain; not above three Leagues from the Borders of *Gallicia* to the West; twelve from *Bayonne* to the West; and the same distance from *Pampelona* to the North.

S. Sebastian, a City in *Brasil*, in America; which is a Bishops See; under the Archbishop of *S. Salvador*; and the Capital of a Province; it has also a large Haven secured by two Forts; in the Hands of the *Portuguese*.

S. Sever, Severopolis, a City of France; which is the Capital of *Gascogne* properly so called; upon the River *Adour*; six Miles be-

neath *Aire* to the West, eight above *Dax* to the East, and twenty three from *Bordeaux* to the South.

San Severo, a small City in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Manfredonia*; but exempt from his Jurisdiction. It stands in the *Capitanato* in a Plain; eleven Miles from the *Adriatick Sea* to the South, and twenty four from *Manfredonia* to the West. This Bishoprick was settled here by Pope *Gregory XIII.* it being a flourishing populous City.

S. Severina, Siberina, a City in the further *Calabria* in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which is but small, yet an Archbishops See. It stands upon a steep Rock by the River *Neeto*; ten Miles from the *Ionian Sea*, twelve from *Crotone*, and forty from *Cosenza*.

San Severino, Septempeda, a City in the Marquisate of *Anconina*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Fermo*. It is small, tho of great Antiquity. In 543, *Septempeda* the Roman Town was burnt by the *Goths*. In 1198, there was a Castle built, which in time, and by degrees, produced this City: in 1598, first made a Bishops See by Pope *Sixtus* the Fifth. It is built by the River *Porenza*; six Leagues from *Tolentino* to the West, and sixteen from *Macerata* to the South-West.

S. Thomas, Melange, a City of the hither *East-Indies*, called by the Natives *Malapour*. It is a City of *Coromandel*, on the Bay of *Bengala*; two hundred Miles from the

Island of *Zeilan* or *Ceilan* to the North. This Town which has been a long time in the Hands of the *Portuguese*, had the Name of *S. Thomas* given it by them. In 1671, the *French* took it: but two Years after they were forced to leave it, and the *Portuguese* recovered their Possession.

St Thomas, is an Island of a considerable bigness in the *Atlantic Ocean*; said to be thirty *Spanish* Leagues in compass, or one hundred and thirty *English* Miles round. It was found by the *Portuguese* the twenty third of *December*, (being *S. Thomas's* day) and therefore so called in 1405. When they thus found it, it was one continued Forest, never before inhabited by men. The *Portuguese* have tamed those (till then) untouched Forests, and since well peopled it: The *Negroes* live longer, and thrive better than their Masters; some of which have dyed here at an hundred and ten years of Age. The Air is excessive hot; so that no Wheat will come to any perfection, nor any Stone-Fruit, Sugar Canes thrive excessively; forty Ship Loads have been brought from thence in one year. In the midst there is a Mountain, always shadowed with Clouds, and covered with Trees: which occasions those Dews which nourish the Sugar Canes in the hottest Seasons. The principal City is called *Pavoa-san*, and makes about seven hundred *Portuguese* Families. This Island was taken by the *Hollanders* in 1599, and abandoned: and again in 1641. But then the *Portu-*

guese having used all fair means to recover it the second time in vain, they entered it with their Swords; and by force of Arms recovered what was their just Right. This Island lies exactly under the Line in Long. 27. one hundred and eighty Miles from the Coast of *Africa*.

S. Trinidad de Buenos Ayres, *Fanum Sanctæ Trinitatis*, a City of South America, in the Province of *Paragua*; and a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *La Plata*; the Seat of the Courts of Justice of *La Plata*; a celebrated Sea-Port, and Emporium, seated on the South Side of the River of *Plate*, where it enters the Ocean. The *Spaniards* (under whom it is) have added *Buenos Ayres*, Good Air, to its Name, to shew its greatest Excellence.

S. Tropez, *Fanum Sancti Tropezis*, a small but very strong City or Province in France: which has a Sea-Port or Haven upon the *Mediterranean Sea*; five Leagues from *Fréjus* or *Fregiu* to the South, and twelve from *Toulon* to the East.

S. Truyen, or *S. Tron*, as the *French* call it; *Fanum Sancti Trudonis*; a Town in the Bishoprick of *Leige*, in the Borders of *Brabant*; the Capital of the County of *Hasbain* or *Waspengow*; five German Miles from *Maastricht* to the West, and from *Liege* to the East. It was walled, but dismantled in 1673.

S. Venant, *Fanum Sancti Venantii*, a Town in *Artois* in the Low Countries; seated upon the River

Life, two Leagues from *Arras*: formerly a place of great strength; but now neglected by the *French*, who have possessed it ever since 1659.

S. Veit, *Candocilla*, *Fanum Sancti Viti*, a City of *Carinthia*; at the Conjunction of the *Witzer*, and the *Glaac*; two German Miles from *Glagenfurt*, toward *Girkau*; built in a very fruitful Valley.

S. Veit am-Flaum, *Fanum Sancti Viti Flomanensis*, a strong Town in *Carniola*; which has a Castle and an Haven on the Gulph of *Venice*; in the Borders of *Croatia*; in subjection to the Emperor.

Saintes, or *Sainctes*, *Mediolanum Santonum*, *Santona*, *Santonnes*, a City in *Aquitain*: the Capital of the Province of *Saintonge*, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bordeaux*. It stands upon the River *Charenne*; twenty Leagues from *Bordeaux* to the North, eleven from *Rochelle* to the South-East. Great, but not equally rich and populous. This City was in the times of the *Romans*, built upon an Hill; where there appears the Ruins of a *Roman Theatre*, and many other Antiquities: this first Pile being ruined by the *Goths*, *Franks*, and other Barbarous Nations; the present was built nearer the River, and in a lower Ground. In the times of the Civil Wars of *France*, in the last Age, this City had also a great share; the *Hugonots* for a long time being Masters of it.

Saintonge, *Santonnia*, a great and fruitful Province of *France*:

bounded on the North by *Poitou*, on the East by *Angoumois*, on the South by the *Garonne*, (which separates it from *Guienne*), and on the West by the Bay of *Aquitain*. This was the Seat of the *Santonnes*, an ancient Nation of the *Galls*: its Capital is *Saintes*: the other Cities of Note are *Brouges*, *St. Jean de Angely* and *Taillebourg*.

Sala, the same with *Saal*.

Salado, *Salum*, a River of *Spain*; in *Andalusia* is called *Guadajox*; which between *Sivill* and *Corduba* falls into the *Guadalquivir*.

Salamanca, *Salmantica*, a City in *Spain*; called *Urbi Vettonum* by *Ptolemy*, and perhaps the same with *Bohyus* his *Elmanica*; it stands in the Kingdom of *Leon*, upon the River *Tormes*; a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Compostella*; and an University founded by *Alfonso IX.* King of *Leon*, in the year 1200. About ten Leagues from *Zamora* to the South, fourteen from the Borders of *Portugal* to the East, and two and twenty from *Valladolid* to the South-West: upon several Hills in a very unequal Situation; of a small circuit; ill built, worse repaired: most of the Houses being falling down; and besides its Churches, Monasteries, and Colleges, has nothing that deserves Regard. Long. 14. 45. Lat. 41. 15.

Sale, *Sala*, a City ascribed in ancient time by *Ptolemy* to *Mauritania Tingitana*; seated at the Mouth of a River of the same Name; on the Shoars of the King-

dom of *Fex*, on the *Atlantick* Ocean. A place of great Trade, and has a noble Harbor; but it is an infamous Nest of Pirates. It was heretofore a Common-Wealth; now under the King of *Fex*, who is Master of the Castle. It stands one hundred Miles from *Fex* to the West, and *Tangier* to the South. *Almaneser* one of the *Moorish* Kings much beautified it; and was after buried in it. The *Spaniards* took it in 1287; who lost it in ten days again, in 1632. King *Charles I.* sent a Fleet against this City; which blocked it up by Sea, whilst the King of *Morocco* besieged it by Land; and by this means brought it under: the Works being levelled and those Rogues Executed; for which King *Charles* had three hundred Christian Captives sent him as a Recompence, a Reward worthy of that Holy King. Long. 6. 40. Lat. 33. 30.

Sale, the same with *Saal*, a River in *Germany*.

Sale, *Sala*, a River in *Quercy*, a Province of *France*.

Sale, *Sala*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Bosnia*.

Salefica, *Saleucia*, a City in *Cilicia*, in the lesser *Asia*; which is a Bishops See, under the Patriarch of *Antioch*. It stands seventy Miles from *Tarsus* to the West, and twelve from the Shoars of the *Mediterranean* Sea to the North, called by *Niger*, *Selechia*. Long 64.

Lat. 38. 40.

Salerno, *Salernum*, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which was a Roman City and Colony; called by *Strabo* and *Livy* *Urbs Picentino-*

rum. Now an Archbishops See, a Principality and the Capital of the *hither Principate*. It stands upon the River *Bulanola*; upon the Shoars of the *Tyrrhemian* Sea, upon which it has a Bay called by its own Name, and a safe and large Haven; twenty four Miles from *Naples* to the South-East, and thirty from *Benevento* to the South. Long. 38. 44. Lat. 40. 33. This Archbishoprick was founded by Pope *Boniface VII.* in 974. The Body of *S. Matthew* the Apostle is said to be in this Place. Pope *Gregory VII.* died here in 1085. It has a Castle and many Antiquities, which are the Remains of the Roman Works. When *Naples* had distinct Kings, the Title of this place belonged to the eldest Son of that Kingdom.

Salsfeld, an Abbey in *Thuringia* in *Germany*.

Saline, *Didyme*, one of the *Liparæ* Islands belonging to *Sicily*; twelve Miles in circuit, and fruitful in Allum. Near this place the *Dutch* received a great Defeat from the *French* at Sea, in 1676. *Baudrand*. The *Italians* call it *Didimo*.

Salino, *Suinu*, a River in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which springeth out of the *Apennine*; and running through the further *Abruzzo*, watering *Penna*, (a City of that Province) and *Pescara*, falls into the Gulph of *Venice*.

Salingsfede, *Salingsfadium*, a Town in *Franconia* upon the *Maine*; four Miles above *Frankfort* to the East. By *Charles* the Great made a Bishops See; but in

780, this Chair was removed to *Hailbrunn*. It was then a very great City, since become subject to the Bishop of *Mainz*.

Salins, Salina, a strong City in the *Franché Comté*, upon the River *Forica*; eight Leagues from *Dole* to the East, and fifty eight from *Geneva* to the North. It is seated in a fruitful Valley called *Scoding*; which has been the Reason, why this City in the Latin Writers of the middle Ages is called *Scudingum*; there belong to it two Castles and several Salt Springs, which are boiled up to an excellent white Salt. This City was taken by the French in 1668, and again in 1674, ever since which last Date, it has continued in their Hands.

Sall, Sala, a Town in *Westmanland* in Sweden; between *Upland* and *Nerich*; five Swedish Miles from *Upsal* to the West; which has been much celebrated on the account of some silver Mines it had heretofore.

Sallant, Sallandia, that is the Land of the *Salis*; a considerable part of the Province of *Overissel*; and one of the three parts of that Province; towards the *Iffel* and *Zuider Sea*; in which are the Towns of *Deventer*, *Zieth*, *Campen* and *Steenwick*.

Salisbury. See *Salisbury*.

Salnic, Celidum, a River which in *Pliny's* time was the Southern Boundary of *Macedonia*; it falls into the *Adriatick Sea*, on the North Side of the *Golfo della Valona* in the Kingdom of *Albania*; over against *Otranto* in Italy.

Salme, Salmoria, a small Town in *Lorain*; the Capital of a Territory, called the *Principality of Salm*; which ever since 1460, has belonged to a Branch of the Family of the *Rhine-graves*. It lies in the Borders of *Alsacia*, within Mount *Vauche*; twenty Miles from *Nancy* to the East.

Salobral. See *Salado*.

Salona, a City of *Dalmatia*; formerly a place of great Esteem; and a Bishop's See. That old City being ruined by the *Sclavonians*, lies now in its Ruins; near which the *Venetians* have built a Castle, at the Mouth of a River, both of the same Name; five Miles from *Spalato* to the North. This Castle is in the Hands of the *Venetians*.

Salonichi. See *Thessalonica*.

Salss, or Sauffer, Salsitz, a strong Castle in the County of *Roxsillan*; built on an Hill by a Lake of the same Name, in the Borders of *Languedoc*; four Leagues from *Perpignan* to the North, and two from the *Mediterranean Sea* West. This Castle was built by the *Spaniards* against the Inroads of the Castle of *Lencate*; but taken by the French in 1640.

Salztor, Salzach, Fuvavus, a River of Germany which riseth from Mount *Taurus* in the Earldom of *Tirol*; and washing *Salzburg* (which has its Name from this River) falls into the *Dnub* between *Oettingen* and *Brannau*; below *Barehausen*, a Town of *Bavaria*.

R 4 Saltzbourg

Salzburg, *Franconia*, *Salisburgum*, *Pædicum*, a great City in the Circle of *Bavaria* in *Germany*; which is an Archbishops See, upon the River last mentioned; and has a very strong Castle, built on an advanced Ground, under the Dominion of its own Archbishop; together with a very large Territory called the Bishoprick of *Salzburg*. This City stands nineteen Miles from *Innsbruck* to the North-East, seventeen from *Munich* to the East, and thirteen from *Istadt* to the South. Historians do generally believe, that it was at first the Capital of *Noricum*; in which the ancient Geographers place it. Made an Archbishop's See, in the year 798, in the times of *Charles* the Great; it was also for some time an Imperial and Free City; but since exempted.

The Archbishoprick of *Salzburg*, *Salisburgensis Dio.*, is a Province in the Circle of *Bavaria* in *Germany*; between *Carinthia* and *Stiria* to the East, the lower *Bavaria*, and the Earldom of *Tirol* to the West; *Austria* to the North, and the Bishoprick of *Brixen* and *Carinthia* to the South.

Saluces, *Saluzzes*, or *Saluzzo*, a Marquisate in *Piedmont*, at the Foot of the *Alpes*; heretofore a Fife of *Dauphine*, and annexed to *France*; but granted by *Henry IV.* to the Duke of *Savoy* in exchange for *la Bresse*, *Beugey*, (and some others on this side the *Alpes*) about the year 1601. It is bounded by *Piedmont* on the North and

East; by the *Dauphine* on the West; and by the County of *Nizza* on the South. It takes its Name from *Saluzzo*, *Salutia*, the principal Town; which ever since the year 1511, has been a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Turin*. It stands upon an Hill at the Foot of the *Alpes*; about one Mile from the *Po*, ten from *Fossano* to the West, and twenty four from *Turin* to the South; secured by a strong Castle. This City was anciently called *Augusta Va-gienurum*.

Samandria. See *Spendarobis*.

Samarchand, *Samarchanda*, *Mar-chanda*, a vast City in the *Asiatick Tartary*; one hundred Miles beyond the River *Oxus*, the Capital of that Kingdom, and the Royal City of that great Prince *Tamurlaine*, who styled himself *Flagellum Dei* the Scourge of God; who about the year 1402, took *Bajazet* the Emperor of the *Turks* his Prisoner, and died in the year 1406. This Prince bestowed his utmost care in adorning, beautifying, and enlarging this City: built in it a very strong Castle, and instituted an University. But then in what state it now is, is not easily known.

Samarra, a City of *Palestine*, mentioned by *Peopemy* and *Strabo*, as well as by the Sacred Writers. It was seated in the Tribe of *Ephraim*; built by *Ommi* King of *Israel*, as is recorded 1 *Kings* 16. (about the year of the World 3112, or as others 3019) and becoming from thenceforward the Royal City of that Kingdom.

it became one of the greatest, strong-
est, and most populous, as well as
most beautiful, Cities of the East.
Benbadad King of *Syria* besieged it
first, about 3146, with a vast Ar-
my; and reduced it to great Extre-
mities: it was then delivered by a
Miracle. *Salmanazar* King of *As-
syria* was the next that attempted
it, and took it after a Siege of 3
Years in 3314. He peopled it with
a new Colony, who were the im-
placable Enemies of the *Jewish* Na-
tion; especially after the building
of a Temple in *Samaria* (after the
manner of that of *Jerusalem*) a-
bout the times of *Nehemiah*, by
one of the Sons of *Joida* the High
Priest; who had married a Daugh-
ter of *Sanballas* (the *Horonite*) for
whom his Father-in-law built a
Temple on Mount *Gerizim*. *Hir-
canus* the High Priest of the *Jews*
about the Year of the World 3941,
took, and intirely ruin'd this City;
which lay desolate, till *Herod* the
Great rebuilt it about 4033, and
called it *Sebaste* in Honour of *Au-
gustus*. The Temple of *Samaria*
was standing in our Saviour's time,
as appears in *S. John's Gospel*; af-
ter our Saviour's Passion this City
received the Christian Faith, by the
Preaching of *Philip* the Evangelist;
about the year of Christ 35. *Simon*
the Father of Heresie was one of
these new Converts, and the Foun-
der of the *Gnosticks*. About 42,
Herod Agrippa obtained this City
as an Addition to his Kingdom from
Caligula. In the first ruin of the
Jewish Nation, (under *Vespasian*)
this Nation and City had no great
share of the Calamity; because I

suppose they sided with the *Ro-
mans* in this first revolution against
the *Jews*. But in the second under
Adrian the Emperor, they acted
otherwise; and about the Year of
Christ 135, were, together with the
Jews, extirpated by the Arms of
that Prince. This City has ever
since lain Buried in its Ruins; tho
there are some few remainders of
the *Samaritan* Nation to this day
in *Palestine* and *Grand Cairo*: It
stood 35 Miles from *Jerusalem* to
the North. Long. 66. 40. Lat. 31.
30. or as Mr. Fuller saith, Long. 69.
10. Lat. 32. 30.

Sambas, *Sambasum*, a City on
the North-side of the Island of
Borneo in the *East-Indies*; which
has an Harbour upon the Ocean;
though it lies thirty Miles from the
Shoar up into the Land.

Sambia, a Province of *Prussia*,
call'd by the Poles *Szamlant*;
one of those twelve Counties, in-
to which *Prussia* was divided by
Venodotius (one of its Princes) in
733: also a Bishops See under the
Archbishop of *Gnesna*, whose seat
was at *Cohnsperg*; but now unit-
ed with the Bishoprick of *Ermeland*
or *Warmerland*. It lies between
the Bay of *Curland* to the North,
the River *Pregel* to the South; and
was a part of the Circle of *Narin-
gen*; now under the Duke of *Brand-
enburg*.

Sambre, *Sabis*, *Saba*, a River
of the Low Countries; which
ariseeth in *Picardy*; and soon af-
ter entering *Hainault* divides it;
wating *Landrecy*, *Berlamont*, and
Maubeuge. It passeth by *Char-
leroy* to *Namur*, the Capital of
the

the Province; and there falls into the *Adas*.

Samo, *Samos*, an Island belonging to the lesser *Asia*, in the *Ionian* Sea near *Ionis*; as being but five Miles from the nearest Shoar of *Ephesus*, and sixty from *Chius*, (now *Sio*) to the South. It is about eighty in compass. It has a City on the East side, which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Ephesus*; so poor that it will scarce find its Bishop Bread: Yet is this Island so fruitful, that almost nothing can be planted which the Earth will not bring to maturity. The Wines of it are exceeding pleasant; but for want of a Trade and encouragement, the Inhabitants plant little more than they use. The Inhabitants were so powerful in ancient times, that they managed a prosperous War against the *Ephesians*, and afterwards against the *Athenians* and *Milesians*; till *Perricles* about the year of the World 3510. reduced them. Upon his departure they reassumed their Liberty; and forced him to besiege their City nine Months before he could take it; to invent the *Battering-Ram*, and several other Engines for that purpose; and even after this they sustain'd some other Wars. Their greatest Glory was *Pythagoras* the Father of Philosophy. *Juno* was their principal Patroness and Goddess. This Island once so powerful, rich, and populous, is by the *Turks* (who are Masters of it) reduced to that mean and depopulated condition, that a few Pyrats dare land and plunder it as they please. So that ever since

1676, no *Turk* durst venture to live upon it, lest he should be carried into Captivity by these Rovers; as four of them were then by Monsieur *Crevellier*, a famous Privateer.

Samogitia, a Province of the Kingdom of *Poland*; called by the Inhabitants *Samudzka Zemla*, by the Poles *Samudzka Ziemia*, by the Germans *Samaiten*, by the French *Samogitie*. It is a very large Province; bounded on the North by *Curland*, on the East by *Lithuania*, on the South by *Prussia Ducalis*, and on the West by the *Baltick* Sea; its length from East to West is 35 German Miles, but not of equal breadth. The principal Towns in it are *Shednits* (or *Udomie*) *Wopno* and *Kossitnie*; which last is the Capital of this Province. It was anciently divided into 12 Counties, now into 3; and overspread with dark thick Woods. Yet it is a Bishoprick under the Archbishop of *Gnesna*, the Bishop having his Residence at *Wamie*; and this Province is very often included in *Lithuania* largely taken; the Fortunes of which it has always followed.

Samosede, *Samoseda*, a Province in the North-East of *Muscovy*, upon the Frozen Sea; lying on both sides of the River *Obb*, which is subject to the *Czars*; but in such manner that the People are almost free. This is a part of the Ancient *Scythia* or *Sarmatia*; and had this Name given them by the *Russ*, which signifies *Self-Eaters*; in being their Custom to eat *Man's Flesh*, even that of their nearest Relations, (mixed with Venison) to

this day. They have no Cities, yet they are no wandering Nation: their Cabans or Huts are built one half above and the other beneath the Earth, with an hole at the top, which serves both for a Door and a Chimney; the Snow rising sometimes the depth of a Pike above the Earth: they have also Passages under the Ground, to go from Caban to Caban at such times; for six Months of the Year they have a perpetual Night, and the rest perpetual Day. They have neither Wool nor Corn; their Food is Fish dried in the Wind and Sun, Honey and Venison: their Cloaths are the skins of Beasts dressed with the Hair on; and sewed with the Nerves of the Beasts instead of Thread; which mixing various Colours, they will so diversifie, as to represent Forest Works, and Flowers as they please. They are low of Stature; have large flat Faces, small Eyes, short Legs, and wear their Hair very long. Till of late they were Idolaters. When the Dutch in 1595, discovered these Coasts, there were great numbers of Idols upon the Shoar; of which they could not suffer the *Hollanders* to carry any one away; they have been since converted to Christianity, and baptized by one *Olavus*, (a Bishop who was sent to them by the *Russ*. *Olewin*. *San*, *Sanus*, a River of Poland, which arising from the *Carpathian* mountains in the Borders of *Hungary*, and running through *Red Russ*, by *Przemislav*, and *Javoslav*, two Cities of that Province; and being by this time augmented by

some other Rivers, entereth the *Lesser Poland*; and at *Sandomir* falls into the *Vistula*.

Sana, *Sanaa*, the Capital City of the *Happy Arabia*, equal to *Damascus*; and being seated upon a Mountain, said to enjoy a very temperate Air. It stands 50 Miles from the Red Sea. *Hoffman* supposeth it to be the same with *Pliny's Saphar*.

Sandecz, *Sandetium*, a City of the *Lesser Poland*; in the Palatinate of *Cracovia*; upon the River *Danach* towards the Mountains; 10 Polish Miles from *Cracow* to the South. It stands at the foot of the *Carpathian Hills*; well fortified, and the Capital of the Territory in which it stands.

Sando, *Sandion*, a City in *Japan*, on the North side of the Island of *Niphonia*.

Sandomir. See *Sendomir*. *Sandomir*, *Rhucupia*, is now a small Corporation on the Eastern Coast of *Kent*; above 3 Miles from *Dover* to the North, and the same distance from *Canterbury* to the East. This Town sprung up out of the Ruins of *Rhucupia*, an old Roman City; which falling into decay under the *Saxons*, was entirely ruined by the *Danes*. *Sandwich* (the Daughter) also felt the fury of the *Danes*; but she got up again, and in the *Norman* times was one of the *Cinguo Ports*. *Lewis* Dauphine of *France*, burnt it in 1217. *Edward III.* recovered it from *Christ Church* in *Canterbury*; (to which it had been given by *Canutus* the Dane, when he was Crowned King of *England*, by exchange) and reunited it to the

the Crown of *England*. In the Reign of *Henry VI.* it was burnt by the *French*. But its greatest Calamity was the sinking of a great Ship belonging to *P. Paul IV.* in the very entry of the Haven, which proved an incurable Mischief. The *Dutch* in some degree contributed to the Consolation of these Misfortunes, by settling a Trade of Bay-making in it. *Charles II.* Honoured it, by creating *Edward*, Baron *Montague* of *S. Neots*, Viscount *Hinchinbrook* and *E. of Sandwich*, July 12. 1660; who was slain in a Sea-fight May 28. 1672. and succeeded by *Edward* his eldest Son.

Il Sanese. See *il Senese*.

Sangari, *Sangarius*, a River of the Lesser *Asia*, which arising out of the Mountain *Dindymas*, and flowing through the greater *Phrygia*, falls into the *Euxine Sea* in *Bithynia*. Now called also *Zagari*, and *Sacari*; its out-let is 37 Italian Miles West of *Nicomedia*, and 62 E. of *Heraclea*, as *Strabo* saith.

Sangro, *Sarus*, *Sagrus*, a River and a Castle in *Abruzzo*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Sanguesa, *Oppidum Sueffitanorum*, *Sangossa*, a small City in the Kingdom of *Navarr*, upon the River *Aragon*; 13 Spanish Leagues from *Calaborra*, (a City of Old *Castile* to the East) and 8 from *Pampelune* to the North-East. It was a Roman Town.

Sanguinara Alesus, a small River in *S. Peters* Patrimony, in the States of the Church in *Italy*; which arising near the Lake di *Bracciano*, and running South, falls into the *Tyrrhenian Sea*; 20

Miles from *Rome* toward *Civita Vecchia*.

Santen, *Santa*, *Castra Vetera*, *Trajana Colonia*, *Xanthus*, *Santeena*, a small Town, of great antiquity, in the Dukedom of *Cleve*; not far from the *Rhine*; 2 German Miles from *Wesel* to the West, *Nimèguen* to the East, and *Gelders* to the North. This was the birth-place of *S. Norbert*, the Founder of the Order of the *Præmonstratensian Monks*.

Santerno, *Vatrenus*, a River in *Tuscany* in *Italy*; which springing out of the *Apennine*, and flowing Northwards by *Imola*, falls into the *Po* beneath *Argenta*; 20 Miles above *Ravenna* to the West.

Santerre, *Sanguiterfa*, a Tract in *Picardy* in *France*; between *Vernandois* to the East, and *Amiens* to the West; in which are the Towns of *Peronne*, *Roye*, *Nesle*, and *Mont de Dier*.

Santo, *Xanthus*, a City and River in *Phrygia*, in the Lesser *Asia*; it ariseth from Mount *Ida*, and washing the famous City of *Troy*, falls into the *Archipelago*. Called also by the Europeans, *Il Scamander*; as it was *Scamander* by the Ancients.

Santos, the same with *Santerre*. *Sanuliet*, or *Sauslie*, *Sanslud*, a small, but strong Town in *Brabant*, upon the *Schelde*; between *Antwerp* to the South, and *Bruggen op Zoom* to the North, three Leagues.

Saone, *Savo*, a small River in *Campania di Roma*, in *Italy*; which flowing through the *Terra di Lavoro*, (a Province of the Kingdom

(Naples) falls into the Tyrrhenian Sea; between *Sinuessa* a ruined City, and *Volturno*.

Saône, or *Saone*, *Arar*, *Savona*, great River in France; called by the Italians, *Sona*; it riseth out of Mount *Vauge* in *Lorain*, near *May*; about 12 Miles from the Mountains of the *Moselle* to the North-West; or as *Baudrand* saith, *thin*; and running Southward, through the upper part of *Franché*, it watereth *Gray*; and beneath it takes in the *Loughon*, (a great River) from the East. So it floweth by *Auxonne* to *Verdun*; after which the *Doule* (a great River) comes in from the East. So flowing by *Challons*, *Tornus*, *Mas*, and *Ville Franche*, it entereth and divideth the City of *Lyons*; and after falls into the *Rhône*, which conveys it into the Mediterranean Sea.

Sare, *Sarous*, a River of the Low Countries; called *Sara* by *Amantius Fortunatus*; by the Germans, *Die Saare*; by the French, *Se*; it riseth in Mount *Vauge*, the Borders of *Lorain* and *Alsace*; near the Town of *Salm*; and running Northward it watereth *Sar*, *Serwerden*, *S. Jean*, *Sar*, and a little above *Trier* from South-East falls into the *Moselle*. *Sarabat*, *Hermus*, a River of the East Asia; which riseth in the Water *Phrygia*; and receiving the River anciently called *Crya*, *Hyllus*, *Pactolus*, falls into the Bay of *Thrace*.

Saragossa. See *Synagoga*. *Saragosa*, *Cæsar Augusta*, *Urbs* *Manorum*, *Salduba*, the Capital

City of the Kingdom of *Aragon* in Spain; called by the Inhabitants, *Zaragoza*; by the Italians, *Saragoza*. It is an Archbishops See, the Seat of the Courts of Justice for that Kingdom, and an University. It stands upon the River *Ebro*, which is here covered with a Bridge; a little above the Confluence of the *Guerva*, and beneath that of the *Xaleon*. *Nonius* might justly say of it, If the fertility of the Soil, the pleasantness of its Site, the beauty and elegance of the Buildings of this City be duly considered, there can nothing be desired towards the improvement of it, which is wanting. The Houses are for the most part of Brick, the Streets large and open; so that for use and beauty, it is equal to the best City in Spain. It has a strong Wall, four Gates, a great number of Towers, one Citadel, seventeen great Churches, fourteen Monasteries, and about three Miles in Circuit: the Air is very clear and healthful, but inclining to too much heat. It is a City of great antiquity; having been a Roman Colony, and in those times one of the principal Cities of Spain. In 381. there was a Council celebrated here, in which *Priscillianus* was condemned; who had a great number of Followers in Spain. There were also other Councils held here in 516. 592. and 691. *Prudentius*, (one of the ancientest Christian Latin Poets) was a Native of this place, who flourished in the fourth Century. This City was recovered out of the Hands of the Moors in 1118. The Archbishops

It was renewed in 1318. It stands 42 Spanish Miles from Valencia to the North, 26 from Pamplona, and 38 from the Shoars of the Mediterranean. Long. 20. 10. Lat. 42. 30.

Sarbruck, or *Sarbtucken*, *Sarre Pons*, a Town of Germany, upon the River *Sar*; in the Borders of the Dukedom of *Lorain*, over-against *S. Jean*. 3 German Miles from *Deux-Pontz*, and 9 from *Metz* to the East. Heretofore an Imperial and Free City of Germany; but fell afterwards under the Duke of *Lorain*, and now in the Hands of the *French*; although not great, yet it is a fine Town; of great antiquity; being mentioned by *Antoninus* in his Itinerary.

Sarcelle, *Ruficbar*, an ancient Town of *Mauritania Caesariensis*; mentioned by *Ptolemy*, and *Antoninus*; and now in the Kingdom of *Argier* in *Barbary*. 28 Miles from the Capital of that Kingdom to the West. It is a considerable Town; has a large Haven on the *Mediterranean Sea*, and a Castle.

Sarch, *Affyria*, a Province of *Asia*, under the *Turks*.

Sardinia, a great Island in the *Mediterranean Sea*; called by the Inhabitants, *Sardenna*; by the Spaniards, *Sardegna*; and by other Nations *Sardinia*. In length from North to South 170 Miles; in breadth from East to West 90; in circuit 500. It has 11 Harbours, 94 Watch Towers to preserve it from the *Turkish* Pirates; and in the *Roman* times it had 42 Cities, which are now reduced to 8. The first Nation that became Masters of

it were the *Carthaginians*; from whom it was taken by the *Romans*, in the first *Punic* War, about the Year of *Rome* 493. two hundred and fifty seven Years before the Birth of our Saviour. In the fall of the *Roman* Empire it fell into the Hands of the *Saracens*; who in the seventh and eighth Century possessed most of the Islands in the *Mediterranean Sea*. In 809. *Peppin*, Father of *Charles the Great*, recovered this Island out of their Hands; which after this was the subject of a long War between the States of *Genova* and *Pisa*; till at last Pope *Boniface VIII.* granted it to *James II.* King of *Aragon*, about 1296. who after many Wars obtained the quiet possession of it in 1326. (or as *Hoffman* saith, in 1409.) Ever since, it has been in that Family; *Frederick II.* has also given it the Title of a Kingdom. The Soil is very fruitful; but the Air equally unhealthful; or pestilential rather; for its fertility it was called the Nurse of *Rome* by *Valerius Maximus*; yet those parts of the Island to the North and East are mountainous and barren. The principal City is *Cagliari*. The rest are *Algher*, Castell *Aragonese*, *Bosa*, *Ostagni*, *Terra Nova*, *Sacer* and *Iglesias*.

Sarduni, *Planasia*, an Island on the Coast of *Provence*, in the *Mediterranean Sea*.

Sargathia, the *Afiatick Tartary*, a vast Country in *Asia*.

Sarisbury, or *Salisbury*, *Sarisberia*, *Sarviodunum*, *Severia*, is the principal City of *Wiltshire*: seated in the North-West part of that

that County, near the Borders of *Hampshire* and *Dorsetshire*; upon the Rivers of *Witly* and *Alan*, united into one Stream and falling presently into the *Avon*. This was anciently a *Roman* Town, seated on a high Hill, and therefore destitute of Water. *Kinrick*, (King of the *West Saxons*) was the first of that Race who possessed it; after a Defeat of the *Britans* in 553. *Cannus* the Dane much damaged it by Fire in 1003. In the Reign of *William* the Conqueror, it recovered; after *Hetmah* Bishop of *Shirburn* had removed the See thither; whose next Successor *Osman* built the Cathedral. *William* the Conqueror summoned thither all the States of *England*, to take an Oath of Allegiance to him. Since those times the City is removed Northward, and come down into the Plains nearer the *Avon*. Here there was a second Cathedral begun by *Richard Poore*, Bishop of this See, in 1218. finished in 1258. which is one of the greatest and most beautiful Churches in *England*. The glory of this Diocese was the most Learned and Industrious Bishop *John Fevel*; Consecrated Jan. 21. 1559. died Sept. 23. 1571. In 1553. *Patrick d'Eureux*, was created Earl of *Salisbury*; and his Son *William* succeeded him in that Honour. In 1597. *William Long-espee*, (a Natural Son to *Henry II.* by the beautiful *Rosamond*) marrying *Ells*, the Daughter of *William d'Eureux*, had this Honour. In 1333. *William d'Montacute*, King of *Man*, became the fifth Earl; whose Male Line

in four Descents enjoyed the Honour till the Year 1428. when it passed to *Richard Nevil*, who married *Eleanor*, the Daughter of *Thomas Montacute*, Lord Chancellor. In 1472. *George Duke of Clarence*, (second Brother to *Edward IV.*) had it in Marriage with *Isabel*, Daughter of *Richard Nevil*, the second Earl of that Line. In 1477. *Edward*, (eldest Son of *Richard III.*) Married *Ann*, the second Daughter of the said *Richard*; and had this Honour. In 1514. *Margaret*, Daughter of *George Duke of Clarence*, was by *Henry VIII.* created Countess of *Salisbury*. In 1605. *Robert Lord Cecil*, was by *James I.* created Earl of *Salisbury*; in which Line it still is.

Sarlat, *Sarlatum*, a City of *Aquitain* in *France*, in the Province of *Perigord*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bordeaux*. It stands upon a River of the same Name; 1 League from the *Dordonna*, 8 from *Perig-neux* to the South-East, and 34 from *Boit-deaux* to the North-East. Made a Bishops See, by Pope *John XXII.* in 1317. having before been a part of the Diocese of *Perig-neux*. *Sarnagana*, *Sarnagan*, *Serlande*, *Sarnmeter*, a Town and County in *Switzerland*.

Sarno, *Sarnum*, a River and a City in the latter Principato in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Salerno*. It is seated partly in a Plain, partly on an Hill; and has a very ancient Castle belonging to the Family of *Barberina*:

berina: Its distance from *Salerno* is 12 Miles to the North, 8 from *Nola* to the South, and 5 from *Nocera*. This City stands in the Borders of the *Terra di Lavoro*, near the Fountains of the River *Sarno*; which divides that Province from the Principato, and then falls into the Bay of *Naples*; 5 Miles from *Castel à Mare* to the North.

Sarsina, a City in the States of the Church in *Italy*, upon the River *Savio*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Ravenna*; small, and almost desolate. It stands in *Romandiola*, in the Borders of the Dukedoms of *Florence*, and of *Urbino*; 24 Miles from *Rimini* to the West.

Sartre, *Sarta*, a River of *France*, which ariseth in the Borders of *Normandy*, (which it separates from *le Perche*) and running South watereth *Alençon*: then entering *Maine*, and passing *Mans*, (the Capital of it) the *Huy* comes in. So passing into *Anjou*, the small *Loire* falls into it from the East above *Angers*: a little beneath that City they fall into the *Mayenne*; which last falls into the great *Loire* at *Ingrande*, 12 Leagues above *Nantes*. It is written by *Baudrand*, *Sarte*.

Sarmicze, or *Zarwiza*, *Orpanus*, a River of the Lower *Hungary*; which ariseth near *Wesprim*, or *Weisbun*; and running South-East, according to our latter Maps passeth through the North end of the Lake of *Balaton*: then through *Alba Regalis*; so by *Dombe*, *Simatborn*, and *Sarbadel*, it passeth beneath *Patafeck* into the *Danube*.

nube, 3 German Miles below *Collocza*.

Sarzana, *Luna Nova*, *Sergianum*, *Serezana*, a City of *Hennuria* in *Italy*; in the Borders of the States of *Genova* towards *Luca*; near the Mouth of the River *Ma-gra*, and under the States of *Genova*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Pisa*, but exempt from his Jurisdiction. This City sprung up out of the Ruins of *Luna*, an ancient *Roman* City; seated 3 Miles from it to the South: the Bishoprick of which was by Pope *Nicolas V.* removed to *Sarzana* in 1450. It is defended by a Ditch and a Wall, with an ancient Castle, flanked with four Towers; upon an adjoining Hill is a Fort called *Sarzanella*; which wholly commands *Sarzana*. Built by *Castruccio*, who made himself Master of the City of *Luca*: after his death it passed to *Charles VI.* of *France*, from him to the Dukes of *Milan*, and so to the *Florentines*: from whom *Charles VIII.* of *France* recovered it; whose Governour sold it to the *Genuese*. It lies 34 Miles from *Luca* to the North-West, and almost 60 from *Genova* to the South-East.

Sas, *Saca*, a Tribe, or Horde, of the *Asiatick Tartars*; within the Mountain *Iamus*: now called *Chazalgita*.

Sas van Gant, *Gandavensis Ager*, a strong Fort built by the *Spaniards*, 4 Leagues from *Gant* to the North; and taken by the *Hollanders* in 1644, who still have it.

Sassari,

Sassari, *Sassaris*, *Plubium*, a City in the North part of the Island of *Sardinia*, called by the Inhabitants *Sacer*. It is a great and pleasant City, but not strong; seated in a Plain and defended by a Castle: it sprung up out of the Ruins of *Turritana*, an old Roman Town, 12 Miles from it to the South. In 1441. Pope *Eugenius IV.* removed the Archbishops See from *Turritana* to *Sassari*: it stands 85 Italian Miles from *Cagliari* to the North-West.

Sassonia, the same with *Saxony*.
Sassuolo, *Saxulum*, a Town in the Dukedom of *Modena* in *Italy*; ten Miles from *Modena* to the S. which has a very strong Castle. Called by the French *Sassevil*.

Sassum, *Sasima*, a City of *Capadocia*, mentioned by *Antoninus*; which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Cesaria*; between it to the North, and *Tyana*, to the South 32 Miles; 200 from *Ancyra* to the East. *S. Gregory Nazianzen* was Bishop of this See: who contributed (under *Theodocius* the Great) so very much to the Establishing the Catholick Religion, then oppressed by *Arianism*, both by his Learning and Piety.

Satalia, *Attalia*, a Maritim City in *Pamphylia*, a Province mentioned by *Ptolemy*; It is an Archbishops See and the Metropolis of that Province: by the Turks called *Satalyah*, by the Italians *Satalia*. Built by *Attalus* (a King) at the Mouth of the River *Cestrus* or *Cataractus*; on the East-side of Mount *Maficytus*, to the North of the Isle of *Cyprus*,

upon a Bay of the same Name. The *Turks* are at this day careful to repair the Fortifications of it and the Castle in which their Governor resides; having a good Haven, and being frequented by the *European* Merchants: But notwithstanding all their care it fell into the hands of the *Pirats*, in the beginning of this Century, who treated it very severely, Long. 60. 50. Lat. 38. 56. The present City stands a few Miles more to the East than the old *Attalia*; (which was nearer the Mountains, and farther from the River to the West): whereas the present stands at the very mouth of the River. The Ancients prefer'd Health before Riches, and built on high grounds: the latter Ages preferring Trade and the convenience of water, have generally removed their dwellings nearer the great Rivers and Sea shoars.

Sarcama, a Kingdom in *Japan*, on the South-side of the Island *Ximoa*; which has a City of the same Name.

Satriano, a ruin'd City in the *Basilicate*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Borders of the *Hither Principate*; which has yet left its Name to the River *Cecinum*, now called *il Cacino* and *di Satriano*.

Sava, a great City in *Persia*, built in a barren Plain; with in sight of Mount *Alouvent*; two Miles in compass; well Wall'd, thinly Peopled, and for want of Inhabitants much decayed. It was built by the *Saracens*, as the *Persians* report; and since rebuilt by them. Long. 85. 00. Lat. 35. 50.

See Sir *John Chardin's Travels*.
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Saude, Salda, a River of *France* which falls into the *Marne*.

Saudre. See *Sauldre*.

The *Save, Savus*, a great River placed by *Ptolemy* in *Pannonia*; now called by the Germans *Die Saw*, by the French and English the *Save*. It ariseth out of the *Julian Alps*, in the Upper *Carniola*; scarce 3 German Miles from *Volzana* to the North: and flowing Eastward through *Carniola*, watereth *Craineburg*; where it is a considerable River, though not far from its head. It watereth *Labach, Cilley*, and *Raia*. Then entering *Sclavonia*, (which it divides from *Croatia, Bosnia*, and *Servia*) and passing by *Zagrab, Graditzka, Possoga*, (at 4 Hungarian Miles distance to the South) to *Belgrade*, it there falls into the *Danube*; after a Course of about 300 Miles, as *Dr. Brown* saith: it has several considerable Islands made by its Stream; in some of which the Romans had considerable Towns; particularly in *Sisfleck* near *Zagabria*. The Waters of the *Danube* appear white, and troubled: those of the *Save* on the contrary are black and more clear: This and the *Drave* inclose between them that most fruitful Country called *Sclavonia*.

Saverne, Taberna Alsatia, a Town in *Alsatia*; called by the Germans *Eisas Sabern*, and by the French *Saverne*; under the Bishop of *Strasburg*, and his usual Residence. *Antoninus* mentions this place in his *Itinerary*: it

is a strong and populous City; had heretofore a very strong Castle, which is now demolished; and it is seated upon the River *Sorr*; four Miles from *Strasburg* to the West, and from *Hagenaw* towards *Nancy*.

Savigliano, Savilianum, a great Town in *Piedmont*, upon the River *Magra*; under the Duke of *Savoy*: between *Fossano* to the East and *Saluzzo* to the West, five Miles from either.

Savio, Isapis, Sapis, a River of *Italy*; which springeth out of the *Apennine*, in the *Florentine Romandiola*, 12 Miles from *Sarsina*; and flowing through *Romandia* properly so called, washeth *Sarsina* and *Sesena*; and falls into the *Adriatick Sea* 5 Miles from *Cervia* to the West.

Sauldre, Soderia, a River of *France*, mentioned by *Venantius Fortunatus*; which ariseth in *Berry*, and flowing through *Sologne* and *Blaisois*, (4 Leagues beneath *Romorentin*) falls into the *Cher*.

Sault, Saltus, a Castle and a County in *France*. The Castle is seated in the Borders of the *Dauphine* and *Vendosmois*; 7 Leagues from *Carpentras* to the East, and 4 from *Apte* in *Provence* to the North; from this Castle the adjacent Country is called the *Comte de Sault*.

Saumont, Salvus Mons, a Town in the Diocess of *Paris* in *France*.

Saumur, Salmurium, a City of *France*, which has been called *Truncum*: it is seated in *Anjou* upon the River *Loyre*, over which it has a long Stone-Bridge; eight Leagues from *Angiers* to the East. The

The *Tuede* a small River falls near it into the *Loyre*. It is a pleasant City upon an Hill; having a strong Castle, and not built above 6000 years since. This whilst the Protestant Religion was suffered in France, was employed by them as an University. Now an Image of the B. Virgin there, pretends to do Miracles.

Sauna, Sapina, a River of *Romandiola*.

Saunoi, Salonenfis Ager, a Territory between the *Selle*, and the *Nita*, in the Diocess of *Metz* in France.

Savolax, Savolaxia, a County in Sweden in Finland; between *Kekholm* to the East and *Tavasthia* to the West, *Carelia* to the South and *Muscovy* to the North: in which there is no place of note.

Savona, Savo, Saona, a City of *Liguria*; called by the Inhabitants *Sana*, by the Spaniards *Saona*. It is seated in the States of *Genoua*; and is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Milan*; very populous, defended by two strong Castles. It had a very convenient Harbor, (which the *Genouese* have designedly ruin'd,) and stands in the Bay *delle Spette*, which makes the best Harbor in all the *Mediterranean*. This Port of *Savona* was ruined by the States, because the French demanded it to make it a Magazine for Salt: *Andrew Doria* had before begun this Work, by sinking two great Vessels in the Mouth of it loaded with Earth: and since they have walled it up with Masons Work to make it for ever useless. This City stands 25

Miles from *Genoua* to the West, and from *Albenga* to the East.

Saur, Sura, a Village and a River, which falls into the *Moselle*. See *Sour*.

Saura, Isauaria, a City in the lesser *Asia*; which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Iconium*; and stands in South *Galathia* near *Psidia*.

Saustia, Sebastia, an Episcopal City in *Cappadocia* in the Lesser *Asia*. Long. 67. 30. Lat. 42. 30.

Saw, the *Save*.

Savoy, Allobroges, Sapandia, Sabaudia, a celebrated Sovereign Dukedom in Europe; called by the Natives *Savoy*, by the Germans *Saffoy*, by the Spaniards *Saboya*. It was of old a part of *Gallia Narbonensis*; and the North part of the Country possessed by the *Allobroges*: on the North bounded by *Vallais*, (or *Wallisserlande*) *Switzerland*, and *Gex*; on the West by *Beugey* separated from it by the *Rhosne*; on the South by *Dauphine*; on the East by *Piedmont* and the Dukedom of *Milan*; a part of it reaching beyond the *Alpes*. The whole is covered by vast high Hills and Mountains: and as it is thereby made healthful, so it is generally barren; the Valleys excepted. The Inhabitants are dull of Apprehension and no great Soldiers: the chief City, *Geneva*, is a Free State: the best under the Duke of *Savoy* is *Chambery* or *Cameraci*. The Conquest of this Country for the Romans was begun by *Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus*, in the Year of Rome 631: 119 Years before the Birth of our Saviour. Nero first made

it a *Roman* Province. At the fall of the *Roman* Empire, it became a part of the Kingdom of *Burgundy*; and under *Rodolph* the last King was united to *Germany*. In the year 999, *Berald* of *Saxony* fled hither and settled; whose Son (*Humbert*) was by *Conradus Sallicus* made Earl of *Maurence*, a Town in this Country, in the year 1027. From this beginning by Conquests and Marriages, this Family became so considerable, that *Sigismund* the Emperor Created *Amadee* (the eighth in the Line,) Duke of *Savoy*, in the year 1397. (or as others, in the year 1416.) *Victor Amadee II.* (the present Duke of *Savoy*) succeeded *Charles Emanuel* his Father, in the year 1675: being then a Child of nine years of Age; the thirtieth in this Line, and of the *Roman* Catholic Religion; his usual Residence is at *Turin* in *Piedmont*: where he declared War against *France* June 4. 1690; in Conjunction with the Confederate Princes. He has since lost a considerable part of his Dominions.

Saxony, Saxonia, in the several Ages that are past since the *Roman* Empire, has had very different Bounds: but the Brevity of this Work will admit only of its present State. To take it in its largest Acceptation, it contains two of the Circles of the *German* Empire; called the Upper and the Lower Circles of *Saxony*: the Lower *Saxony* contains the Dukedoms of *Brunswick*, *Luneburg*, *Magdeburg*, *Breme*, *Mecklenburg*, *Holfatia* and *Lauenburg*; the

Principalities of *Ferden*, and *Halberstad*, and the Bishoprick of *Hildesheim*: which Countries lie between *Westphalia* to the West, the Upper *Saxony* to the East and South, and *Futland* and the *Baltick* Sea to the North; all described in their proper Places. The Upper Circle of *Saxony* contains the Marquisate of *Brandenburg*, *Pomerania*, *Thuringia*, *Misnia*, the Dukedom of *Saxony* properly so called, the Principality of *Anhalt*: Bounded on the East by *Lusatia* and *Poland*; on the North by the *Baltick* Sea; on the West by the Lower *Saxony*; and on the South by *Franconia* and *Bobemia*. The Electorate of *Saxony* is a Province of *Germany*, in the Upper Circle of *Saxony*; is bounded on the East by *Lusatia*; on the North by the Marquisate of *Brandenburg*, and the Principality of *Anhalt*; on the West by the Dukedoms of *Brunswick* and *Hassia*, and on the South by *Franconia* and *Bobemia*. The principal Town of it is *Witteburg*. This Electoral Prince has the sixth Place amongst the Electors, and his Residence at *Dresden*. In the year 1652. *John George I.* Elector of *Saxony*, divided this Duchy between his four Sons. The Ancient Inhabitants were the *Lombards*: As these and the *Franks* went South upon their Conquests made in the *Roman* Empire, so the *Saxons* followed them; and took Possession of their Ancient Seats as far as the *Rhine*. They were with great difficulty

ficulty Conquered by *Charles* the Great, about the year 785 : *Wittikindus* their last King being made by *Charles* the Great the first Duke of *Saxony*, upon his embracing the Christian Faith. From him are descended all the Kings of *France*, since *Hugh Capet* ; the Kings of *Denmark*, of the House of *Oldenburg* ; the Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Savoy* ; the Marquesses of *Montisferat*, and many other Noble and Illustrious Families of lesser Note ; so that this Person seems to have inherited *Abraham's* Blessing as to this. This Dukedom is still in the same Family : tho there was an Interruption of two hundred years beginning in the year 1180. and ending in the year 1423. To this Illustrious House, *Germany* in a great degree owes the Reformation ; which but for *John Frederick* (the thirtieth Duke) had been stifled in its Rise. *John George III.* the present Elector is the thirty seventh Duke from *Wittikindus* : and the twelfth since the Restitution of the Line. The Richest as well as the most Ancient of the Princes in the Electoral College next the Emperor. He also is by Birth-Right Great Marshal or Gentleman of the Horse in the Empire ; and by Religion of the *Augustane* Confession.

Scafato, the lower part of the River *Sarno* in *Italy*.

Scagen, *Scagensæ Promontorium*, the most Northern Cape of *Jutland* ; in fifty eight degrees of Latitude ; over against *Gottenburg* in *Sweden* ; 10 *Danish* Miles from

Alborg to the North-East, and from *Gottenburg* to the West. There is a Village near this Cape called *Skune*.

Scala, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Hither *Principato* ; which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Amalfi* ; but this Bishoprick is united for ever to that of *Ravello*, from which it stands one Mile, and two from *Amalfi* : it is very small and has not above one hundred and fifty Houses ; standing on an Hill at the Foot of Mount *Cama* ; and heretofore from that called *Cama*.

Scala Marmorea, *Amycli*, *Daphne*, a Port of *Bithynia* in the Lesser *Asia* ; upon the *Thracian Bosphorus* or Streights of *Constantinople*, beyond *Chalcedon* to the North : now also sometimes called *Lamia*.

Scatambri, or *Scaramis*, *Caucana*, a ruin'd City and Port on the South of *Sicily* ; near *Cape Passaro*, the most Eastern Point.

Scalona, *Ascalon*, a City in the Holy Land, on the *Mediterranean* Sea ; between *Azotus* to the North, and *Gaza* to the South eighteen Miles. It was one of the Regal Cities of the *Philistins* : after this it was a Bishops See, under the Patriarch of *Jerusalem* : now reduced to a poor Village, and a few Cottages as *Leunclavius* saith : and the See is united to that of *Bethleem*.

Scamandro, *Scamander*, a small River in *Phrygia* in the Lesser *Asia* ; mentioned by *Homer*. It falls into the *Archipelago* near *Cape Fanisary* ; at the very entrance of

the *Hellepont*, North of the *New Dardanelis*. The River ariseth out of Mount *Ida*, and has but a short Course.

Scandolor, *Pamphylia*, a Province in the Lesser *Asia*.

Scanderone, *Alexandria*, a City of *Syria*; call'd by the *Italians* *Alexandretta*; heretofore a Bishops See, and a celebrated Sea-Port; at the Mouth of the River *Belum* (now *Soldrat*,) upon the Bay of *Liazzo* (*Ifficum*;) 50 Miles from *Aleppo* to the West, 25 from the Conines of *Cilicia* to the East. Now (saith *Baudrand*) there is scarce any mention of it remaining; except a few Cottages for the use of the Merchants, and a Stone House for the Captain of the *Fanisaries*; who collects the Grand Seigniors Customs. But I have been informed by some Masters of Ships that have been there, that this Place of late years is much improved by the Trade the English and Dutch drive in it. Long. 68.00. Lat. 38.10.

Scardo, *Scardona*, a City ascribed by *Ptolemy* to *Liburnia* (now in *Dalmatia*;) and a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Spalato*, even since 1120: called by the *Sclavonians* *Scardin*. It is now but small; lies upon the *Adriatick* Sea, near the Lake of *Prochlian*, at the Mouth of the River *Titius*; and has a small Castle on an Hill, in the Hands of the *Turks*. This Place was taken by the *Venetians*, and ruined in the year 1570. *Baudrand* placeth it 35 Miles from *Zana* to the East, and nine from *Sibenico* to the North;

and saith the *Venetians* bought it of the *Wayvode* of *Bosnia*, in the year 1411. for 5000 Duckats of Gold.

Scaren, *Scara*, a small City of *Westrogorbia* a Province of *Sweden*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Upsal*; and heretofore the Seat of the Kings of *Gothland*, but now in a declining Condition: it stands ten Miles from the Lake of *Venner* to the South, and 20 from *Falcorp* to the North.

Scarino, *Scapris vel Scabris*, a Town in *Italy*; in the Territory of *Siena*, and Principality of *Piombino*; ten Miles from *Massa* to the South. Before which was slain the famous *Strozzi* (Prior of *Capoua*,) in the French Quarrel.

Scrapanto, *Carpathus*, an Island near *Rhodes*; on the Coast of the Lesser *Asia*, belonging to the *Turks*.

Scarpe, *Scarpa*, a River in *Artoise*; it ariseth three Leagues above *Arras*; and watering it and *Douay*, and dividing *Hainault* from *Flanders*, falls into the *Schelde* near *Mortagne*, a great Town in *Flanders*; six Leagues above *Tournay* to the South-West.

Sceldt. See *Schelde*.

Schaffhausen, *Probatopolis*, *Schaphusia*, a City of *Switzerland*; called by the French *Schafhouse*; the Capital of one of the *Camons*. It stands upon the *Rhine* four Miles beneath *Constance* to the West, two beneath the Lake of *Zell*, (or *das Zeller See* as the Germans call it) six from *Basil*, and

and four from *Zurich* to the North. This is a new City, and took its Rise from an Abbey of *Benedictins*; built here by *Eberhard* Count of *Nellenburg*, in the Reign of the Emperor *Henry III.* about 1052. About 1090. here was also a Nunnery built. The Abbats and the City not agreeing, it was made an Imperial and Free City. Sold by *Lewis* of *Bavaria* to *Frederick* Duke of *Austria*, about 1330. It continued under that House 85 years. In 1351. the Inhabitants of this City besieged *Zurich*, though against their Wills; in 1372. it was almost destroyed by Fire. *John* Duke of *Austria* being proscribed for withdrawing Pope *John XXII.* from the Council of *Constance*, during the War which ensued, this City returned to the Empire; and by their Money obtained great Privileges from the Emperor. The better to assure these Liberties, in 1424. it joined in the League with *Zurich* and *S. Gall*: and in 1454. renewed this League with these, and took in the other *Cantons*. In 1501. they join'd in the perpetual League. About 1529. they embrac'd the Reformation; and burnt a vast Statue, which was called the *Great God of Schaffhouse*. Long. 30. 25. Lat. 47. 25.

Scagen. See *Scagen*.

Schalholt, Schalholtum, a City in *Iseland*; which is a Bishops See, and the University of that Island.

Scham, Damascus, a City of *Syria*.

Schelling, Schellinga, an Island and Sea-Port Town upon the Coast of *Holland* and *Friseland*; of about 12 Miles over; and the same distance from *Harlingen*, a City of *West Friseland* to the West. The principal Town in it is of the same Name: taken and burnt by the *English* the Seventh of *August* 1666. together with 150 Sail of Ships, most of them richly laden: the Town is by some called *Bandaris*, and said to consist of 1000 Houses. That Squadron of Ships which performed this Action, was Commanded by *Sir Robert Holmes*.

Schelde, Scaldis, one of the most noted Rivers in the Low Countries; mentioned by *Cæsar*, *Pliny* and others of the Ancients. Called by the *Hollanders* the *Schelde*; by the *French* *L'Escaut*; and by the *Spanish* *Schelda*. This River ariseth in *Picardy* in *Vermandois* near *Chastelet*; four French Miles from *S. Quintin* to the North-West; and flowing North, it watereth *Cambray*; then entering *Hainault*, it passeth on the East of *Bouchain* to *Valencienne*; and being augmented by many lesser Streams, becomes there first Navigable by Boats: then taking in the *Huifne* above *Conde* from the West, and the *Scarpe* beneath *S. Amand*, it divides *Tornay* (or *Dornick*) and *Oudenaerde*; and hasteth to *Gant*, where it is augmented by the *Lys*: hither also the Tides of the Ocean reach: from hence it goes to *Dendermonde*, where it takes in the *Dendre*, and a little lower

lower the *Rupele*; and separating *Brabant* from *Flanders*, it washeth the Walls of *Antwerp*; and forms for it a noble, large, and safe Harbour: 3 German Miles lower, it divides into two vast Branches at *S. Vilier*: That to the South separating *Flanders* from *Zeeland* by *Ulfing* falls into the Ocean, being here called the *Honte*: The other parting the Islands of *Zeeland*, falls into the Ocean between *Walcheren* to the South, and *Schouen* to the North; retaining its first name to its fall.

Schenken-schans, *Munimentum Schenckis*, a strong Fort in the Dukedom of *Cleve*, in the Borders of *Gulderland*; in a small District call'd *S. Grabenwert*, (where the *Rhine* divides it self into two Branches, and the *Wael* begins) one German Mile from *Emmerick* to the West, and from *Cleve* to the North: which has this name from the Builder of it. It was taken from the *Hollanders*, in 1635. by the *Spaniards*: they retook it the next year. In 1672. it was taken by the *French* in two days. In 1674. it was configned to the Duke of *Brandenburg*, and in 1679. by him Mortgaged to the *United Provinces*, who are now Masters of it.

Schesburg, *Sandava*, a City in *Transylvania*, upon the River *Cochel*; between *Clausenburg* to the East and *Cronstad* to the West. The Inhabitants call it *Segešwar*; the Germans *Schesburg*.

Schetland, *Armoda*, *Amoda*, *Schetlandia*, an Island or knot of small Islands lying to the North-

East of the *Orcades*; over against *Bergen* in *Norway*; but at a considerable distance from it: under the King of *Scotland*: by *Mr. Camden* supposed to be the *Thule* of the Ancients: these Islands are also call'd *Hetland*, and lie 60 Miles beyond the *Orcades*.

Schiavoni, *Sclavi*, the *Slaves* or *Sclavonians*, which Inhabit *Dalmatia*; from them called *Schiavonia*.

Schiras, *Schirasum*, a great City in the Kingdom of *Persia* upon the River *Bendimir*; 200 Miles from *Ormuz* to the North, 250 from *Hispahan* to the South. This City sprung out of the ruins of *Persepolis*, about 9 Miles in compass; the Country about it producing excellent Wine. It is largely described by *Monfieur Thevenot* in his Travels, Part II. pag. 124. He saith it is the Capital of *Persia*; seated in a pleasant and fertile Plain extending from North to South; and encompassed with lovely Cypress Trees and Gardens: the City is but two hours walk, has no Walls, nor any other defence but a scurvy Dike. It has a College in which Theology, Philosophy, and Physick are taught; and about 500 Students. Lat. 29. 40. *Mr. Herbert* saith the Plain it stands in, is 20 Miles long, and 6 broad; encompassed with great Hills; under one of which this City is placed.

Schirwan. See *Servan*.

Schlesien, the same with *Silesia*.

Schlestadt, *Selestadium*, a City of *Germany* in the Lower *Alsacia*, upon the River *Ill*; in the Territory

tory of *Hagenaw*; 4 German Miles from *Brifach* to the South-West, a little further from *Cobnar* to the North, and the same distance from *Strasburgh*. Heretofore an Imperial and Free City; but now under the *French*, who in 1673. dismantled it; and 2 years after began to re-fortifie it: it is now a very strong place.

Schleswick. See *Sleswick*.

Schenberg, a Part of the *Carpathian Hills*; the same with that which Latin Writers call *Cetius*; and the *Germans* *Kalenberg*, *Dewsberg*, and *Heritzberg*; varying its name in the different Countries it passeth through.

Schenen, *Sconia*, *Scania*, a Province of *Sweden*; called by the Inhabitants *Schaane*, by the *Swedes* *Scone*, by the *Germans* *Skonen*. It lies upon the *Baltick Sea* over against *Zeeland*, from which it is divided by the *Sound*: it has the Sea on all sides but the North; being almost an Island; on the North it is bounded by *Haland* and *Westrogothia*; and it is its self the principal part of South-Gothland. This County was sold to *Magnus King of Sweden*, in 1330: by *John Duke of Holstein*, for 70000 Marks of Silver; *Christopher II. King of Denmark* having Mortgaged it before to these Dukes. *Waldemar King of Denmark* redeemed it from the *Swedes* in 1341: but in 1658. the *Swedes* recovered the Possession of it by the Treaty of *Roschild*. This Country was Converted to the Christian Faith, by *Orbingar*, (a Bishop) about 980. The principal places

in it are; *Lunden*, *Landskroon*, *Matmuyen* and *Helsingborg*.

Schorndorff, *Schorndorfum*, a small City, well fortified in the Dukedom of *Wurtemberg* in *Germany*; upon the River *Remms* (which gives name to the District in which this City stands:) 4 German Miles from *Stuigard* to the East, and 6 from *Hailbrunn* to the North-East. It has a Castle; and obtained its Charter from *Frederick II.* in 1230. In 1647. it was taken by the *French*; but after restored to the Duke of *Wurtemberg*, under whom it now is.

Schowen, *Scaldia*, an Island of *Zeeland*, (one of the United Provinces,) near the East Mouth of the *Schelde*: heretofore much greater than now. There are three places of Note in it, *Ziriczee*, *Brouwers*, and *Bommene*. It is 6 French Leagues long from East to West, and above two broad.

Schut, *Cituorum Insula*, a great Island in the lower *Hungary*, made by the River *Danube*; called by the *Hungarians*, *Chalokewx*; by the *Germans*, *Schut*. It extends from *Presburgh* to the North-West, to *Comora* East, 9 German Miles: about 4 broad, and in circuit 24. It has 300 Villages: its principal place is *Comora*; beneath which the *Danube* again unites in one Stream. It is wonderfully fruitful, well peopled, and was the cause of the present War between the Emperor and the *Turks*. The latter demanding it to be put into his Hands about 1682. (or 1683.) and the Emperor denying it (as he could not part with it without exposing

posing all his other Dominions to their Ravage ;) Thereupon the Turks besieged Vienna.

Schwaben, *Suevia*, a great Province or Circle in Germany; called by the Germans, *die Schwaben*; by the French, *Souabe*; by the Italians, *Suevia*; by the Poles, *Szwabska*. Bounded by *Bavaria* on the East; the *Rhine* dividing it from *Alsacia* on the West; *Switzerland* to the South, and *Franconia* to the North. It had heretofore Dukes of great Name and Power: but now divided into several lesser Territories under several Princes; the chief of which are the Dukedom of *Wurtemberg*, the Bishopricks of *Ausburgh* and *Constance*; the Marquises of *Baden*, *Schwartzwalt*, *Burgow*, and *Ortnaw*; the Principalities of *Furstenberg*, and *Zollern*; the Counties of *Ettingen*, and *Hohenburgh*; the Territories belonging to the Abbat of *Kempien* and *Algow*. There are also in it many Imperial and Free Cities; the Capital City of this Circle being *Ulm*. The others are *Augsburgh*, *Kempen*, *Constantz*, *Hailbrun*, *Hall en Souabe*, *Lindaw*, *Memmingen*, *Nordlingen*, *Stugard*, *Tubingen*, and *Oberlingen*.

Schwanberg, the present name of the *Norick-Alpes*.

Schwartwatter. See *Vecht*.

Schwartzwaldt, *Martina Sylva*, *Bacenis*, the Black Wood or Forest; a Province in the Circle of *Schwaben*, in Germany; towards Mount *Abenow*, and the Fountains of the *Danube* and *Necker*; between the Dukedom of *Wurtem-*

burgh to the East, and *Brifgow* to the West: it lies extended from North to South from the Marquise of *Baden* to the Cities of *Seckingen*, *Rheinfelde*, and *Ortnaw*. This Country is a part of the vast *Hercynian Forest*; which in ancient times run through the whole Body of Germany, (and perhaps through *Moscovy*) and ended at the Frozen Ocean, or White Sea.

Schwartz-Zee, the German name of the *Euxine*, or Black Sea.

Schweidnitz, *Swidnia*, a City of *Silesia*, upon the River *Westritz*; 30 Miles from *Wratiflaw* to the West, 25 from *Lignitz* to the South, and 12 from the Borders of *Bohemia*. It is the Capital of a Dukedom of the same name; and a very strong place: yet taken and retaken several times in the great *Swedish War*. Near this City the *Swedes* defeated *Albert Duke of Brandenburg*, in the year 1642: by which Victory they made themselves Masters of the greatest part of *Silesia*.

Schweinfurt, *Schwinfurtum*, a City in *Franconia* in Germany, upon the *Mayn*; within the Dominions of the Bishop of *Wurtzburg*; almost 7 German Miles from *Bamberg* to the West, and 5 from *Wurtzburg* to the South-East. It belonged formerly to the Counts of *Heneburgh*; till *Hen. II.* Emperor dispossessed them, and gave this City, (with the Title of Marquise) to one *Otho*; which Family ending in 1112, the City returned to the Empire: now an Imperial and Free City, and a place of great

great strength; yet taken by the Swedes in the German War.

Schwerin, the chief Town in *Mechlenburgh*, upon a Lake; 18 Miles from *Hamburg* to the East, and 5 from the *Baltick* Sea to the South. The usual Residence of one of the Dukes of *Mechlenburgh*; in the lower *Saxony*.

Sciglio, *Scylla*, a Promontory on the Coast of *Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Scillo, or *Scilla*, *Scylla*, a famous Rock on the same Shoar; 19 Miles from *Messina* in *Sicily* to the North-East; upon the Channel which parts *Sicily* from *Italy*, at the West end of it.

Scio. See *Chio*.

Sciocco, *Togisonus*, a small River in the Territory of *Padoua* in *Italy*.

Schiro, *Scyros*, an Island in the *Archipelago*; called by the *Greeks*, *Skiros*; by the *Italians*, *Schiro*; by the *French*, *Squire*. It is 80 Miles in Circuit, fruitful and populous: 40 from *Negropont* to the North, and 70 from *Macedonia* to the East; West of *Scio*. It has a small City called *Skiro*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Athens*: in subjection to the *Turks*.

Sclavonia, the Southern Province of the lower *Hungary*; called by the *Italians*, *Schiavonia*; by the *Germans*, *Die Sclavonien*; by the *Poles*, *Slobienska Ziemia*. The middle Ages under this name comprehended *Illyricum*, *Dalmatia*, *Croatia*, *Bosnia*, and this which is now called *Sclavonia*: On the North it has the *Drave*,

(a great River which parts it from the lower *Hungary*;) on the East the *Danube*; on the South the *Save*, (which divides it from *Croatia*, *Bosnia*, and *Servia*;) and on the West *Carniola* and *Stiria*. The length of it from the Town of *Koprantz* in the West, to the fall of the *Drave* into the *Danube* in the East, is 50 German Miles: its breadth from the *Drave* to the *Save* 12. This Country was first possessed by the *Pannonians*; after that by the *Goths* about 386: who were Conquered by the *Slaves* about 550. About 1200. these people became Tributaries to the Kings of *Hungary*. About 1544. this Country was first subdued by *Solyman* the Magnificent. In 1687. after the Battel of *Mohatz*, the *Turkish* Army mutining against the Prime *Vizier*, all this Country except *Gradisca*, submitted to the Emperor: the *Turks* deserting it without any blows. The *Germans* upon their return were very well pleased with the Fertility of it. The chief Towns in it are *Gradisca*, *Esseck*, and *Possessa*, which is the Capital City. The Inhabitants are great lovers of War; and pray for nothing more earnestly, than that they may die with their Arms in their Hands.

Scodra, a City of *Illyricum*; attributed by *Livy* and *Ptolemy* to *Dalmatia*; and in those times the Seat of the Kings of *Illyricum*. Now the Capital City of *Albania*; and a Bishops See; great and populous; it stands upon the River *Boiana*; 24 Miles from the *Adriatick* Sea, and 80 from *Ragusa* to the North-East.

East. Twice besieged by the *Turks*, under *Mahomet II.* without success; and in 1478. resigned to them for a Peace. The Inhabitants call it *Scadar*; the *Turks*, *Iscohar*; and the *Italians*, *Scutari*. Long. 44. 20. Lat. 42. 24.

Stone, *Scona*, a celebrated Abbey in the County of *Perth*; upon the *Tay*; 3 Miles from *S. Johnston* to the North-West; in which the *Kings of Scotland* for many Ages were Crowned.

Scopia, *Scapi*, a City of the upper *Moesia*, and the Capital of *Dardania*, in the Borders of *Macedonia* in the times of *Ptolemy*; now called *Scopia* by the *Italians*, and *Uischub* by the *Turks*. It is a great, populous City in *Servia*; an Archbishops See, and the Seat of the *Sangiack* of *Servia*; seated in a fruitful Plain, upon the River *Vardar*, over which it has a Stone Bridge of 12 Arches; 100 Miles from *Theffalonica* to the North-West, 10 from *Sophia* to the West, and about the same distance from *Gjustandil* to the South. The River upon which it stands falls into the Bay of *Theffalonica*.

Scotland, *Scotia*, is the second Kingdom in *Great Britain*; called by the *French*, *l'Escoffe*; by the *Italians*, *Scotia*; by the *Germans*, *Schottlandt*. On the East it is bounded by the *German Ocean*; on the North by the *Deucalidonian Sea*, and the *Isles of Orkney*; on the West by the *Vergivian Ocean*, and the *Irish Sea*; on the South by the River *Tweed*, the *Cheviot Hills*, and the adjacent Tract to *Solway Sands*; whereby it is separated

from *England*. *Solway Fyrth* lies in deg. 56. of Latitude; and the most Northern point lies in 60. 30. by which it should be 315 *English Miles* in length. *Polydore Virgil* reckons 480: its breadth is nowhere above 60; and its form Triangular; with many great inlets and Arms of the Ocean, which indent both the Eastern and Western sides of it. The Soil especially towards the North, is generally barren; affords little Timber, and no Fruit Trees. The Southern parts are more fruitful; the Air in both sharp and cold. It is divided into two parts, (the Southern and the Northern) by *Dunbritain* and *Edenburgh Fyrth*. The South part called the *Low-Lands*, is fuller of Cities and great Towns; the People are more rich and better Civilized; as not only Inhabiting a better Country, but driving a Trade at Sea. The Northern or *High-Lands*, are more barren and poor; the Inhabitants accordingly patient of want and hunger, and very temperate in their Diet; without which Virtues they could not subsist. South *Scotland* is divided into 21; North *Scotland* into 13 Counties. For the Ecclesiastical Government they have 2 Archbishops: *S. Andrews*, who has eight; and *Glasco*, who has 3 Suffragan Bishops under him. In the times of the *Romans*, this Country was called *Caledonia* and *Albania*; the People, *Picts*, from their custom of Painting their Bodies. The *Romans* never extended their Conquests beyond the South of *Scotland*, because they thought the Northern

and

and barrener parts not worth their pains. The remaining Inhabitants, (after the withdrawing of the Roman Garrisons from the Northern parts of *Britan*;) became very troublesome to the *Britains*; and forced them to call in the *Saxons* about 449: who Conquered the South parts of *Scotland*, and possess it to this day. The *Scots* or *Irish* about the same time entered the Western parts of *Scotland*; and by degrees united first with the *Picts* or *Highlanders*; by their assistance Conquered the *Saxons*, and gained the Sovereignty of that whole Kingdom. But there being no Letters here, the Story of these times is very dark; which has occasioned great Controversies concerning the time of the *Scots* coming out of *Ireland*. About 839. the *Picts* were intirely subdued by *Kenneth II.* first sole King of all *Scotland*. This Line continued under 23 Princes, to 1285. When *Alexander III.* dying without Issue, there began a tedious and bloody contest about the Succession; which was referred to *Edward I.* of *England*, who adjudged the Crown to *John Baliol*, an *Englishman*. He Rebelling against his Benefactor, was defeated by that Prince; who following his blow made himself Master of *Scotland*, and kept it to his death. In 1307. *Robert Bruce*, the other Competitor, overthrew the *English*; established himself King of *Scotland*, and Reigned till 1332: when the Kingdom divided again between *Edward Baliol*, and *David Bruce*; which latter prevailed at first against his

Competitor; but fell under the power of the *English*, where he was many years a Prisoner. In 1371. *Rob. II.* Surnamed *Steward*, Descended from the eldest Daughter of *David Bruce*, succeeded. In 1602. *James VI.* the ninth in this Line, succeeded after Queen *Elizabeth* to the Crown of *England*; as Descended both by Father and Mother, from *Margaret* the eldest Daughter of *Henry VII.* King of *England*; the whole Line of *Henry VIII.* being extinguished. The Christian Religion was Planted here by different Persons, and at several times. The *Saxon Scots* were Converted by *Aidan*, the first Bishop of *Lindisferne*, about 635. The South-Eastern by *Nimas*, Bishop of *Candida Casa*, (or *Whire Herne*) about 555. The *Highlanders*, (or Northern *Picts*) by *Palladius*, a Deacon of *Rome*, about 435. The Bishops of *Scotland* were always subject to the Archbishop of *York*, till 1478: when on the pretence of the frequent Wars between them and *England*, their 2 Archbishops Sees were erected; and they became a separate Church from that of *England*.

Scotusa, *Scotussa*, a small City in *Theffalia*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Larissa*; near to which it stands.

Skrikfinner, *Scritophinii*, a People in *Scandinavia*; between *Norway* to the North, and *Lapland* to the East. These People are said to Cloath themselves with the Skins of Beasts, like the *Samiædes*; as is usual with all these *Hyperborean Nations*.

Sdrin, Sdringa, Stridonium, a City of *Dalmatia*; the Birth place of *S. Jerome*, (the most Learned of the Latin Fathers;) ruined by the *Goths*: but afterwards rebuilt, and in some degree Peopled. Others place it upon the Confluence of the *Mure* and the *Danube*; 15 Miles beneath *Rakelsburg* in *Stiria*.

Sebenico, Sebenicum, Sicum, a small City, very well fortified, in *Dalmatia*; upon the Shoars of the *Adriatick Sea*: and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Spalato*; under the *Venetians* ever since 1412. having before been a Maritime City of *Croatia*. It has a Castle and Fort built upon a Rock: which are places of great strength, and have four times humbled the *Ottoman Forces*, and preserved this important place under that State. It lies at the Mouth of the River *Kerka*, or *Kyrka*; 38 Miles from *Zara* to the East, and 300 from *Venice*. Made a Bishops See by Pope *Boniface VIII.*

Secchia, Gabellus, a River of *Italy*; which springeth from the *Apennine*, in the Borders of *Carfagnana*; between *Tuscany* and the *Apennine*: running Northward, and dividing the Dutchy of *Modena* from that of *Reggio*, in some places it watereth *Sassuolo*: leaving *Modena* to the East, and *Cappi* to the West, it falls into the *Po* at *S. Benedicts Abbey*, in the Duchy of *Mantoua*; 5 Italian Miles from *Mirandola* to the North-West.

Seckaw, Secovia, Secovium, a small Castle in *Stiria*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Salzburg*; erected in 1219.

by Pope *Honorius III.* and *Eberhard*, Archbishop of *Salzburg*. It stands upon the River *Gail*, a little above its fall into the *Mure*; not above 4 German Miles from the Borders of *Austria* to the South, and 20 from *Salzburg* to the East. The Archbishop has the Election, and Consecration of this Bishop; gives him his Investiture, takes an Oath of Fealty from him: and he has no Place nor Voice in the Diet of *Germany*.

Sedan, Sedanum, a City in *Champagne*, in *France*, upon the *Maes*; with a very strong Castle. Anciently in the Propriety of the Bishop of *Reims*; by whom it was exchanged with the Crown, for *Cormicy*. Afterwards it had particular Lords of the Families of *Braquemont*, and *Marcan*; and in the Family of *Turenne* was made a Principality. In 1642. this little Principality was forced to submit to the Crown of *France*. It stands 16 Leagues above *Namur* to the South, and from *Verdun* to the North; in the Frontiers of *Champagne* and *Luxembourg*.

See, Seva, Segia, a small River in *Normandy*; 6 Miles from *Auranches* to the West.

Selandt, Selandia, a great Island in the *Baltick*; belonging to the Crown of *Denmark*: separated from *Scania* to the North by the *Sound*; on the South it has the *Baltick Sea*. It is 16 German Miles in length, 12 in breadth; a very fruitful and pleasant spot of ground. The Capital of it is *Copenhagen*, the Royal City of *Denmark*. The rest are *Helsingore*, *Cronenburgh*, and *Fridericks-*

dericksburgh; and besides these it has 340 Parishes.

Seez, Sagiensis Urbs, Sagium, a City in *Normandy* in *France*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Roan*. It stands near the Fountains of the River *Orne*; 36 Leagues from *Paris* to the West, 11 from *Lisieux* to the South, and 5 from *Alençon* to the East.

Seged, or Segedin, Segedunum, a City of the Upper *Hungary*, seated upon the *Tibiscus*; where it receives the *Merish*, (a great River out of *Transylvania*, in the County of *Bodroch*); 26 German Miles from *Buda* to the South-East, and 15 from *Colocz*. Taken by the *Turks* in 1552. The *Imperialists* Plundered it in 1685: and took it from the *Turks* without resistance, after they were possessed of *Buda*.

Segeswar, Segethusa, Sandava, Singidava, Segesvaria, a City of *Transylvania*; called by the *German*s *Schezpurg*: it is seated partly on the side of an Hill, partly in a Valley upon the River *Coche*, which after falls into the *Merish*; 10 German Miles from *Hermanstadt* (or *Zeben*) to the North, and 14 from *Kronstadt* or *Brassaw* to the West: near the foot of the *Carpathian Hills*. Under the Prince of *Transylvania*.

Segewoldt, Segevoidia, a City in *Livonia*, upon the River *Teyder*; 5 *Swedish* Miles from the Bay of *Riga* to the East, and 7 from *Riga* to the South-East.

Segna, Senia, a City placed by *Pliny* in *Liburnia*, (now in *Croatia*) and a Bishops See under the

Archbishop of *Spalato*. It stands upon the Shoars of the *Adriatick* Sea, at the bottom of a Mountain; 35 Miles from *Nona* to the South-West, and 50 from the Borders of *Italy* to the East. This City belongs to the Kingdom of *Hungary*, and is under the Emperor; it has an old Castle, a very strong Fort built on a steep Hill, and a Harbour upon the Gulph of *Venice*.

Segni, Signia, Urbs Volsorum, a City of great antiquity, in the States of the Church in *Campagna di Roma*; under the Dominion of the Pope: giving the Title of a Duke to the Family of *Sfortia*. It stands on the top of a Mountain, called by its own name; 32 Miles from *Rome* to the East, and 12 from *Preneste* to the South. In this place *Organs* were first invented.

Segorve, Segorbia, Segobriga, a City of the Kingdom of *Valentia*; upon the River *Morvedre*, which a little lower falls into the *Mediterranean Sea*: it is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Valentia*; small and not well peopled. Eight Miles from *Valentia*, to the North-West, and 12 from *Tervel* to the South-East.

Segovia, Urbs Arcevacorum in *Pliny*; *Segubia* in *Ptolemy*; *Segobia* in the Councils; is a City in *New Castile* in *Spain*, which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Toledo*. A celebrated place, well Peopled and Rich, by reason of a great Cloathing Trade driven in it: And besides very large Suburbs, it has a Castle called *El Alcafer*. By the City on the North-side flows a small

small River called *Eresma*. It stands at the foot of an Hill in a pleasant Plain; has a noble Aquaduct supported by 177 Arches in double Rows, which reach from one Hill to another; built by the Emperor *Trajane*. This City is 20 Spanish Leagues from *Toledo* to the North. Long. 16. 30. Lat. 41. 15.

Segovia La Nueva, a City in the Island of *Manilia*; (one of the *Philippin's* under the *Spaniards*;) on the East side of the Island; and a Bishops See.

Segre, Sicoris, a River in *Catalonia*, which ariseth in the County of *Cerdagne*: at the foot of the *Pyrenean Hills* in the Borders of *France*; and watering *Livia, Cerdagne*, and *Urgel*, receives the *Noguera Pallaresa*, and the *Noguera Rogercana*: the first at *Camarasa*, the second above *Lerida*; beneath it comes in the *Cinca* (a great River) above *Mequinenca*; below which this River *Segre* unites with the *Ebro*, 9 Miles above *Garcia* to the West.

Segura, Serabis, Sorabis, a River of *Spain*, which ariseth in New *Castile* from a Mountain of the same name; and flowing through the Kingdom of *Murcia*, falls into the Bay of *Alicant*; having watered *Caravacca, Murcia*, and *Oribuela*.

Sehusen, Senobusium, a City of *Brandenburgh*.

Seididag. See *Agion Oros*.

La Seille, Sala, Salia, a River of *Lorain*; which ariseth out of the Lake de *Lindre*; and flowing North-West watereth *Dieuze, Nomeny* and *Going*: and at *Metz* falls into the *Moselle*.

La Seine, Seyna, Sequana, one of the principal Rivers of *France*; which ariseth in the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, in a Mountainous place near the Castle of *Chanceaux*; 2 Leagues from a Town called *Seine*, and 6 from *Dijon* to the North. Being augmented by some smaller Rivers, it watereth *Chaustillon, Bar sur Seine, Troye, Pont sur Seine*, (above which the *Aube* comes in; and beneath it the *Yonne* and the *Loing*;) so it hasteth by *Melun* to *Corbeil*. The *Marne* comes in a little above *Paris*, the Glory of this River: and beneath that City, above *Poissy*, the *Oise*, the *Epte*; and in *Normandy* the *Eure*, and the *Andelle*, above *Roan* the Capital of *Normandy*. At *Caudebec* in *Normandy* it forms a great Arm of the Sea; which admits the Tides of the Ocean, 30 Leagues into the Land; gives passage to a Ship of great Burthen as high as *Roan*, and smaller Ships as high as *Paris*.

Selechia, Seleucia, a City of *Cilicia*; which is an Archbishops See under the Patriarch of *Antioch*; 12 Miles from the *Mediterranean Sea* to the North. Long. 64. 00. Lat. 38. 40.

Seleucabelbor, Seleucia Pieria, a City of *Syria*; built by *Seleucus* Son of *Antiochus* King of *Syria*, near the Mouth of the River *O-rontes*; 10 Miles from *Antioch*: which is a Bishops See, under the Patriarch of *Antioch*.

Seliorea or Selubria, Selymbria, Selybria, a City of *Thrace* upon the *Propontis*, of great Antiquity; being mentioned by *Pliny* and

and *Prolomy*. It was at first a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Heraclea*; but now the *Metropolis* it self. Great and populous, though without Walls; it has a bad Harbour too. This City stands 2½ Miles from *Constantinople* to the West; also called *Selombria*.

Selo. See *Silaro*.

Semigallen, *Semigallia*, a Province of *Latonia* in the Kingdom of *Poland*; which signifies in their Tongue *The End of the Earth*. Bounded on the North by *Livonia* properly so called, cut off by the *Dvina*; on the South by *Salmogithia*; on the West by *Curland*, and on the East by the Palatinate of *Ploagke*. The principal Town is *Mittau*, the usual Residence of the Dukes of *Curland*, under whom this Province is.

Semender. See *Sponderobi*.

Semnitx, one of the Names of the *Carpathian Hills*.

Sempach, a Town in *Switzerland*, under the Protection of the Canton of *Lucerne*.

Semur en Auxois, *Semurium*, a small City in the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, upon the River *Armançon*; 10 Leagues from *Autun* to the North, 11 from *Dijon* to the West, and 22 from *Troye* to the South.

Semur en Briennois, a Town in the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, in the Territory of *Autun*; one League from the *Doyre* to the East, and 3 beneath *Roanne* to the North.

Sendomir, *Sandomira*, a City in *Poland*; the Capital of a Palati-

nate of the same name in the lesser *Poland*; built upon an Hill by the *Vistula*, (where it receives the *Sanum*) 28 Polish Miles from *Crakow* to the East, and 32 above *Warsaw* to the South. This Town was taken by the *Swedes*, in 1655: and retaken next year by the *Poles*.

Senega, a great River in *Africa*; called by the Portuguese *Zanaga*; by the Natives *Ouedec*. One of the principal Branches of the *Niger*, and the most Northern; (which was called *Darat* or *Daradus*.) and falls into the *Atlantick Ocean* by *Cape Verde*, (where there is a *French Colony*.) Upon its Banks stand the Cities of *Geneboa*, *Tomburum*, and some others; its course is from East to West, between the Kingdoms of *Geneboa* and *Falofarum*.

Senex, or *Senes*, *Sanisium*, a small City of *Provence*; and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Ambun*; from which it stands 14 Leagues to the South, and 8 from *Sisteron* to the North-East. Now reduced almost to a Village. The See is removed to *Castellane*, a Town upon the *Verdon* 2 Miles South from *Senex*.

Il Senese, *Senensis Ager*, a Territory in *Italy*, called by the Inhabitants *il Sanese*; by the French *le Senois*: it is a considerable part of *Tuscany* towards the South; between *Florence* and *Pisa* to the North and West; the *Tyrrhenian Sea* to the South, and the States of the Church to the East. Heretofore a Common-Wealth and a free State; but has been subject

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above

above 100 years to the Duke of Florence. The *Maremma di Siena* is divided between the Prince di *Piombino*, (a Sovereign Prince under the Protection of the *Spaniards*,) and the *Stato di Presidit*; in which is *Orbitello* and *Tellamont*, immediately under the *Spaniards*, though they be parts of the *Senese*. The Capital of this Province is *Siena*. The other Cities are *Monte Alciano*, *Colle*, *Pienza*, *Soana*, *Chiusi*, *Maffa*, *Rofetto*, and *Piombino*; and the Islands on this Coast belonged also to this State.

Senga, or *Cinca*, *Cinga*, a River in the Kingdom of *Aragon*; which ariseth from the *Pyrenean Hills* above *Biela*: and flowing South watereth *Ainsa*, *Balbastro*, *Moncon* and *Eraga*: at *Mequinenca* falls into the *Segre*, and with it into the *Ebro*; having in this course entertained the *Essera*, the *Guascalema*, and *Ufuela*, and some other Rivers.

Senio, *Senna*, a River of *Umbria* in *Italy*.

Senlis, *Augustomagus*, *Silvanetum*, a small City in the Isle of *France*; which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Reims*, and the Capital of its County. Seated upon the River *Nonette*, 10 Leagues from *Paris* to the North; it has this Name, because it is surrounded with Wood. The County or *Bailliage* of *Senlis* lies between the Isle of *France*, *Le Valois*, the *Oyse*, and the *Ayine*. The Principal Towns in it being *Senlis* and *Compeigne*.

Senna, or *Zenna*, *Senna*, a small

River of the Low Countries; which arising in *Hainault*, and flowing through the Dutchy of *Brabant*, watereth *Brussels* and *Mechlen*; then falls into the *Rupel*.

Senno, *Siris*, a River in the *Basilicate*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*; which watereth *Agromento*, and then falls into the Bay of *Taranto*; 15 Miles from *Torre di Mare* to the South. It had once a City upon its Banks called *Siris*; too; but now intirely ruined; its Rubbish scarce appearing, 3 Miles above its Out-let.

Senonais, *Senoniensis Ager*, a Tract in *France*; annexed to the Generalité of *Champagne*; which is a part of the Possessions of the old *Senones*, and has this Name from *Senis* its Capital City.

Sens, *Senones*, a great City of *France*, called by the *Italians Sans*: So very Antient, that it is thought older than *Rome*; and an Archbishops See. But in a beautiful Plain upon the River *Yonne*, which has over it there a Stone Bridge. It is also the Capital of *Senonais*, in the Prefecture of *Champagne*; though ill attributed by some to *Burgundy*. A beautiful City, 26 Leagues from *Paris* to the South-East, and the same from *Orleans* to the North-East.

Sentines, *Athene*. See *Athens*.

Sensino, *Sentinus*, a small River in the *Marchia Anconitana*; which running by *Sentina* (once a considerable Town, but now only a Castle in the Dukedom of *Urbino*; in a pleasant Valley, 15 Miles from *Eugubio*; the Town being ruined by the *Lombards*,) falls into the *Efino*.

Seguino,

Segino, *Arymagdus*, a River of *Silicia*, in the lesser *Asia*; which springeth out of Mount *Taurus*, and falls into the *Mediterranean Sea*; between the Cities of *Anemora* and *Arfinoe*.

Ser, *Cyrrhus*, a River of *Albania*, a Province or Kingdom of *Greece*.

Seraio, *Seraium*, a City of *Bosnia*, upon the River *Migliazka*, in the Lower *Bosnia*. It is great and strong; the Capital of that Kingdom; being some few Miles from the Borders of *Servia*, and about 30 from the *Save* to the South, and about 90 from *Belgrade* to the South-West.

Serchio, *Asaris*, *Auser*, *Sarculus*, a River of *Italy*; which riseth out of the *Apennine* in *Tuscany*, in the Borders of the Dukedom of *Modena*; and flowing through *Casagnana* and the States of *Luca*, not far from the Capital City of that State, entertaineth the *Osaio*: and entering the Dukedom of *Florence*, falls into the *Tyrrhenian Sea*; 5 Miles North of the Mouth of the River *Arno*.

Sere, *Sara*, a River of *France* in *Touraine*: Another in the Low Countries, which falls into the *Oyse*.

Seregippe del Rey, a City in *Brasil* in South *America*; built on an Hill near the Mouth of the River *Potigipeba*, on the Eastern Coast: The Capital of a Province of the same Name, between *Pernambuc* to the North, and the Province of *All Saints* to the South: both City and Province being subject to the King of *Portugal*.

Seresb, *Tiarantus*, a River of

Moldavia, which falls into the *Danube*, near *Galacz* or *Axiopolis*.

Sernia, *Sernia*. See *Iernia*.

Serio, *Serius*, a River in *Lombardy* in the States of *Venice*; which springeth out of the Mountains in the Borders of the *Grisons*; and flowing South by *Bergamo* and *Crema*, falls into the *Adda* above *Piciglione*; a great Town in the Dukedom of *Milan*, 5 Miles from the Borders of the Dukedom of *Parma*.

Sermoneo, *Sulmo*, *Sermineta*, a Town in *Campagna di Roma*, in the States of the Church; which gives the Title of a Duke to the Family of *Cajetan*. It stands 28 Miles from *Rome* to the South, and 17 from *Terracina* to the North-East.

Serres, or *Seres*, *Serra*, a City of *Macedonia*; mentioned in *Niceta*, *Cedrenus*, and the latter Greek Writers; by *Leunclavius* now called *Seres*. It is now a considerable and well Peopled Place; advanced to the Honour of an Archbishop's See, in the place of *Amphipolis*; between which, *Thessalonica* and *Philippi*, it stands upon an Hill; our latter Maps place it 34 Miles from *Amphipolis* to the South-East, 60 from *Thessalonica* to the North-East, and 30 from *Connessa* to the North-West.

Servan, or *Schirwan*, *Servania*, *Atropatia*, a Province in the North-West of the Kingdom of *Persia*; towards the Borders of *Georgia* and the *Turkish Empire*; the Northern Bounds of which are the *Caspian Sea*. It has many great Cities: and is one of the most fruitful and

populous Provinces in that Kingdom; though it has suffered much in latter times by the depredations of the *Turks*. The Cities of it are *Tauris*, *Schamachie*, *Servan*, *Ardebeil* and *Bacu*.

Servia, a Province of the *Turkish* Empire, called by them *Sirfia*. It is of great extent. Bounded on the West by *Croatia*, (or rather by *Bosnia* and *Dalmatia*;) and in part by *Sclavonia*; on the North by the *Danube*, which separates it from the *Upper Hungary* and *Moldavia*; on the East by *Bulgaria*; and on the South by *Macedonia*, *Albania* and *Dalmatia*. The chief Towns and Cities in it are *Belgrade*, *Prisren*, *Novibazar*, *Procupie*, *Semander*, and *Scopia*, which was anciently the Capital. In the times of the *Romans* this was called *Moesia Superior*, esteemed a part of *Thrace*, and the most barbarous Nation the *Romans* had subdued: which was done by *Marcus Licinius Crassus* in the times of *Augustus Caesar*. In the fall of the *Roman* Empire, the *Servi* (a Branch of the *Slaves*;) became Masters of this Country, and gave it the name of *Servia*. About 1000, it was Conquered by the Emperors of *Constantinople*; but suffered to continue under their own Princes, as *Homagers* to the Empire. *Amurath I.* was the first of the *Ottoman* Princes, who invaded this Country: He took *Nissa* about 1374. after which they maintained a Bloody War with some Intermiſſions, till 1460: when they finally submitted to *Mahomet the Great*, and ever after esteemed a Province of that

Empire. The Christian Faith was first settled here by *Cyrl* and *Methodius*, between 860. and 890. *Methodius* taking care to give them the Bible in the *Sclavonian* Tongue; together with the Divine Offices; which they hold in high esteem to this day. The Country is very fruitful and rich; has Mines of Gold and Silver, especially about *Zerbenick*.

Sessanne, *Sesama*, a small City in *La Brie* a Province of *France*, in the Borders of *Champagne*: 13 Leagues from *Troyes* to the North, and 24 from *Paris* to the East; of late years it suffered much by Fire, but now rebuilding. Some have written it *Sezania*.

Sesans, or *Sezans*, *Cincmagus*, an ancient *Roman* Town in *Dauphine*; 2 Leagues from *Briançon* to the East, at the foot of the *Cottian Alps*.

La Sesia, *Sesites*, a River of *Lombardy*, which springeth out of the *Penſine Alps*: and flowing between the Dukedom of *Milan*, and the Principality of *Piedmont*, watereth *Varallo*, *Romagnano* and *Vercelli*; then falls into the *Po*, 6 Miles below *Casale*.

Sessa, *Suessa*, an ancient City in *Italy*, in the *Terra di Lavoro* in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Capua*; from which it stands 16 Miles to the West, and 20 from *Gaeta* to the East; in a very fruitful Soil.

Setia, a City in the Isle of *Candy*, called by the *Greeks* *Sittia*; which (though very small) is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Candy*.

Candy. It stands on a *Peninsula*, on the East side of the Island; under the *Turks*.

Sethie, Dicte, an Island on the East of *Candy*, thought by the *Pagans* to have been the place where *Jove* was Nursed. Now also called *Lassiti*, and *il Monte di Setia*.

Settalia, Pamphylia, a Province in the lesser *Asia*, upon the *Mediterranean Sea*; between *Cilicia* to the East, and *Lycia* to the West.

Seberne, Sabrina, one of the noblest Rivers of *England*; which ariseth in the County of *Montgomery* in *Wales*, near *Plynlimmon Hill*; and flows at first East, as far as *Llandois*: then turning North-East, it watereth *New-town*; and (leaving *Montgomery* to the East) passeth by *Wells-Poole* to the Borders of *Shropshire*: taking in the *Tanot* before it entereth that County. So passeth South-West to *Shrewsbury*, and to *Worcester*; beneath which the *Temde*, and at *Temkesbury* the *Avon* come in; passing to *Gloucester*, it becomes by that time very great; and beneath that City it has never a Bridge over it. So parting *Monmouthshire* to the North from *Gloucestershire* to the South, it entereth the *Irish Sea*; by a vast and stately Mouth, 15 *English Miles* broad; between *Nash-poynt* in *Glamorganshire*, and *Lintow* in *Devonshire*.

Les Sevens, Cemmenus, Gebenna, a Mountain in *France*; which runs a Course of thirty Leagues, between *Rovergne* and

Givandan (two Provinces of *France*) to the West, the *Switzers* and *le Velay* to the East. These Mountains begin near the Fountains of the *Loyre*, in the Province of *Vivara*; and are extended as far as *Rovergne*, and the Borders of the lower *Languedoc*. Towards *Paris* they are very fruitful, and well inhabited. The rest is more barren; and besides the Rivers which spring from it, and its being a Boundary, of no great advantage.

Seven-wald, Seven-walden, Badubenna Lucus, a Forest in *Frise-land*.

Severino, Acmonia, a City built by *Severus*, the *Roman Emperor*, upon the *Danube*; near *Trajanus* his Bridge: 12 *German Miles* from *Temiswaer* to the North-East.

Seville, Hispalis, a City of *Spain*; called by the *Spaniards*, *Sevilla*; great, rich, and populous; the Capital of the lower *Andalusia*, and an Archbishop's See; seated upon the River *Guadalquivir*, upon which it has a frequented Harbour. There belongs also to it an University, an old Castle, (called *Alcafer*) and a large Suburb, called *Triana*. It is one of the ancientest Cities in *Spain*; ascribed to *Hercules* as its Founder, which shews it to be a *Phenician City*. In 1248. it was recovered by *Ferdinando*, out of the Hands of the *Moors*; since that time two of the Kings of *Castile* were born here, viz. *Ferdinand IV.* and *Henry II.* *Ferdinand III.* died here in 1252. *Alphonso X.* in 1284. When the *Spaniards* took it from the *Moors*, there belonged to it a very populous

ious Territory (being seated in a very fruitful Plain :) but by the Banishment of the Moors it is become almost desolate. Long. 14. 30. Lat. 37. 25. The *West-Indian* Fleets, for the most part Land their Merchandise at this City.

Sevilla de Oro, a deserted Town in the North part of the Island of *Jamaica*; which has a good Harbour upon the Gulph of *Mexico*, but little frequented by the *English*.

La Seure, Separa, a double River in *Poitou*, in *France*. 1. *La Seure Nantois*, watereth *Mortagne* in *Poitou*, and *Nantes* in *Bretagne*; then falls into the *Loyre*. 2. *La Seure Niortois*, ariseth above *S. Maixant*; and watering *Niort*, *Mallezais*, and *Marans*, falls into the Bay of *Aquitain*.

Sewer, Surius, a River which ariseth in the County of *Tipperary*, in the Borders of *Leinster*, in *Ireland*; and watering *Cashel*, *Caryck*, and *Waterford*, falls into the *Boyne*, on the South of *Ireland*; and with it into the Ocean.

Sexeti, Thessalonica.

Seyne, Sequana. See *Seine*.

Sfacebia, Leuci, a Range of Mountains in the Territory of *Cydnia*, on the West side of the Island of *Candy*; which gave name to the *Sfaccioes*: who signalized themselves by their valiant resistance against the *Turks*, when they endeavoured the Ravishing of that Island from the Seignior of *Venice*, of late years.

Shannon, Shennyn, or *Shennonon*, *Senus, Sinepus*, a River in *Ireland*, which is one of the prin-

cipal in that Kingdom. It ariseth in the County of *Roscommon*, in the Province of *Connaught*, out of Mount *Slew-nern*; and flowing Southward through *Lerrim*, forms a vast Lake, (called *Myne, Eske*, and *Bee* :) towards the North end of which, on the East side, stands *Lerrim*; in the middle, *Longford*; towards the South, *Ardagh*; on the West side, *Elphem* and *Roscommon*; and at some distance from the Lake to the South, *Atlone*. Beneath which comes in from the West the *Logh*, (a vast River,) from 3 other Lakes more to the West, (called *Garoch, Mask*, and *Ben-Carble* :) on the East it receives the *Anney*: so passing by *Bannogh* and *Clonsfort*, to the Lake of *Derg*, at *Kiloe* it leaves that Lake; and passeth to *Lymrick*: where it turns full West; and between *Mounster* to the South, and *Connaught* to the North, enters the *Vergivian* Ocean by a Mouth 5 Miles wide; between *Cape Leane*, and *Cape Sanan*; having in this Course separated *Leinster* and *Mounster*, from *Connaught*.

Shaftsbury, Suptonna, a Town upon the *Seoure*, in the North-East Borders of *Dorsetshire*, towards *Wiltshire*: seated on an high Hill, which deprives it very much of Water. In the times of the *Norman* Conquest it had 104 Houses; and after this 10 Parish Churches. This Town was built by King *Alfred*, in 880; as Mr *Cambden* proves from an old Inscription mentioned in *William of Malmesbury*. In 1672. *Charles II.* Created *Anthony Ashley Cooper*, (then Lord Chancel-

Chancellor of England) Earl of *Shaftsbury*; whose Son succeeded him in this Honour.

Sheppey, *Shepey*, *Toliapis*, an Island on the Eastern Coast of *Kent*; at the Mouth of the *Thames* and *Medway*.

Shirburne, *Clarus Fons*, a Town and Castle in the North-West of *Dorsetshire*; on the Borders of *Somersetshire*, upon a River of the same name, which afterwards falls into the *Parret*: built on the side of an Hill, in a fruitful and pleasant Country; and much increased in the number of its Inhabitants and its Wealth, by the Cloathing Trade. In 704. a Bishops See was erected here; Translated afterwards to *Summing*, and thence to *Salisbury*. The Family of the *Digbys*, Earls of *Bristol*, are Barons of *Shirburne*.

Shrewsbury, *Salopia*, the principal City in *Shropshire*, is seated upon the *Severne*; on the top of an Hill of Red Earth, in the middle of that County. The River runs almost round the Town, and covered by two lovely Bridges. *Roger of Montgomery*, in the Reign of *William the Conqueror*, built on the North side of it a strong Castle, which added much to its strength: it was then a very considerable place. Nor is it (after so many Ages) sunk in its Wealth, Riches, or People: but still a goodly City, and the Centre of the Trade between *Wales* and *England*. Near this City in 1463. was a sharp Battle fought between *Henry IV.* and *Henry Percie*, Earl of *Northumberland*; on the behalf of *Edward*

Mortimer, (Earl of *March*) at the Right Heir of the Crown of *England*, after *Richard II.* In 1067. *Roger de Montgomery*, Earl of *Arundel*, was by the Conqueror Created Earl of *Shrewsbury*. His Posterity enjoyed it till 1102. in three Descents, and then were divested of it. In 1442. *John Talbot*, Marshal of *France*, a person of great Worth and Conduct, (and the terror of *France*) was by *Henry VI.* made Earl of this City; which Honor is enjoyed by his Posterity to this day. *Charles Talbot*, the twelfth of this Line, succeeding in 1667.

Shropshire, *Salopia*, is bounded on the North by the County Palatine of *Chester*; on the East by *Staffordshire*; on the South by *Worcester*, *Hereford*, and *Radnorshire*; on the West by *Montgomery*, and *Denbigh*. Its length from North to South is 34, its breadth from East to West 25, and the circuit about 134 *English Miles*. The Air of it is gentle and healthful, the Soil rich and fruitful; abounding in Wheat, Barley, Pit-Coals, Iron, and Wood. The *Severne*, (which is the second River of *England*) divides this County almost in the middle; receiving in it the *Camlet*, the *Morda*, the *Mele*, the *Raddon*, the *Terne*, the *Worse*, and some others: on the South it has the *Temde*, which receives the *Bradfeld*, *Onke*, *Amey*, *Quenny*, *Stradbrook*, *Corve*, *Ledwich*, and *Rea*; all which, and some other Rivers, water and enrich the South part of this County: so that it may very well be one of the most fruit-

full and best peopled Counties in England. The principal City is *Shrewsbury*.

Siam, a Town and Kingdom beyond the *Ganges* in the East-Indies.

Siangyang, *Siangyanum*, a City in the Province of *Huquam*, in the Kingdom of *China*.

Siara, a small City in *Brasil*, upon the North Sea; which is the Capital of a Province; has a large safe Haven, and a Cattle; but not very populous.

Siba, a Kingdom under the Great *Mogul*, in the East-Indies; towards the Fountains of *Ganges*, and Mount *Caucasus*.

Siben, *Sabiona*, now a Castle only, but formerly a City in the County of *Tirol*, and a Bishops See. It is seated upon the River *Eylock*; 10 Miles from *Brixia*, (whither the Bishoprick is removed) to the South-West.

Siberia, a Province of great extent, under the Crown of *Moscovy*; towards the River *Obb*; in the Desert *Tartary*; between the Provinces of *Condora*, *Logomoria*, and *Permia*. Some few years since first discovered; all covered with uninhabited Woods, Marshes, and desolate Countries; having only a few Inhabitants, which have a particular Language of their own, and not the use of Bread.

Sicily, *Sicilia*, *Sicelia*, *Trinacria*, *Sicania*, *Triquetra*, a very great Island in the *Mediterranean Sea*, at the South-West point of *Italy*. It lies in the form of a vast Triangle (from whence some of its names are derived;) having three

great Capes, (*Pelorum*) now *Faro*, to the North-East towards *Italy*; *Pachymis*, (now *Passaro*) towards the *Morea*, and the South-East; and *Lihbeum*, (now *Cape Coco*) to the West. Three hundred and eighty Miles from the *Morea*, 100 from *Africa*, 170 from *Sardinia*, and from *Italy* a Mile and a half. Its North side is 255 Miles; its Southern 190, and the Western 155; as *Cluverius* saith, who measured the whole Island. It is now divided into three Counties; *Val di Demoni* to the North, *Val di Noto* to the South, and *Val di Mazara* to the West. The ancient Cities of greatest Power, were *Syracusa*, (now *Syracusa*) *Panormus*, *Palermo*, *Messina*, and *Messina*; of which the two last retain their former Dignity. The other Cities are *Gergenti*, *Catagirone*, *Gatania*, *Cefalu*, *Trapano*, *Mazara*, *Monreal*, *Noto*, *Patti Sacca*, and *Terra Neva*. It is wonderfully fruitful as to Corn and Wine; therefore called by *Cato*, *The Granary of the Common-Wealth*; and Nurse of the People of *Rome*. Abounds also with Cattle, Sheep, Honey, Wine and Oil. In ancient times it had seventy three Free Cities: in the time of the second *Punic War* it had sixty six. We have only fabulous accounts who were the first Inhabitants; but certainly the *Phenicians* have been here, and were expelled by the *Greeks*; who not well agreeing amongst themselves, drew over the *Carthaginians* to their common ruin. The *Romans* followed not long after; and in the year of *Rome*

494. (two hundred and fifty six years before the Birth of our Saviour) made themselves Masters of it; it being the first Province they possessed out of the Bounds of Italy. It continued under the Romans till the Reign of *Justinian*: then the *Vandals* under *Gensericus*, (in 439. and 440.) for some time became Masters of it, who were expelled by *Belisarius* in 535. Having been miserably spoiled by the Emperor *Constantus*, in 669. it fell into the Hands of the *Saracens*; who plundered it, as they did several times after, and left it. *Leandro Alberti* saith, that in the Division of the Empire between *Charles* the Great, and *Nicephorus*, Emperor of the East, (about 800.) *Sicily*, *Calabria*, and *Apulia*, fell to the Emperor of *Constantinople*: and that it continued under them till the times of *Nicephorus Thomas*. However we find the *Saracens* (in 910.) after a great Naval Victory, became Masters of *Calabria*, *Apulia*, and *Sicily*. *Leandro* placeth this in 914: and saith the *Greeks* had part of *Sicily* still. In 1035. the *Saracens* were still possessed of part of *Sicily*: but as *Leander* saith, they and the *Greeks* too were expelled by the *Normans*, in the times of *Michael Caliphates* (who Reigned but one year, about 1041. and 1042.) by *Guilielmus Ferebatus*; [and not by *Tancred*, as say others.] To this *William* succeeded, (as Counts of *Calabria*) *Roger I.* by the Pope Created King of *Sicily*; he having taken the Pope Prisoner in the year

1139. *William II.* *William III.* and *Tancred*, a Bastard, opposed by Pope *Celestine III.*: who preferred *Costanza*, (a Daughter of *Roger II.* an ancient Lady, a Nun) and married her to *Henry*, Son of *Frederick Barbarossa*, and made him King of *Sicily*; to whom succeeded *Frederick II.* his Son. Then followed *Manfredus*, his Natural Son; but the Pope set up *Charles* Duke of *Anjou* against him in 1263. In 1281. the *French* were all massacred by the *Sicilians*, by the Order of *Peter* King of *Arragon*, who had married the Daughter of *Manfred*. During this Interval, this Crown had been offered to *Richard*, Earl of *Cornwall*; (Brother to *Henry III.* King of *England*) and he refused it. From thence forward it became inseparably united to the Kingdom of *Naples*, and has ever since had the same fate to this day. *Hoffman* saith, the *Saracens* were possessed of *Palermo*; had their *Amiral*, (or General) there, from 327. to 1070: when they were finally expelled by the *Normans*, to whom Pope *Nicolas* granted this Island on that condition, in 1058. So that the *Normans* might perhaps expel the *Greeks* in 1042. and the *Saracens* in 1070. The Inhabitants forced the *Spaniards* in the year 1647. to recal all their Taxes.

Siena, *Sena*, *Sena*, a City of *Hetruria* in *Italy*, of great antiquity; and a Roman Colony. Seated in the Borders of the Dukedom of *Florence*; 32 Miles from that City to the South, and 107 from *Rome* to the North. This City, as *Polybius*

lybins faith in his second Book, was built by the *Galls* in the year of *Rome* 396. A. M. 3730. And from the *Senones*, (one of their Tribes) took this Name. In the fall of the *Roman* Empire, it suffered very much from the Barbarous Nations; and is said to have been rebuilt by *Charles Martel*. The Inhabitants purchased their Freedom of *Rodolphus* the Emperor, and managed it with various successes, till 1555. when it was taken by the *Spaniard*, and sold to the Duke of *Florence* in 1558. under whom it still is. In 1459. it was made an Archbishops See by Pope *Pius II.* It was a flourishing University in 1386. but when Founded is not known to me. Several Popes and great Men have been Natives of this place: its greatest glory is *S. Catharine of Siena*, who persuaded Pope *Gregory IX.* to leave *Avignon*. She died in 1380. Canonized by Pope *Pius II.* in 1461.

Sigeth, *Salina*, *Metuharis*, a strong Town (the Head of a County of the same Name) in the Lower *Hungary*, seated in a Marsh made by the River *Alme*; two *Hungarian* Miles from the *Drave*, 7 from *Alba Regalis* to the South, and 5 from *Quinque Ecclesie* to the West. It has a very strong Castle, fortified with 3 Ditches, and as many Walls: which added to the Situation of it make it very considerable. *Solyman* the Magnificent ended his Life at *Quinque Ecclesie* during the Siege of this Place; which was yielded to the *Turks* September 7th 1566; after

a Defence that wanted nothing but Success to have rendered it the most celebrated that has happened: *Nicholas Esdrin*, Count of *Serini*, (Governor of it) being slain in the last Sally, which he made at the Head of his remaining Forces. It is now in the Emperor's hands by re-conquest: Surrendered January 15. 1688. The Imperialists found therein 85 pieces of Cannon. There is another Town of the same Name in the Upper *Hungary*; near the Fountains of the *Tibiscus*, in the Principality of *Transylvania*.

Sign, a *Venetian* Garrison in *Dalmatia*, besieged by the *Turks* for 24 days in 1687: and relieved by the Forces of the Republick under General *Cornaro*.

Sibor, the Nile.

Silaro, *Silarus*, a River in the Kingdom of *Naples*; in ancient times the Boundary of *Lucania*; and now often called *il Selo*, and *il Silaro*. It ariseth in the Hither Principate from the *Apennine*; and falls into the Bay of *Salerno*, eighteen Miles from that City to the East.

Il Sile, *Silis*, a River in the States of *Venice*; which watereth the City of *Treviso*, and then falls into the *Adriatick* Sea.

Silesia, a great Province in the Kingdom of *Bohemia*; called by the Inhabitants, *Slisko*; by the Poles, *Slusko*; by the Germans, *Schlesien*. Bounded on the East by *Poland*; on the North by the Marquisate of *Brandenburg*; on the West with *Lusatia* and *Bohemia*, properly so called; on the South with *Moravia*, and the Up-

per *Hungary*. It was for 860 years a part of *Poland*: and revolted from that Crown under *Vladislaus Loch*, King of *Poland*, in 1327. In the fifteenth Century, this Country generally imbraced the Doctrines of *John Hus*: which were tolerated by *Rodolphus II.* in 1609. It had at first several Princes of Royal and Sovereign Jurisdictions in their several Principalities; which together with the *Piaſtean* Family, ended in the Person of *George William*, in 1675: whereupon that Country returned intirely to the Emperor, as King of *Bohemia*. The principal Cities and Towns in this Province are; *Brieg*, *Crossen*, *Glogau*, *Groſkaw*, *Fawer*, *Lignitz*, *Monſterberg*, *Ols*, *Troppaw*, *Oppelen*, *Ratibor*, *Sagan*, *Schweidnitz*, *Volaw*, and *Breſlaw*, whichh is the Capital City of this Country.

The *Iſles of Silly*, *Silurum Inſula*, *Casterides*, a knot of Iſlands in the *Vergivian* Ocean; to the Weſt of the Lands end of *Cornwal*; 120 Miles South of the Coaſt of *Cork* in *Ireland*, 60 from the Lands End, and 140 from Cape *S. Make* in *Britagne*. The *French* call them the *Sorlingues*. They are and ever have been under the Crown of *England*: in all above 145; all clad with Graſs, or green Moſs. The greateſt of them is *S. Mary*, which has a Town and Harbor of the ſame Name. Where *Qu. Elizabeth* in 1593. built a Cattle, to defend it from the *Spaniards*; and fixed a Garriſon in it. King *Athelſtane* was the firſt of the *Saxon* Kings that

Conquered them. See *Cambden*.

Sin, *Sina*, a City in the Kingdom of *China*, in the Province of *Chocquang*; ſeated at the foot of a Mountain.

Sinopi, *Sinope*, a celebrated City in the Leſſer *Aſia*, upon the *Euxine* Sea; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Amiſum*. Seated upon a ſmall River of the ſame Name, having two Harbors. Built by *Macritius*, a *Coan*, about the year of *Rome* 125: and fell not into the *Romans* Hands till they had Conquered *Mitbridates*, who had a Palace here. After this it became a *Roman* Colony. In latter times ſubject to its own Biſhop, from whom it was Ravished by the *Turks*, who call it *Sinabe*: It has had yet the good fortune to preſerve it ſelf in a tolerable State, under thoſe devouring Enemies of Mankind. Long. 64. 00. Lat. 45. 00.

Sion, *Sedunum*, a City aſcribed by *Pliny* to *Gallia Narbonenſis*; now the Capital of *Valais*; and called by the *Germans*, *Sitten*. It is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Moutiers en Tarentaiſe*; in a pleaſant Plain, having only one Hill on the Eaſt ſide; on which ſtand three Caſtles; in one of them the Biſhop reſides. There is a ſmall River runs by it, called *Sitta*, which after falls into the *Rhofne*. It ſtands 15 Miles from *Berne* to the South, and 55 from *Genova* to the Eaſt. The Biſhop is the Sovereign of the City; who for his Security is Leagued with the Seven Catholick Cantons of the *Swiſs*.

Sion, a Mountain in the ancient *Jeruſalem*, on which a part of that City was built.

Sier,

Sior, Siorium, a City in *Asia*; the Capital of the Province of *Semagad* and Kingdom of *Corea*, a Tributary Prince to the Kingdom of *China*. It is seated 60 Leagues from the Southern Borders of that Kingdom, upon a great River: as *Henry Hamel van Gorcum* a Dutchman saith, who lately published his Travels in this Kingdom. This Kingdom lies to the North-East of *China*; in a great Peninsula, toward *Japan*, and the Streights of *Anian*.

Sir, or Ser, Tigris, a River in *Mesopotamia*, in *Asia*.

Sirad, Sirackz, Siradia, a City in the Greater *Poland*, which is the Capital of a Palatinate of the same Name. It stands upon the River *Warta*; 6 Miles from *Vielun* to the North, 20 from *Bresslo* to the East, and 45 from *Warsaw* to the West.

Sirmish, Sirmium, a City of the Lower *Pannonia*, in which *Probus* the Emperor was born. Now called *Szreim* by the Natives, and *Sirmish* by the Germans; a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Colocza*; and the Capital of a County, called by its Name in *Sclavonia*. It lies between the *Danube* to the E. the *Save* to the South, *Walcowar* to the North, and *Possessa* to the South. This City stands 14 German Miles from *Belgrade* to the West, about two from the *Save* to the North, and from *Esseck* to the South, at the foot of Mount *Almus*. Now by the Turks reduced to a mere Village; formerly famous for two *Arian* Councils

held under *Constantius* the Emperor; one in 351. the other in 357. *Socrat.* l. 2. c. 25. Long. 43. 05. Lat. 45. 24.

Le Siron, Sirio, Serio, a River of *Aquitain* in *France*.

Sirus, or Sidrocapsa, a City of *Macedonia*, famous for its Silver Mines: and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Thessalonica*; from which it stands 55 Miles to the East, towards Mount *Athos*. Called in the latter Maps, *Sidrocapsa*; but by *Leunclavius*, *Sirus*.

Sisség, Siscia, an ancient City of *Pannonia*; and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Colocza*. Now a Village in *Croatia*, with a Monastery seated upon the *Save*, and the *Colaps*; in the Borders of *Sclavonia*: 2 Miles from *Zagrab*, (or *Agram*) which has robbed it of the Bishops See. Under the Emperor.

Sistéron, Segustero, Segesteriorum urbs, Sistarica, an ancient City of *Gallia Narbonensis*; now a Bishops See in the Province of *Provence* in *France*: great and populous: built upon the River *Durance*, (where it receives the *Buech*) in the Borders of *Dauphiné*: 24 Leagues from *Orange* to the East, 26 from *Grenoble* to the South, and from *Marseilles* to the North-East.

Sittaw, or Zitaw, Setuja, a City of *Germany* in *Lusatia*.

Sitten. See *Sion*, a City in *Valais*.

Sittia, Cytaum, a City at the North-end of the Isle of *Candy* called *Setia*, (and *Siria*) which is

a Bishops See: small, but very strong; seated in a *Peninsula*, and for the most part surrounded by the See: it has a noble, large, safe Haven; the Capital of a County, and one of the four Cities of that Island; but in slavery under the *Turks*.

Sinchen, a City in the Province of *Nanquin* in *China*.

Sixenne, a Priory of Ladies in *Aragon*, of the Order of *S. John* of *Jerusalem*.

Skofde, *Skofda*, a small City in *Westrogothia* in *Sweden*.

Skype, *Skia*, an Island on the West of *Scotland*; fifty Miles in length from East to West. It lies about three Miles from the Shoars of *Rosse* to the West; and has never a Town or City of Note.

Sladitza, *Osmus*, a River of *Bulgaria*.

Slavonia. See *Sclavonia*.

The *Sleeve*; the Sea between *France* and *England*, or the streights of *Calais*.

Slawkow, *Slaukovia*, a City in *Bohemia* in *Moravia*; called by the *Germans* *Wustertitz*: it stands five Miles from *Olmitz* to the South.

Slego, *Slegum*, a Town and County in *Conaught* in *Ireland*, on the Western Shoar.

Sleswick, *Slesvicum*, a City of *Denmark*: heretofore called *Hedeba* and *Sittetorp*. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Lunden*, and the Capital of a Dutchy of the same Name: seated upon the River *Slese*, (which falls into the *Baltick* Sea) four German Miles from the Mouth of that River to the West; between *Flensburg* to

the North and *Rensburg* to the South; 16 Miles from *Lubeck* and *Hamburg* to the North. Its Bishoprick was instituted in 948. by *Harald Blaaud*; and extinguished in 1556. by *Frederick II.* King of *Denmark*. Once an Imperial and Free City, but now exempt and under the Duke of *Holstein Gottorp*. Long. 32. 45. Lat. 54. 55.

The Dukedom of *Sleswick*, *Slesvicensis Ducatus*, is a part of the *Cimbrica Chersonesus*; sometimes called South *Futland*. On the East it is bounded by the *Baltick* Sea, on the South by *Holstein*, on the West by the *German* Ocean, and on the North by *Futland*. *John Bruno* denies it to be any part of *Holstein* or *Germany*: but saith it is a Fife of the Crown of *Denmark*. *Lotharius* the Emperor Created *Canutus* (Duke of *Sleswick*) King of the *Vandals*, in 1130. *Christian* Son of *Theodoric Oldenburg* (King of *Denmark*) united this and *Holstein* to the Crown of *Denmark*, in 1566. *Christian IV.* granted it to the Duke of *Holstein*, in 1589: but as a Feudatary and Subject of the Crown of *Denmark*. By the Treaty of *Roschild*, in 1658, this Dukedom was declared a Sovereign State by the Procurement of the *Swedes*: the Affairs of *Denmark* requiring then a Compliance with the Demands of that Victorious Nation. But the Crown of *Denmark* taking the advantage of better times, forced this Duke to become a Subject of *Denmark* again; by a Treaty made

at

at *Flensburg*, in 1675: which last Treaty has been endeavoured to be rescinded, and that of *Roschild* confirmed by the *Swedes* and other of the Northern Princes.

Slonim, Slonima, a small City in *Lithuania*, in the Palatinate of *Novogrod*; eight *Polish* Miles from that City to the South.

Sluczk, Slucum, a Town in *Lithuania*, Honoured with the Title of a Dukedom, great and populous, but for the most part built only of Timber. It stands in the Palatinate of *Novogrod*, fifteen *Polish* Miles N. from the Borders of *Polesia*. *Constantine* Duke of *Ostrog*, (in the Reign of *Sigismund* King of Poland) defeated three great Armies of the *Tartars*, in a Fight of three days continuance near this place.

Sluys, Slusa, Clausule, a small but very strong Town in *Flanders*; about one League from the Ocean, four from *Midleburg* to the South-East, and three from *Bruges*. Taken by the *Dutch* in 1604. from the *Spaniards*; and ever since in their hands.

Smaland, Smalandia, a County of *Gothland* under the *Swedes*; between *Westrogoshia* to the West, *Bleking* to the South, the *Baltick* Sea to the East, and *Ostrogoshia* to the North. The principal Places in it are *Calmar*, *Jonekoping* and *Wexsio*.

Smalkalde, Smalcalda, a City in *Franconia* in *Germany* in the County of *Henneneberg*, under the Duke of *Hess-Cassel*: not above one German Mile from the River *Werra*, 4 from *Isenach*, and 6 from

Erford to the North-West. Particularly regardable on the account of a League made here by the Protestant Princes, in 1537. against *Charles V.*

Smolensko, Smolentum, one of the Principal Cities of Poland, and the Capital of a Palatinate. It stands upon the *Borysthenes* in *White Russia* in *Lithuania*, near the Borders of *Muscovy*. Great and very strong, surrounded by a Wall 8 Cubits broad at the top, strengthened by 32 great Towers and a very strong Cattle. It contains about 8000 Houses, and was once much greater. Subject at first to a *Russian* Duke, who was the Sovereign of it; but Conquered by *Vitondus* Duke of *Lithuania*, in 1403. *Casimirus* King of Poland subjected it to that Crown, in 1452. The *Russ* took it in 1514. The *Poles* after many other fruitless attempts, recovered it again in 1611. after a Siege of two years. The *Russ* besieged it in 1616. and in 1633. to their great loss. In 1654. it was taken by them the 13th of October, under whom it now is: and by a Treaty in 1656. yielded to the *Russ*. It lies 150 *Polish* Miles from *Vilna* to the East, and the same distance from *Kiovia* to the North.

Smyrna, a City of *Ionis* in the Lesser *Asia*, of great Antiquity, as laying claim to the Birth of *Hommer*. The *Turks* call it *Ismyrna*. It is an Archbishops See; Great, Rich, and Populous; the Seat of a *Turkish Sangiack*: built partly on an Hill, partly in a Plain upon the River *Mela*: having a large and secure

secure Haven upon the *Anchipelago*; very much frequented by the *English* and *Dutch* Merchants, to whom alone the present Greatness and Wealth of it is owing: Taken by the *Venetians*, in 1344, from the *Turks*; and was not retaken till 1428. This was one of the Seven Churches mentioned in the *Revelations*; and almost the only one that is in a tolerable Condition. See Mr. *Wheeler's Travels*. Pag. 240. Long. 35. 30. Lat. 39. 28. An Earthquake and a Fire conspired the same day to do mischief to this City, *June* 13. 1688.

Soana, Suana, a small City in the Territory of *Siena*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Siena*. It stands upon a very high Hill, near the River *La Flore*; in the Borders of the States of the Church: 48 Miles from *Siena* to the North-East. In a declining State, and wasted almost to a Village. Long. 34. 46. Lat. 42. 11.

Sobal, Syria, one of the principal Provinces in *Asia*.

Sobrarbe, a Tract in *Aragon* towards the *Pyrenean Hills* and *Catalonia*.

Soconusco, a Province in *New Spain*.

Soczaw, Sucidava, a Town in *Transylvania*.

Soczow, Sacavia, a City in *Poland*.

Soder, Soderd, an ancient decayed City, in the Island of *Chohn*, on the West of *Scotland*; and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Glasco*: in which place there are interred 48 Kings of *Scot-*

land, 4 Kings of *Ireland*, and 8 Kings of *Norway*. The Abbey here was built by S. *Columbus* the Great Apostle of the Northern Nations; and from this place the Bishop of the Isle of *Man* is stiled *Sodorenfis* in *Latin*.

Soest, Susatum, a City in the Circle of *Westphalia* in *Germany*, in the County of *Mark*; called by the *French* *Soust*. Once an Imperial Free City, but now subject to the Elector of *Brandenburg* as Earl of *Mark*: Taken by the *French* in 1673. and afterwards deserted. This City in more ancient times was granted by *Frederick I.* to the Archbishop of *Cologne*; but being too much oppressed by them, it put it self under the Protection of the Counts of *Mark*, and this in time turned to a Sovereignty; but it has some remains of its ancient Liberty. It stands seven *German* Miles from *Paderborne* West; and *Munster* South; and four from *Ham* to the East.

Sofala, Zofala, a Kingdom in the Lower *Ethiopia* in *Africa*, in the Country of *Cafraria*, towards the *Ethiopic* Ocean; in an Island in the Mouth of the River *Zambeze*, in the Borders of *Zanguebaria*; which takes its Name from *Sofala*, a strong City under the *Portuguese*; 150 Miles from *Zanguebar*, and 340 from *Mosambique*. Fifty Miles West of this City, there are rich Mines of Gold called the Mines of *Manica*, from which the *Portuguese* raise a vast Revenue.

Sofia, Sophia, the Capital City of *Bulgaria*, called by the *Turks* *Triza* *adizza*; which is an Archbishop Sec,

See, anciently called *Sardica*; seated upon the River *Boiana*; at an equal distance from the Borders of *Thrace* East, *Servia* West, and *Macedonia* South; being now a great populous City, and the Seat of the *Turkish* Governor: but it has no Walls nor other Fortifications; *Hoffman* calls the River *Ciabrum*. In this place was the greatest General Council of the Ancients held that ever met, in 347. In which the *Nicene* Council by the Arts of *Constantius* was condemned. It stands 300 Miles from *Constantinople* to the West, 100 from *Theffalonica* to the North, and 250 from *Belgrade* to the South, in the Road to *Constantinople*. Long. 51. 00. Lat. 42. 43.

Soissons, *Suessiones*, an ancient Roman City in the Isle of France; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Reims*; and the Capital of a County called *Le Soissonois*. A great, fine, strong City; seated upon the River *Aisne*, which divides it; 5 Leagues from the Confines of *Picardy*, 11 from *Reims* to the West, and 22 from *Paris*. *Pepin* was first Proclaimed King of France in this City, in 752. *Soissonois* the District belonging to it, was heretofore a part of *Picardy*: it lies between *Reims* to the East, *Picardy* to the North, *Valois* to the West, and *Le Brie* to the South. It took this Name from the *Suessones* an old Gallick Tribe, which inhabited it before the Roman Conquest.

Solane, *Solana*, a small River in *Aquitain* in France; which in the Province of *Limosine* falls in-

to the *Courreze* by the City of *Tulle*.

Solao, *Salaoa*, a Province of the higher *Ethiopia*, near the River *Tacaz*; between the Kingdom of *Bagamidra* to the South, and the Province of *Arbabela* to the North.

Soldin, *Selusia*, *Pieria*, a City of Syria.

Soldino. See *Farfar*.

Soleurre, *Salodurum*, *Salodorum*, a City of Switzerland; which is the Capital of a Canton called by its Name. The Natives call it *Soleurre*, the Germans *Solothurn*, the Italians *Soloduro*: It stands upon the River *Arola*; 7 Miles from *Basil* to the South, and from *Friburg* to the North; and 5 from *Berne* to the same. The Canton is the eleventh in the number; small, and Roman Catholic.

Solfarin, a small Seigniorship or Lordship in *Moutoua*.

Solms, *Solmia*, a County in Germany, which has its Name from a ruined Town on the River *Lohne*. It lies extended from North to South part in *Westermwaldt*, and part in *Wateraw*; between *Hassia* to the East, and *Texes* to the West; under its own Count, whose Residence is in the Castle of *Brunsfeld*.

Sologne, *Solonia*, *Sicalonia*, a small Province under the Prefecture of *Orleans*: by Latin Writers also called *Secalonia*; and *Sigalonia*. It lies between the Provinces of *Orleans*, *Berry*, and *Blaisois*; but its proper Limits are lost. The principal Town in it is *Romorentin*; eight Leagues from

from *Bois Sand* 14 from *Bourges N.*
Solothurn. See *Soleure.*

Solsona, a City in *Catalonia* in *Spain*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tarragona*; made such in 1593. by Pope *Clement VIII.* It stands upon the River *Cordoner*, at the foot of the Mountains; about 3 Leagues from *Cardona* to the North. A small ill Peopled Place, though it has been fortified by the French,

Soltwedel, *Heliopolis*, *Solwedelia*, a City in the Ancient Marquissate of *Brandenburg*, upon the River *Fetz*; 8 German Miles from *Ulcen* to the East, and ten from *Havelburg*. The Inhabitants report it was built by *Charles* the Great; after he had destroyed a Statue of the Sun, which was worshipped in this Place.

Solwey Frith, *Ituna*, an Arm of the *Irish* Sea, which parts *England* from *Scotland*.

Somerset-shire, *Belgæ*, *Durotriges*, *Somersetia*, is a Rich, Populous, and Fruitful County in the West of *England*. Bounded on the North by the *Severne* Sea, and *Glocester-shire* cut off by the *Severne*; on the East by *Wiltshire*; on the South by *Dorsetshire*, and part of *Devonshire*; on the West by *Devonshire* and the *Irish* Sea. It contains in length from East to West 50 Miles, in Breadth 40, in Circuit 204. The Air is mild and gentle in the Summer: the Roads are extremely miry and deep in the Winter; which is recompenced by the Fertility of the Soil, yielding Corn and Grass in great plenty; nor is

it destitute of Mines of Lead. It has also a Rock called *S. Vincents* Rock; where are found great plenty of Diamonds, equal to those of *India* in their Lustre; but not in hardness. It has three Noble Cities, *Bristol*, *Bath* and *Wells*: all which are discoursed of in their proper Places. The first Earl of this County was *William de Mohun*, Created in 1138. The second *William Long-Espee*, Base Son to *Henry II.* in 1197. The third *Reginald de Mohun*, in 1296. The fourth *John de Beauford* in 1396. In which Family it continued till 1471. in six Descents: The tenth was *Edmond*, (third Son of *Henry VI.*) in 1496. The eleventh *Henry Fitz Roy* a Base Son of *Henry VIII.* the twelfth, *Edward Seymour*, (Lord Protector of *Edward VI.*) Created Duke in 1546. Beheaded in 1552. The thirteenth was *William Carr* in 1614. The fourteenth *William Seymour* Marquess of *Hartford*; restored to his Great Grandfathers Title of Duke of *Somerset* by *Charles II.* in 1680. since which time there have been five Descents in this Family.

Somme, or *Some*, *Phrudis*, *Somona*, a River in *Picardy* in *France*; which ariseth in a Place called *Fon Somme* in *Vermandois*; two Leagues from *S. Quintin* to the W. and running West, watereth *Han*, *Peronne*, *Corbie*, *Amiens*, *Abbeville* and *S. Valery*: where it falls into the *British* Sea, 12 French Leagues South of *Boulogne*, over against *Rye* in *Sussex*; having divided *Picardy* into two parts.

Sommiers, Sommeria, a small City in the Lower *Languedoc*, upon the River *Vidole*; 4 Leagues from *Mompellier* to the South-East, and the same distance from *Nismes*. Once a fortified City.

Sophia. See *Sofia*.

Sopron. See *Oedenburg*.

Sor, or *Soro*, a River in the Kingdom of *Portugal*, which divides *Alentejo* from *Extremadura*; and falls into the *Taio* at *Salvaterra*, 9 Miles above *Lisbone*.

Sora, a City of *Latium*, upon the River *Garigliano*; now a Bishops See in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the *Terra di Lavoro*; which is under no Archbishop. It has a splendid Castle: honored with the Title of a Dukedom, belonging to the Family *di Boncompagno*; and stands 55 Miles from *Rome* to the East, and ten from the Lake *di Celano* (*Fucinus*) to the South.

Soratoff, Soratovia, a City in the Kingdom of *Astracan*, upon the *Volga*; in the middle between *Casan* to the North, and *Astracan* to the South; Lat. 52. 12. in a great Plain. The Inhabitants are all *Muscovites*. See *Olearius* Pag. 162.

Soraw, Sorava, a small City in *Lusatia*; the Capital of the Lower part of that Province, and under the Elector of *Saxony*. It stands in the Borders of *Silesia*; 2 German Miles from *Sagan* to the West, and 5 from *Crossen* to the South; often taken and retaken in the *Swedish War*.

Sorge, Sorgue, Orge, Sorge, Sulga, Sulgas, a River of *Gallia Narbonensis*; which ariseth in the Coun-

ty of *Vendosmois* in *Provence*, and falls into the *Rhone* above *Avignon*, but very near it; at a Town called *Pont-Sorge*.

Soria, Syria.

Soria, Numantia Nova, Soria, a City of *New Castile*; not above one League beneath the Ruins of the ancient and celebrated *Numantia*: seated in the Mountains, well Peopled, and having belonging to it a very large Jurisdiction. It stands 12 Leagues from *Baubula* to the South-West, and 8 from *Tarazona* to the North-West.

Soylings. See *Silly-Islands*.

Sorrento, Sorriento, Surrentum, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which is an Archbishops See in the *Terra di Lavoro*, on the Bay of *Naples*, in the Borders of the Hither *Principato*; 24 Miles from *Naples* to the South. It is seated in a fruitful Plain; and though very ancient, (being mentioned by *Pliny* and *Livy*) yet in a good Estate. Long. 38. 29. Lat. 40. 33.

Souabe. See *Schwaben*.

Souilly or *Seully*, a Town in the Dukedom *de Bar* in *Lorain*.

The Sound. See *Sund*.

Soure, Sura, a River in the Dukedom of *Luxemburg*; called by the Germans *Saur*, by the French *Soure*. It ariseth near *Bastogne*; eight Leagues from *Luxemburg*; and being increased with some smaller Rivers, watereth *Dietkirch*: beneath which it receives the *Ur* from *Viande* to the North; then passeth to *Echternach* and *Wasser-bilch*; where it falls into the *Moselle* two Leagues above *Trier* to the South.

Souria,

Souria, a Province of *Turcomania*, in the *Lesser Asia*.

Souric the same with *Zurich*.

Souster, *Susa*, the Capital of *Chusistan* in the Kingdom of *Persia*; one hundred and eighty Miles from *Bagdad* to the East; now in a flourishing State.

SOUL, *Sous*, a Kingdom in the West Part of *Biledulgerid* in *Africa*.

Southampton, *Clausentum*, *Antonia*, *Magnus Portus*, *Trisantonum Portus*, a small City in the County of *Hants*, seated on the West-side of the River *Anton*, (which comes from *Winchester*, and here falls into the great Bay of *Southampton*) ten Miles from *Winchester* to the South. This was a *Roman* Fort called *Clausentum*, and ruined by the *Danes* in 980. Also plundered and burnt by the *French* under *Edward III.* and rebuilt in the Reign of *Richard*. It is a strong, rich, populous, well traded City; fenced with a double Ditch, strong Walls, and many Turrets; for the Defence of the Haven, it has a strong Castle built by *Richard II.* *Henry VI.* granted it a Mayor, and made it a County, in 1067. *Beauvois* of *Southampton* (that celebrated Warrior) was its first Earl, in 1537. *William Fitz-William* Lord Admiral, in 1547. *Thomas Wriothesley* (Lord Chancellor) was created the third Earl by *Edward VI.* to whom succeeded three of his Posterity. The last died in 1667. In 1675, *Charles II.* created *Charles Fitz-Roy* (eldest Son to the Dukes of *Cleveland*) Baron of

Newbery, Earl of *Gloucester*, and Duke of *Southampton*.

Southwold, a small Corporation and Sea-Port Town in the County of *Suffolk*. Famous for the many Rendezvous of the *English* Fleets, when ever we have had any Wars with the *Hollanders*: especially for two great Naval Victories obtained against them in the Bay of this Town; the first *June 3. 1663*; the second *May 28. 1672*. Both under the Conduct of King *James* the Second, as Lord Admiral of *England*, under his Brother *Charles* the Second of Blessed and Pious Memory.

Spahan. See *Hafpaam*.

Spa, a small Town in the Bishoprick of *Liege*, famed for its Medicinal Waters.

SPAIN, *Hispania*, is one of most considerable Kingdoms in *Europe*, called heretofore *Hesperia* and *Iberia*. It is separated from *France* towards the North-East by the *Pyrenean* Hills; on all other sides surrounded by the *Mediterranean* Sea, the Straights of *Gibraltar* and the *Atlantick* Ocean: so that it lies in the Form of a vast Peninsula, joyned to *France* by a Neck of Eighty Spanish Leagues over. Called by the Natives *La Espanna*, by the *French* *L'Espagne*, by the *Italians* *La Spagna*, by the *English* *Spain*, by the *Poles* *Hispania*, by the *Germans* *Spanien*, and by the *Dutch* *Spangien*. Its greatest length from East to West is 190 *German* Miles; or 800 *Italian*. Its breadth, 150 *German*, or 300 *Italian*. Its circuit 2480 *Italian* Miles; taking

in the Creeks and Windings of the Seas and Mountains, it is 2816 Miles; the least of which Computations is 460 Miles greater than France was, 40 years ago. The ancient Geographers with one consent affirm, *That it abounded with whatsoever the Ambition or Needs of Men required; full of Men and Horses; all over replenished with Mines of Gold, Silver, Brass, Iron, and Lead, (white and black;) it had Corn, Wine, and Oyl in abundance: in short so extremely fruitful, that if any place for want of Water was less useful, yet even there Hemp and Flax thrived very well.* It was in those days the *West-Indies* of the World, and like them the Store-House of the ancient Treasures. The Ancients divided it into three great Parts; called by them *Tarraconensis, Bætica*, and *Lusitania*. First, *Hispania Tarraconensis* was the greatest of the three, and the most Eastern. On the East, bounded by the *Pyrenean Hills*; on the North by the Bay of *Biscay*; on the West by the *Atlantick Ocean* and *Lusitania*; on the South by the *Mediterranean Sea* and *Bætica*. Secondly, *Hispania Bætica* was the most Southern Part; bounded on the East and South by the former in part, and by the Ocean; on the West and North by the same Ocean and *Lusitania*. Thirdly, *Hispania Lusitania* was the most Western Part; extended upon the Ocean between *Hispania Tarraconensis*, and *Hispania Bætica*. The very ancient History of this Country is either fabulous or lost. The

Phœnicians may justly be supposed to have been the first Civilizers of it, and the Founders of the most ancient Cities, as *Diodorus Siculus* and *Strabo* affirm. After these (who settled mostly in *Bætica*) the *Grecians* followed; who from *Marseille* sent many Colonies into *Hispania Tarraconensis*. The *Carthaginians* were the next; who about 40 years after they were by the Romans dispossessed of *Sicily*, *Sardinia* and *Corfica*, (in the end of the first *Punick War* about the year of *Rome* 512;) by the *Isle of Gades* (which was theirs before) entered *Spain*, and in less than twenty years (under *Amilcar*, *Asdrubal* and *Hannibal* the Son of *Amilcar*) destroyed *Saguntum*; built *New Carthage*; conquered all the Nations of this Country, as far as the *Pyrenean Hills*, and the *Mediterranean Sea*; and might easily have subdued the rest; but that *Hannibal* chose rather to revenge the Injuries of his Country, and ruin *Rome* by an Invasion of *Italy*. The Jealousie of the *Carthaginians* ruined his Designs in *Italy*; and the *Roman Fortunes* prevailed in *Spain* too, under *Cornelius Scipio*, about the year of *Rome* 545. The People having been broken by the *Carthaginians*, submitted the more willingly and easily to the *Romans*; and continued under them till about the year of *Christ* 400, when *Gundericus* (King of the *Vandals*) first conquered them. The *Goths* followed these; and in 418, set up a Kingdom; which in time extirpated the *Vandals*, or drove them over the Sea into *Africa*.

This

This Kingdom continued under 31 Princes, till 724; when the Moors came in, and after a Fight of 7 Days continuance prevailed against the Goths, and forced Spain. They brought over 50000 Families of Moors and Jews; and so fixed themselves here, that tho they were in a short time cantoned into a small Kingdom; and the Spaniards with the remainders of the Goths (who had secured themselves in the Mountains and other places of difficult access) by the help of the French, made a gainful and prevailing War upon them; yet they could not be intirely subdued before 1492. In after times it is hard to say, whether the good Fortunes or ill Government of the Spaniards have contributed most to the ruin of this once most potent Kingdom. For first Ferdinand and Isabella in 1492, expelled out of Spain 170000 Families of the Jews. Philip II. in 1610. expelled 900000 Moors. And America being found in the mean time, the numbers of Spaniards that passed thither is unknown. Philip I. succeeded in 1504: The first Prince of the House of Austria, who reigned in Spain. Charles V. his Son in 1516. Philip II. in 1556. Philip III. in 1598. Philip IV. in 1621. Charles II. the present King began his Reign in September 1665, being then an Infant. This Kingdom is now divided into sixteen Kingdoms or Provinces, viz. 1. Navarre. 2. Biscay. 3. Guipuscoa. 4. Leon and Oviedo. 5. Galicia. 6. Corduba. 7. Granada. 8. Murcia. 9. Toledo.

10. Castile. 11. Portugal. 12. Valencia. 13. Catalonia. 14. The Kingdom of Majorca. And the 15. Arragon. Which are at this day all reduced under three Crowns or Governments, Castile, Portugal, and Arragon. The Religion professed is strict Roman Catholick; especially since the introducing the Inquisition by Pedro Gonsales de Mendoza, Archbishop of Toledo, in 1478. The Christian Faith was taught this Nation very early by S. James, or more probably by S. Paul. Arianism entered with the Goths, and continued till 588. They never heard of the Roman Rites till after 1083; when a Frenchman being made Archbishop of Toledo, endeavoured the Introduction of that Service; and was at first opposed in it by all the other Prelates and People. It had been well for Spain, if it had never been received: seeing it has cost that Nation so many of its People; no less than 3000 Families having been destroyed by the Inquisition in one Diocess in three years, not to mention the loss of the United Netherlands, and the ruin of Flanders. The Cities of Spain are too numerous to be here inserted.

New Spain, Hispania Nova, is a considerable Country in North America; called by the Spaniards la Nueva España, and sometimes el Mexico, from its Capital City. It contains all that space of Land between the North and the South Sea that lies between the Terra Firma (or Streight of Panama) to the East, and Florida to the West; which by the Indians was called

Guahnae; that is, *The Land by the Water*. It extends from 15 deg. of Latitude to 26. exclusively; in breadth 600 *Italian* Miles, in length 1200. The Air is very temperate (tho situate wholly in the *Torrid Zone*) by reason of the frequent Showers which fall in *June*, *July*, and *August*; (their hottst Months in the year) and also by reason of the Sea Breezes. It is abundantly enriched with inexhaustible Mines of Gold, Silver, Brass and Iron: has great plenty of Coco Nuts, Cochineel, Wheat, Barley, Oranges, Limons, Figs, Cherries, Apples and Pears, Cattle and Fowl: but it has few Grapes, and no Wine. Their Seed time is in *April* or *May*; their Harvest in *October*: in the Low Countries they sow in *October*, and reap in *May*. This Kingdom had Kings of its own, from 1332, to 1520: about 2 years before which, *Francis Cortez*, a Spaniard, entered it with 11 Ships, and 550 Men; by help of which he sacked the Town of *Pontotonchon*, defeated by his Cannon and Horse 40000 naked *Indians*, (who came to revenge this Injury;) and in 1531, took the City of *Mexico*, Aug. 13. and put an end to the *Indian* Empire. The Provinces of this vast Kingdom, are 1. *Panuco*. 2. *Mecluchan*. 3. *Mexicana*. 4. *Tlascala*. 5. *Guaxaca*. And the 6. *Fucatan*. Governed by a Viceroy under the King of *Spain*; who from this Accelson to his *European* Domitions uses the Royal Stile of *Hispaniarum Rex*.

Spalatro, *Salo*, *Salona nova*,

Spalatum, *Palatium Dioclesiani*, a City of *Dalmatia*; called by the *Italians*, *Spalato*; by the *Sclavonians*, *Spla*. It is very strong, rich, and populous; and an Archbishop See, seated upon the *Adriatick*; (upon which it has a large and safe Haven) 35 Miles from *Sebenico*. Long 40. 54. Lat. 44. 00. This City grew up out of the Ruins of *Salona*; which stood 4 Miles more to the North. And in 1420, destroyed an Army of the *Turks*, which was sent against it. The Learned Mr. *Wheeler* in his Travels, pag. 15. has given a large account of the Site of this City; and a little lower, pag. 19. of the City of *Salona*, the Mother of *Spalato*.

Spandow, *Spandava*, a City in the Marquisate of *Brandenburg*, upon the River *Havel* (where it entertains the *Sprehe*:) two Miles beneath *Berlin* to the West, and about six from *Brandenburg* to the East; well fortified; yet taken by *Gustavus Adolphus*, in 1631.

Sponderobi, *Sponderobii*, *Sponderovia*, a City of *Servia*; called by the *Turks*, *Semender*; by the *Hungarians*, *Sendrew*, or *Sendzin*; by the *Italians*, *Sandria*. It is a Bishops See; thought to be *Ptolemies Singidunum*: and stands about six German Miles from *Belgrade* to the East upon the *Danube*, 14 from *Temeswar* to the South. The *Turkish* Governor of *Servia* resides for the most part in this City. Taken by the Imperialists amidst their other Conquests in *Hungary*, and retaken by the *Turks* by storm, the last Sept. 1690.

Spire,

Spire, Spira, a City of Germany; called by the Germans, *Speyr*; by the French, *Spire*; by the Italians, *Spira*. It is a Free and Imperial City, in the Upper Circle of the Rhine: in the Diocess of *Spire*, but not subject to the Bishop. This great, rich, populous City is Free; but under the Protection of the Elector Palatine; and the Bishop under the Archbishop of *Mentz*. It stands in the middle between *Strasburgh* to the South, and *Mentz* to the North; fifty German Miles from either, and fifteen from *Heidelberg* to the North-West. The Imperial Chamber (which was first instituted at *Franckfort* in 1495, by *Maximilian I.*) In 1530, was by *Charles V.* removed to *Spire*; and has been ever since in this City. Of old called *Nemetum*; and in 1082, took the Name of *Spire*. The Cathedral was built in 1411, by *Conrade* the Emperor; in which are the Tombs of eight of the German Emperors. The Emperors which granted Privileges to this City were, *Charles IV.* *Rodolphus I.* *Albert*, *Lewis*, *Wenceslaus*, *Frederick III.* and *Maximilian II.* Near it *Philip* the *Suabian*, beat *Otto* the *Saxon*, in 1202. In a Diet here held in 1526, the Peace of Religion was first Established; which when it was endeavoured to be Repealed in a second Diet here held in 1529, several of the German Princes protested against the Repeal, and were thence called *Protestants*, *Jesses* the first Bishop was present in the Council of *Cologne*, in 1346. This City was taken by *Gustavus*

Adolphus; who demolished all its Out-works, because he was not willing to spare so many Men out of his Army, as were necessary for a Garrison to it; by which the Germans the more easily recovered it in 1635. It received a French Garrison in Sept. 1688, who have demolished it since.

Spiritu Sancto, Spiritus Sanctus, a small City; which is the Capital of a Prefecture in *Brasil*, under the Portuguese. Sixty Spanish Leagues from the River *Januario* to the North, and fifty from *Porto Seguro* to the South.

Spirlinga, a small Town in *Sicily*; which was the only place in that Island, innocent of that bloody and infamous Conspiracy, called the *Sicilian Vespers*.

Spirnazza, Panyajus, a River of *Macedonia*; which falls into the *Adriatick Sea*, between *Durazzo*, and the River *Aspro*, (which last falls into the same Sea,) twenty five Miles from *Durazzo* to the North. Some call it *Aspro Spirnazza*: others *Spirnazza*, *Arzenza*.

Spitzberg, an University in *Brandenburgh*, founded in 1544.

Spitzberg, Spitzberga, Regio Arctica, or the Sharp Mountains, as the Name signifies; is a large Country, and a part of the *Arctic Continent*: between *Nova Zembla* to the East, and *Greenland* to the West; which are yet not near it by three hundred Miles. It was called thus by the Dutch, upon their discovering it; the English call it *New-Land*. It extends to deg. 80. of North Latitude. Whe-

ther it be an Island, or joyned to any Continent, is unknown to the Europeans: very cold; without one Village in it; only some parts are frequented by the Dutch.

Split, the same with *Spalatro*, a City of *Dalmatin*.

Spilgen, *Spilgue*, *Speluca*, the highest Mountain amongst the *Grisons*; a part of the *Rhetian Alps*; upon which there was once a strong Castle, near the Lower Branch of the *Rhine*, about eight Miles from *Cleven* to the North.

Spoleti, *Spoletrum*, is a City in the States of the Church in *Italy*: called *Spoleto*, and *Spolere*: the Capital of a Dukedom of the same Name. It stands in the Province of *Umbria*, or *Ombria*; partly on an Hill, partly in a Valley upon the River *Tessino*; thirteen Miles from *Fuligno* to the North-East; forty five from *Rome* to the North, and sixty two from *Ancona* to the South. It is a Bishops See, immediately under the Pope; and a City of great Antiquity: having defended it self very well against *Hannibal* in the second *Punick War*. In 1234, here was a Council held under Pope *Gregory IX.* for the Recovery of the Holy Land. In 740, it was besieged by *Luitprandus*, King of the *Lombards*; and reduced to great Extremities. In 1155, *Frederick Barberossa*, took, plundered, and burnt it, for violating his Ambassadors; and corrupting his Coin.

Il Ducato di Spoleto, *Spoletanus Ducatus*, is a very large Province of *Italy*; called of old *Umbria*, of latter times *Ombria*: And

a Dukedom, from the time that *Longinus* (the Greek *Exarch* of *Ravenna*) after the recalling *Narjes*, instituted Dukes for the Government of this Province. The *Lombards* made a Conquest of it, under *Alboinus*, (one of their Kings) in 571. But they left it under Dukes still; one of which in 740, joyning with Pope *Gregory*, and rebelling against his Master *Luitprandus*, drew a War upon the Province. In 876. *Charles the Bald* (one of the *Caroline Princes*) made *Guido*, a Descendent of *Charles the Great*, Duke of *Spoleto*; whose Posterity in 13 Descents enjoyed it to 1198. How, or when, this Province fell under the Pope I know not; but it bore the Title of a Dukedom under them, till 1440: when it reassumed its ancient Name of *Ombria*. See *Leander Alberius*.

Sponheim, *Sponheimensis Comitatus*, a County in the *Palatinate* of the *Rhine*; between the *Moselle* and the *Nain* (which last falls into the *Rhine*) 4. German Miles beneath *Mentz*. The fourth part of it is under the Marquess of *Baden*; the rest has been under the Electors *Palatine*, ever since 1416: when it came to that Family by the Marriage of *Isabella* (Heiress of it) with *Robert* Elector *Palatine*. The principal places in it are *Creutznach*, *Simmeren*, and *Birkenfeld*.

Sprehe, *Sprew*, *Spya*, *la Sprehe*, *Spreba*, a River in *Germany*, which ariseth in the Borders of *Bohemia*; and flowing through *Lusatia*, watereth *Bautzen*, *Cotwitz*, and *Luben*; then entering *Brandenburg*,

Brandenburg, falls by *Berlin* into the *Havel* at *Spandow*; which last ends in the *Elbe* at *Havelburg*.

Sprotaw, *Sprotavia*, a City of *Silesia*, in the Dukedom of *Glogaw*; upon a River of the same Name, which falls into the *Bober*. Four Miles from *Glogaw* to the W.

Spurnhead, *Ocelli*, a Cape or Promontory in *Yorkshire*, at the Mouth of the *Humber*.

Squillaci, *Scyllerium*, *Scillaceum*, a small City of great Antiquity; and a Bishops See, in the Further *Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; to which there belongs a Bay, upon the *Ionian Sea*, called *Golfo di Squillaci*. This City stands 65 Miles from *Regio* to the North-East, 55 from *Rossano* to the South: and has not above 300 Houses in it. Long. 40. 12. Lat. 37. 48.

Staden, *Statio*, *Stada*, a City in the Lower *Saxony*, in the Dukedom of *Bremen*, near the *Elbe*; anciently a Free Imperial City, and a Hanse Town; but now subject to the Duke of *Breme*. It stands upon a small River, called *Schluvinge*; seven German Miles from *Hamburg* to the West, and twelve from *Bremen* to the North. A very strong Town. Taken in 1676, by the Duke of *Brunswick*. In 1680, it was restored to the *Swedes*, under whom it was before put by the Treaty of *Munster*.

Staffanger, *Stavandria*, *Stafangria*, a City of *Norway*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Drontheim*; and has a large safe Harbor upon the *German Ocean*. It stands in the Prefecture of *Bergen*; 90 Miles from *Bergen* to the

South, and 60 from the *Baltick Sea*. Long. 27. 45. Lat. 61. 15.

Staffarda, a Town not far from *Saluzzes* in *Piedmont*; made remarkable by the Battle between the Duke of *Savoy's Army*, and the *French*, on the eighteenth of *August* 1690, in which the former retired with loss.

Staffordshire, *Staffordia*, *Cornavi*, a County in the middle of *England*. Bounded on the North by *Cheshire* and *Darbyshire*, (where a Stone shews the point in which these 3 Countries meet;) on the East by *Darbyshire*, cut off by the *Dove* and *Trent*; on the South by *Warwickshire* and *Worcestershire*; and on the West by *Shropshire*. It represents a Lozenge in its form: its length being 44 Miles from North to South, and its breadth 27; the whole Circumference 147. The Air is good, and very healthful; cold, especially towards the North; in which part the Earth also is barren. The middle is more level; but full of Woods. The South is fruitful, producing Corn, and Grass in abundance. This County takes its Name from *Stafford*, the principal Town in it; anciently called *Becheny*. Built by *Edward the Elder*. Incorporated by King *John*: on the East and South walled. Trenched by its own *Barons*, the other two sides being secured by a Lake of Water: the River *Sowe* runs on the East and West of the Town. *Edward VI.* confirmed and enlarged their Charter. Its Long. is 18. 40. Lat. 53. 20. In the year 1357, one *Ralph* was created the first Earl of *Stafford*: whose

whose Posterity in twelve Descents enjoyed that Honor to the year 1639: when it was finally extinguished in the person of *Henry Stafford*. In 1640, *Charles I.* revived this Honor by conferring it upon Sir *William Howard*, Knight of the Bath, second Son of *Thomas Earl of Arundel and Surrey*; who was then married to one of the Daughters of the last Earl of *Stafford*. The Natural History of this County, after that of *Oxfordshire*, has been written by Dr. *Robert Plott*, with the same extraordinary Art and Elaborateness which is so peculiar to him.

Stagno, Stagnum, a small City in *Dalmatia*; and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Ragusa*; from which it stands 30 Miles to the North, upon the *Adriatick*: which affords it the Convenience of an Harbour.

Stalemyra, Anemurium, a City in *Cilicia*, upon the *Mediterranean Sea*; called by others *Anemora*: a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Seleucia*: between *Antioch* to the West, and *Celendra* (now *Palapoly*) to the East: about 44 Miles from *Cape Cormachisi*, in the North of the Isle of *Cyprus* to the North. *Mela* placeth it in the Borders of *Pamphylia* and *Cilicia*. Long. 65. 10. Lat. 36. 50.

Stalimene, Lemnos, a considerable Island in the *Archipelago*; called by the Inhabitants, *Stilemnos*. It is 160 Miles in compass. At first under the *Venetians*; but since conquered by *Mahomet II.* Fifty Miles from *Agionoros*, or the Coast of *Macedonia* to the East.

Stamboli, the Turkish Name of *Constantinople*.

Stametz, Seametia, a small City in *Gothland* a Province of *Sweden*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Upsal*; but now become a poor Village.

Stanford, Stamford, Durbiva, a Town of *Lincolnshire*, upon the River *Welland*, on the Borders of *Northampton*: which is great and well peopled, having about seven Parish Churches. In the Reign of *Edward III.* part of the Students of *Oxford*, (upon a quarrel between the Southern and Northern Men) settled for some time in this Town; who erected a College here: (its Ruins are yet remaining) and would not return to *Oxford* till compelled by a Proclamation: whence arose that Statute of the University, enjoining every one upon Oath at the taking of Bachelors Degrees, not to profess Philosophy at *Stamford*. In 1628, *Henry Lord Grey of Grooby*, was created Earl of *Stamford*; and succeeded by *Thomas* his Grandchild in 1673.

Stargard, Urbs vetus, a City of *Holstein*. Long. 33. 10. Lat. 55. 06.

Stargart, Stargardia, a City of *Germany*, in the Further *Pomerania* (the Capital of which it is) upon the River *Ilma*; under the Elector of *Brandenburgh*; 3 German Miles from *Stetin* to the East. It is a Hanse Town, but not well peopled. Long. 37. 40. Lat. 53. 23.

Stavelo, Stablo, Stabulum, a Monastery in the Diocess of *Utrecht*; between the Archbishoprick

of *Triers*, and the Low Countries; 3 German Miles from *Limburgh* to the South. There belongs to the Abbat a Territory; which lies between the Bishoprick of *Leige*, and the Dukedom of *Limburgh* and *Luxemburgh*.

Stavern, *Stavera*, a small City of *Friseland*, under the United Provinces in *Werstergow*, upon the *Zuyder Zee*; 4 German Miles from *Enchusen* to the North, and 6 from *Vollenhove* to the South-West. It is a Sea-Port Town, included in the Hanse League: of old the Seat of the Kings of *Friseland*.

Steenberg, *Stenoberga*, a City in the Dukedom of *Brabant*, under the *Dutch*, and belonging particularly to the Prince of *Orange*.

Steenwick, *Stenovicum*, a Town in *Over-Iffel*, upon the River *Aa*, in the Borders of *Friseland*: seventeen Miles from *Zwol* to the North, and seven from the *Zuyder Zee* to the East. Taken by the *French* in 1672; but deserted soon after.

Stegeborg, *Stegeburgum*, a small City in the Province of *Ostrogotia*; with a Port or Harbour on the *Baltick* Sea, under the King of *Sweden*: 16 Miles from *Norweping* to the East.

Stella, a Mountain in *Galatia*, in the Lesser *Asia*; near the City of *Ankyra*; called by the *Turks*, *Himadag*. This is very remarkable for the Defeat of two great Princes in their times; *Mithridates*, who was here overthrown by *Pompey* the Great, sixty three years before the birth of our Saviour:

and *Bajazet* I. (Emperor of the *Turks*) here beaten and taken with his Son *Musa*, by *Tamerlane* the Great, in 1397. Which Victory, if it had been followed by a vigorous Attack from all the Christian Princes united, might (by the blessing of God) have put an end to the *Ottoman* Family then.

Stenay, *Stenæum*, *Stenacum*, a strong City in the Dukedom of *Lorraine*; sometimes called *Statbenay*. It lies in the Dukedom of *Bar* upon the *Maes*: 7 Leagues from *Verdun* to the North, and 6 from *Sedan* to the South. Taken by the *French* in 1654, and kept by them ever since; now annexed to *Champagne*.

Sterling, *Sterlinga*, a Town and County in *Scotland*, sometimes called *Striveling*: on the North it has *Mentish* and *Fife*, on the South the *Cluyd*, on the East *Lothian*, and on the West *Lenox*. It takes its Name from *Sterling*, a Town upon *Dunbritoun* *Fryth*. This Town was so strong, that the Victorious *English* durst not attempt it after their Victory at *Dunbar*. But it was taken afterwards by General *Monk* in 1654.

Stetin, *Stetinum*, the Capital City of the Dukedom of *Pomerania*, in *Germany*; called by the *Germans*, *Stecetin*. It stands upon the *Oder*, over which it has a Bridge; 8 Miles from the *Baltick* Sea to the South, four from the Confines of *Brandenburgh*, and 44 from *Dantzick* to the South-West. This City grew up after the Ruin of *Vineta* (in the Isle of *Usedom*; ten Miles more to the North-

North-West) from a small Village, to that greatness it now enjoys, by becoming the Seat of the Dukes of *Pomerania*; who lived here many Ages in a Castle of an elegant and noble Structure. *Otho* (the Father of *Barnimius I.* Founder of the Line of *Stetin*) removed hither in 1345. This Family continued the Possession of it till 1630; when *Gustavus Adolphus* coming before it with an Army, obtained an admission partly by force, and partly by the terror of his Arms: *Bogislaus*, the last of that Line, dying soon after. The Right of the Succession undoubtedly belonged to the Duke of *Brandenburgh*; but the *Swedes* being in Possession, got their Right confirmed by the Treaty of *Munster*, and kept this City till the year 1677. When the Duke of *Brandenburgh*, coming before it with a powerful Army, after a tedious Siege took it. In 1679, by the Treaty of *S. Germaine*, it was restored to the *Swedes*; who are still in Possession of this very strong place. See *Pomerania*. It had been before attempted by the Imperial and *Brandenburgh* Forces united, in 1659: and baffled the designs of those great Princes. *Olearius*. Long. 38. 45. Lat. 53. 27.

Steyr, Asturis, a City of *Austria*, 4 Miles from *Lintz* to the South.

Stift, Disio, a word in the German Tongue; which signifies a Dominion, Country, or Territory; and frequently joyned with the Names of places: as *Stift von Lutich*, the Dominion of *Liege*.

Stiria, a Province of *Germany*; styled by the Inhabitants, *Die Steyer* or *Steyer-marek*; which was a part of the Old *Noricum*, (or Upper *Pannonia*) towards the *Muer*, and the *Drave*. It is bounded on the East by *Hungary*; on the North by *Austria*; on the West by the Diocess of *Salzburg*, and *Carinthia*; and on the South by *Carniola*. The Capital of it is *Graz*; the other Cities, *Cilley*, *Kermend*, *Marcpurg*, *Petaw*, *Pruck am Muer*, and *Rakelsburg*. *Canisa* belongs also to this Province; and reckoned to the Lower *Hungary*. The *Quadr* were the old Inhabitants of this Country; who being driven out by the *Romans*, the Country was called *Valeria* in Honor of a Daughter of *Dioclesian*, so called. It was at first a Marquisate: and by *Frederick Barbarossa*, the Emperor, changed into a Dukedom. In length one hundred and ten Miles, in breadth sixty: for the most part barren; being covered with the Spurs and Branches of the *Alpes*; and rich in nothing but Minerals. *Ottacar* (the last Duke of this Province) sold it to *Leopold* the Fifth, Archduke of *Austria*; who bought it with a part of that vast Ransom he extorted from *Richard* the First, King of *England*, about the year 1193. Tho it has been since granted to some younger Brothers of that Family, yet it is now returned to the Emperor; and not likely to be any more dismembered from the rest of the Hereditary Countries. As to the Fertility of it, *Hoffman* differs from *Dr. Heylin*; who saith, In Iron Mines

Mines it excels all the European Countries, and wants nothing that is useful; it abounding with Wine, Corn, Cattle and Sale.

Stirone, Sisterio, a small River of Lombardy, in the Dukedom of Parma; and watering Burgo di S. Domino falls into the Taro; four Miles above its fall into the Po.

Stives, Thebae, a City once of great Renown, but now a poor Village in Greece; 50 Miles from Athens to the North; *Sophianus* calls it *Thiva*. The Turks abandoned it after the taking of Athens, to collect their Strength into one Body at *Negropont*. Whereupon General *Morofini* in 1687, possessed himself of it. But finding it of little use to keep, he razed the Fortifications, which were in great part ruined before, and abandoned it also.

Stockholm, Holmia, is a very great City, and the Capital of the Kingdom of Sweden; standing in the Province of *Upland*, in the Borders of *Sudermania*. Heretofore a place of small Consideration: but having for the two last Ages enjoyed the Residence of the Kings of Sweden, and they having also much enlarged that Kingdom by their Conquests in Poland, Germany and Moscow, it is now become a celebrated Mart, rich and populous. It has a Royal Castle, a large and safe Port, and a convenient Situation: (but being placed amongst many Rocks just by it, the prospect of it is not very taking:) also two large Suburbs, one on the North, and the other on the South. Tho it is a place of no strength, yet *Christian*, King of Denmark,

could not take it, when he besieged it in 1518. It stands 8 Swedish Leagues from Upsal to the South, 5 from the Baltic Sea to the West, and 80 from Danzick and Copenhagen. Long. 43. 00. Lat. 60. 30.

Stolbussen, Stolhoffa, a City or fortified Town in *Schwaben* in Germany; upon the Rhine in the Marquisate of Baden; two German Miles from Hagenow to the East, and three from Strasburg South-East.

Stolpe, Stolpa, a Town seated upon a River of the same Name in the Further Pomerania; three German Miles from Lawenburg in Pomerania to the West, thirteen from Colberg to the East. It has an ancient Castle; subject to the Duke of Brandenburg.

Stonehenge, Mons Ambrosii, a very venerable and ancient Monument in Wiltshire, six Miles from Salisbury: consisting of three Crowns or Ranks of huge unwrought Stones, one within another: some of which are 28 Foot high, and 7 broad: upon the tops there are others laid cross and framed into them.

Stormaren, Stormaria, a Province of Holstein; bounded on the North by Holstein properly so called; on the East by Waggaven and Lavenburg; and on the West and South by Bremen and Lünenburg, cut off by the Elbe. Partly subject to the King of Denmark, and partly to the Duke of Holstein Gottorp. The principal Places in it are *Gluckstad*, *Crempen* and *Pinneberg*, which are under the King of Denmark. Under the

the Duke are *Elmshorn, Steinhorsft, Barmsted* and *Reinhorsft*.

Hamburg, tho subject to neither of these Princes, is reckoned within the Bounds of this Province by *John Bunon*.

Straelsund, Sundis, a small, but very strong City in the *Hither Pomerania*, upon the Shoars of the *Baltick Sea*; which has an Harbor over against the Isle of *Rugen*. It stands 5 German Miles from *Gripswald* to the North, 10 from *Anclam*, and about 4 from the Isle of *Rugen*. Now one of the *Hanse Towns*; but formerly a Free Imperial City, and a frequented Mart. Built by the *Danes*, in 1211: and being besieged by *Connt Wallestein* for the Emperor (who had subdued all the rest of *Pomerania*) this small place, in 1629, called *Gustavus Adolphus* into *Germany*; who rescued it out of the Hands of the Imperialists, and became the Master of it; which was confirmed by the Peace of *Munster*. In 1678, the Duke of *Brandenburg* took and burnt this Town: and the next year after, it was resigned to the *Swedes* again.

Seramulipa, Bæotia, Attica, a part of *Greece*, the Capital of which is *Thebes*: it lies over against the Isle of *Negropont*.

Strasburg, Argentoratum, the Capital City of *Alsacia* in *Germany*, called by the *Italians* *Argentina*: It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Mentz*. And for many Ages a Free and Imperial City; seated upon the River *Ill*, (where it falls into the *Breuch*)

one Mile from the *Rhine*, over which it has a Timber-Bridge of vast length. Eight German Miles from *Brisach* to the North, twelve from *Spire*, fourteen from *Basil*, and twenty from *Nancy* and *Metz*. So very ancient, that it is said to be built in the year of the World 1955: thirty three years before the Birth of *Abraham*: which tho it may be true, yet cannot be proved. It is mentioned by *Ammianus Marcellinus*, as a Place which the Slaughter of the *Barbarians* (by *Julian* the Apostate) had made famous. The Victory here mentioned was in the year of Christ 357. In which, *Julian* overthrew six Barbarous Kings of the *Germans*; and took *Chodonmar* (the chief of them) Prisoner. In the year 378, *Gratianus* the Emperor gave the *Germans* another great Overthrow near this City. *Attila* King of the *Huns*, took and wasted this City about the year 451. *Childerick* King of the *Franks*, possessed himself of it in the year 478. *S. Amand* became the first Bishop of this City in the year 643. *Henry II.* Emperor rebuilt this City in the year 1004. The Cathedral was built in the year 1207. In the year 1332, it suffered very much by intestine Divisions, between the Nobility and Populace. In 1522, the Reformation was first Preached; and in 1529, it was embraced. Whereupon the year following, this City tred a League with the Reformed Cantons for her Defence. In 1538, here was an University opened; which in 1566, was confirmed by

by *Maximilian* the First. But in September 29. 1681, the present King of France, having before possessed himself of all the rest of *Alsacia*, suddenly surprised this important Place (in a time of Peace when no Body suspected it) and put an end to the Liberty of this great City. Long. 29. 26. Lat. 48. 25. *Hoffman*.

Strathern, *Strathernia*, a County in the South of Scotland; between *Albany* and *Athole* to the North, *Perth* to the East, and *Menteith* to the West and South. *Aberneath* is the Capital of it.

Strath-Nabern, the most North-Western County in Scotland; bounded on the North and West by the Ocean, on the South by *Sutherland*, and on the East by *Caithness*. It is all over-run with Woods; filled with Mountains desolate and cold, and of small profit or regard.

Strava, *Hyrkania*.

Sranbingen, *Augusta Acilia*, *Serviodurum*, *Straubinga*, a City of *Bavaria* in *Germany*; which has a Bridge upon the *Danube*; six German Miles beneath *Ratisbone* to the East, and eleven from *Presburg* to the West.

Sirel, *Sargetia*, a River of *Walachia*, called *Istrix* by the Germans; in which *Decabalus* hid his Treasures, when he was attacked by *Trajan*: it falls into the *Marell*, River of *Transylvania*.

Sregnes, *Stregnesia*, a City of Sweden in the Province of *Sudermania*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Upsal*;

eight Swedish Miles on the Lake of *Meler* from *Stockholm* to the West, and three from *Torsil* to the East.

Strigonie, *Gran*.

Sronoma, *Strymon*, a River of *Thrace*, which falls into the *Archipelago*.

Strangoli, *Strongylum*, a small City in the Kingdom of *Naples* in the Hither *Calabria*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Santa Severina*. Placed on a high Hill; three Miles from the *Ionian Sea* to the West, and eight from its Metropolis to the South-East, and thirteen from *Cortona* to the North: some believe it was of old called *Macallum*.

Struden, the Cataracts or precipitate Fall of the *Danube* in *Austria* beneath *Linx*; the Germans call it *Seubressel*.

Strumita, *Myra*, a City of *Lydia*; placed by *Strabo* in the Inland Parts, near the River *Lemyrus*, about two Miles from the Shore; formerly a Bishops See, now the Metropolis; having thirty six Suffragan Bishops under its Archbishop. Long. 59. 40. Lat. 38. 25.

Stugart, *Stugardia*, *Stugartia*, a City of *Schwaben* in *Germany*; the Capital of the Dukedom of *Wurtemberg*, and the Seat of the Dukes. It has a fine and a noble Castle: stands upon the River *Necker*; one German Mile from *Esling* to the West, and four from *Tubingen* to the North.

Stulweissenburg, *Alba Regalis*.

La Stura, *Stura*, two Rivers in *Lombardy*. The first in the Dukedom

dom of *Montisferat*, which falls into the *Po* at *Pontestura*, 4 Miles beneath *Casal*. The second riseth in *Savoy*, and running South, falls into the *Po* three Miles beneath *Turin* from the West.

Suachen, *Ptolemais*, a celebrated Port of the higher *Ethiopia*, upon the Red Sea; in the Hands of the *Turks*. Long. 66. 00. Lat. 16. 26. According to the latter Maps. Long. 68. 15. Lat. 19. 27. It is written *Suaquem* in these Maps.

Succadana, a City in the Island of *Borneo* in the *East-Indies*.

Sucheu, *Sucheum*, a City of *China* in the Province of *Queycheu*.

Suchen, a City of *China* in the Province of *Nankim*.

Suching, a City of *China* in the Province of *Quamsi*: now under the King of *Tunkim*.

Suchuen, a large Province in the Kingdom of *China*; lying towards the South-West Borders of that Kingdom, upon *India* and the Kingdom of *Thibet*. Bounded on the North by *Xensi*, on the East by *Huiguam*, on the South by *Queycheu*, and on the West by the further *East-Indies*: the principal City of it is *Chingtu*. It contains 8 great Cities, 124 small Cities, and 464128 Families.

Suchzow, *Suczova*, a City of *Moldavia*, (or as *Baudrand* saith in *Walachia*) upon the River *Stretch*; in the Borders of *Transylvania*; 50 Miles from *Jassy* to the West. Always kept by a strong Garrison of the *Turks*, in whose Hands it has been for some Ages.

Suabia, *Schwaben*.

Suda, *Amphimalia*, a Sea-Port Town at the North End of the Isle of *Candy*; which has a strong Castle, and a good Harbour.

Sudbury, *Colonia*; That is, *The South Town*: supposed to have had this Name in opposition to *Norwich* (or the North Town) and to have been in ancient time the Capital or County Town. It is seated upon the River *Stour*, in the Borders of *Essex*, in the County of *Suffolk*. A Mayor Town, rich, and populous, by reason of a considerable Cloathing Trade here driven: about fifteen Miles from *Ipswich* to the West, and forty from *London* to the North: represented by two Burgesses in Parliament. The Honorable *Henry Fitz-Roy* late Duke of *Grafton* was Baron of *Sudbury*.

Sudermanland, *Sudermannia*, a County in the Kingdom of *Sweden*; called by the Natives *Sodermanland*. Bounded on the North by *Westmannia* and *Upsall*; on the South by the *Baltick* Sea. It has the Honor to be a Dukedom of great Esteem, being born by the Royal Family of that Kingdom. The principal Places in it are *Nicoping*, *Stregnes* and *Trosa*.

Suelli, *Suelliis*, a very small City in the Isle of *Sardinia*; and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Cagliari*; from which it stands fifteen Miles: reduced almost to a Village.

Sueonie, *Suevonion*, a considerable part of the Kingdom of *Sweden*; between *Lapland* to the North; the *Baltick* Sea, and Bay of

of *Bombay* to the East; *Cochin* to the South; and *Norway* to the West. It contains 10 Counties. The Capital of it is the Royal City of *Stockholm*.

Suez, *Suez*, *Arfinoe*, *Cheopæris*, *Posidium*, is a City or Sea-Port Town of *Egypt*, in the bottom of the *Red Sea*: containing about 200 Houses; and has a pretty Harbour; but so shallow, that a Ship cannot enter it nor a Galley till half unloaded: but the Road is safe. It has a *Baraque* rais'd with Timber, Palissadoes, 13 Culverins; and as many Cannons for its security. It has a Greek Church, an old ruin'd Castle and some indifferent Houses. When the Ships or Gallies come in, it is pretty populous: at other times, almost desolate. *Thevenot*, Part I. pag. 176. Long. 63. 20. Lat. 29. 10.

Suffolk, *Suffolcia*, my Native and beloved Country, is bounded on the East by the *German Sea*; on the North by the *Waveney*, and the little *Ouse* (which rise in the middle of its bounds: the first running East, and the second West, divide it from *Norfolk*:) on the West by *Cambridge-shire*; and on the South by *Essex*, severed from it by the *Stoure*. It lies in the form of a *Crescent*: the whole circumference of it is about 140 English Miles: the Air mild and healthful; the Soil rich, level, and fruitful. The principal places in it are *Ipswich*, *Bury*, and *Sudbury*. The Marquesses or Earls of this County, were, *Robert de Ufford* or *Clifford* in 1235. *William* his Son in 1269. *Michael de la Pole* (Lord

Chancellor) Created Earl in 1399. *William de la Pole* (the 14. in this Line) was made Duke of *Suffolk* by *Henry VI.* *Edmond* the VIII. in this Line was the last of that name; Beheaded by *Henry VIII.* about 1510. In 1513, *Charles Brandon* (Viscount *Lisle*) was Created Duke of *Suffolk*: who by *Mary* second Sister of *Henry VIII.* had *Henry Brandon*; who died a Child. In 1551, *Henry Grey* Marquess of *Dorset*, having married *Francis* Daughter of *Charles Brandon* was made Duke of *Suffolk*: he was Beheaded in the Reign of *Queen Mary*, in 1553. This was the last Duke of *Suffolk*. In 1603. King *James I.* Created *Thomas* Lord *Howard* of *Walden* Earl of *Suffolk*; to whom *James* Lord *Howard* the III. of this Line succeeded in 1640.

Sugen, *Sugenum*, a City formerly part of the Province of *Quamsi*, and belonging to *China*: now under the King of *Tunkin*, who has Fortified it very strongly.

Sulmona, or *Solmona*, *Sulmo*, a City of great Antiquity in the Province of *Abruzzo*; in the Kingdom of *Naples*; upon the River *Sangro* (*Sarus*.) Eight Miles from the Borders of *Abruzzo* to the East, almost 70 from *Naples* to the North, and near 80 from *Rome* to the East. It is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Thearino*. The birth-place of *Ovid* the Latin Poet.

Sulzbach, *Sulzbachium*, a small Town in *Norregow*, in the upper Palatinate of the *Rhine*; one Mile distance from *Amberg* to the South-East: which gives the Title

of a Prince to some Branches of the Palatine Family.

Sumatra, a vast Island in the East-Indies to the South-West of the Promontory of *Malacca*; from which it is separated only by a narrow freight; as also by another from the Isle of *Java* to the South. It extends from North-West to South-East 185 German Miles; or 910 English; and is 210 broad in the middle. There are several Kingdoms in this Island. The principal of which are *Achem*, *Camper*, *Jamby*, *Menachabo*, *Pacem*, *Palimban*, and *Pedir*: The principal City in the whole Island is *Achem*. It is divided by the Æquator into almost two equal parts; the Air is very hot and unhealthy; the Soil will produce little Grain but Rice and Millet. It yieldeth Ginger, Pepper, Camphir, Agarick and Cassia in great abundance, Wax and Hony, Silks and Cottons; rich Mines of Tin, Iron and Sulphur; and such quantity of Gold, that some conceive it to be *Solomons Ophir*. The Inhabitants are for the most part *Pagans*; except the Sea Coast, where *Mahometanism* has got some footing. It has a vast number of Rivers and Marshes; which with the Woods do much promote the unwholsomeness of the Air.

Die Sand, *Sunda Fretum*, a freight between the *Baltick* Sea, and the German Ocean; call'd by the Dutch *Oye Sunn*; by the English the *Sound*. It stretcheth 50 Miles from North-West to South-East; about 15 at its greatest breadth: but between *Elfsing-*

burg and *Cronenburg* not above 3 over: which necessitates all Ships that pass to and fro to pay a Toll to the King of *Denmark*, he being able otherwise by the Cannon of his Castles to shut up the Passage.

Sunderland, *Sunderlandia*, a small Island at the Mouth of the River *Were*, in the North-East part of the Bishoprick of *Durham*: once a part of the Continent; but rent off by the violence of the Sea; from whence it has the name of *Sunderland*. A place of no great note, till it was made the Title of an Earldom by *Charles I.* who in 1627, Created *Emanuel* Lord *Scrope* President of the North, Earl of *Sunderland*. He dying Childless, *Henry* Lord *Spenser*, (in 1643,) was Created Earl of *Sunderland*, and slain the eighth of June the same year in the first Battel of *Newbery*. To whom succeeded *Robert* his Son, sometime Principal Secretary of State, and President of the Council to King *James II.*

Sundenberg, a Town and Duchy in the Isle of *Alsen* near *Futland*.

Sunigaio, *Sunigaia*, a Province of Germany, now under the King of France. Bounded on the North by *Alsacia*; on the East by the *Rhine*, and the Canton of *Basil*; (which last is sometimes included under this name;) on the South by the Dominions of the Bishop of *Basil*; and on the West by the *Franche Comté*. The Principal places in it are *Besort*, *Mulhausen*, *Ferrière*, and *Huningue*. The last has been lately fortified by the King of France.

Sur. See *Tyre*.

Surate

• *Surate, Surata*, a very famous City of the *hither Indies*, in the Kingdom of *Guzarat*: under the Dominion of the great *Mogul*: which has a convenient Port or Haven, much frequented by the *European Merchants*. It lies (saith Monsieur *Thevenot*) 21. deg. and some minutes from the Line: and was then designed to be Fortified with a Brick instead of its ancient Earthen Wall; which had not been able to preserve it from the depredations of a *Raja*. In the time of the *Monson* or Fair (kept in the Spring Quarter) it is exceeding full of People; not meanly furnished at others; nor are those Inhabitants less considerable on the account of their Wealth, than Number. The *English* and *Dutch* have their Factories here: it is the Staple of the *English Trade* in the *East-Indies*. It has a Castle at the South end of the Town, upon the River; which is square, flank'd at each corner by a large Tower. The Ditches on three sides are filled with Sea water; on the West the River runs; and there are many Cannon mounted in it. For the rest you may consult *Thevenot* Part III. pag. 15.

Sirina, a Province of South *America* between the confluence of the River *Cayana*, and that of the *Amazons*.

Suristan, Syria.

Surrey, Suria, is separated on the North from *Buckingham* and *Middlesex* by the great River *Thames*; on the East it is bounded by *Kent*, on the South by *Sussex* and *Hampshire*, and on the West by *Hampshire* and *Barkshire*. In

length 34 Miles, in breadth about 22; in circumference 112. The Air is sweet and pleasant; the Soil, especially in the verges of the County, fruitful. It has many Noble and Princely Houses: but few Towns or Places of any considerable greatness: the Principal Town in it being *Kingston upon Thames*. The *Regni* an old *British* Tribe were the first Inhabitants of this County. In the times of the *Saxon Heptarchy*, it was a part of the Kingdom of the South Saxons. The first Earl of it was *Will. de Warren*, Created by *William* the Conqueror in 1067. *William* (the third of this Line) succeeded in 1135: who was followed by *William de Blois* Son of King *Stephen*, first Husband of *Isabel de Warren* in 1148. and by *Hameline Plantagenet*, base Son of *George* Earl of *Anjou*, half Brother to *Edward III.* second Husband of the said *Isabel* in 1163. His Posterity enjoyed it in four descents till 1347: when the Male Line failing, *Richard Fitz Alan* Earl of *Arundel*, (Son of *Alice* Sister and Heir of *John Plantagenet*) succeeded in this Earldom. In 1375. *Richard Fitz Alan* Lord Treasurer was Earl of *Surrey*. In 1398. *Thomas Holland* was Earl of *Kent* and Duke of *Surrey*; afterwards Beheaded. *Thomas Fitz Alan* (Son of the former *Richard*) died Earl of *Surrey* in 1414. In 1451. *John* Lord *Mowbray* was Created Earl of *Warren* and *Surrey*, and after Duke of *Norfolk*. In 1475. *Richard* (a second Son of *Edward IV*) was the thirteenth Earl of *Surrey*: In 1483. *Thomas*

Lord Howard Lord Treasurer, after Duke of Norfolk was Created Earl of Surrey, in which Family it is at this day.

Surunga, a City and Kingdom in Japan in the Island of Nippon.

Sus, *Susa* or *Susum*, a Kingdom in Biledulgerida in Africa; so called from a River of the same name. It is bounded on the North by the Kingdom of *Morocco*; on the East by *Darba*, on the South by *Tesseta*, and on the West by the *Atlantick* Ocean. Divided into 7 Provinces; the principal Cities in it are *Tarudant* (the Regal City,) *Tesent* and *Sancta Cruz*. This is a pleasant, rich, fruitful Kingdom: has a great quantity of Gold, which is a perpetual cause of War amongst them. Now subject to the Kingdom of *Fez*; though it has been a distinct Kingdom; and the Inhabitants are for the most part *Mahometans*.

Susa, one of the principal Cities in the Province of *Piedmont*; belonging to the Duke of *Savoy*; taken by the French Forces under Monsieur *Catinat*. November, 1690. Nineteen Miles from *Pignerol*. The French call it *Suse*.

Susdal, *Susdalia*, a City of *Muscovy*; the Capital of a Province of the same name, and a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Rostow*. It stands 80 Miles from *Moscow* to the South-East, and 130 from *Novogorod Nisi* to the North-West.

Sussex, *Suffexia*, one of the Southern Counties of England:

Bounded on the North by *Surrey* and *Kent*; on the East by *Kent*; on the South by the *British* Sea; and on the West by *Hampshire*. Its length from East to West is 60 Miles; the broadest part from North to South, not above 20; and its circumference about 150. The Air is good; but subject to great Fogs and Mists out of the Neighbour Sea; which recompenceth this inconvenience with plenty of Fish and Fowl. There are few Harbours upon this Coast: the Soil is rich and fruitful, but the Roads miry and unpleasant: The middle of the County has excellent Meadows: the Sea Coasts are Hilly, but afford plenty of Corn and Grass; the North-side is full of Woods and Groves. The chief City in it is *Chichester* which is a Bishops See: the next to it, *Lewes*. The *Regni* were the ancient Inhabitants of this County: who were subdued by *Aulus Plautius* in the Reign of *Claudius* the Roman Emperor. In 478. *Ella* erected here the Kingdom of the South Saxons, from whence this County has its name. The first Earl of it was *William de Albeney* Earl of *Arundel*, who married *Adeliza* the Relict of *Henry I.* in 1178. He was succeeded by *William* his Son: it continued in this Family for five descents. In 1243. *John Plantagenet* Earl of *Surrey*, succeeded. In 1305. *John* a Son of the former followed. In 1529. *Robert Ratcliffe* was Created by *Hen. VIII.* Earl of *Sussex*; whose Posterity enjoyed this Honour six descents. In 1644. *Thomas Lord Savil* was Created

Created the fourteenth Earl of Suffolk; whose Son succeeded, and in him that Family ended. This Honor in 1674. was conferred upon Thomas Leonard Lord Dacres, (who married Anne Fitz-Roy, eldest Daughter to the Duchess of Cleaveland) by Charles II.

Sutherland, *Sutherlandia*, a County in the North of Scotland. Bounded on the North by Caithness and Strathnaver; on the West by Affric, on the South by Ross, and on the East by the German Ocean. The principal Town in it is Dornock.

Sutri, *Sutrium*, a City in the States of the Church in S. Peters Patrimony, upon the River Pagzola: which is a Bishops See, but for ever united to the See of Nepes; from whence it stands 4 Miles to the West, and 24 from Rome to the South-West. It is little and incompassed with Rocks on all sides.

Suvas, *Sebastopolis*, a City of Cappadocia in Asia; which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of Sebastia; now a very considerable place, and the Seat of a Turkish Governor: about 50 Miles from Amasia to the North-East. Long. 67. 30. Lat. 42. 30.

Swabenland. See *Schwaben*.

Sparteness, *Iccium*, a Cape in Picardy, so called by the Dutch; four Leagues from Calais to the West, and six from the Coast of Kent. The English call it Blackness.

Swarze Sluys, a small City in Over-Iffel, one of the United Provinces of the Low-Countries.

SWEDEN, *Suetia*, one of the Northern Kingdoms of Europe, so called by the Inhabitants *Swerie*, *Swedenrick*, and *Sweriecarphie*; by the Germans *Schweeden*, by the French *Suede*; by the Poles *Szwecya* and *Szwedzka Ziemia*; by the Italians *La Suetia*, by the Spaniards *La Suetia*. It is a great and populous Kingdom; contains the greatest part of that which was of old called *Scandinavia*; for some time united to the Crown of Denmark: and has been a separate and distinct Kingdom, only since 1525. Bounded on the North by Lapland, Norway, and the Frozen Ocean; on the East by Muscovy or great Russia; on the South by the Baltick Sea; and on the West by Denmark and Norway. The principal Parts of it are, first *Gothia*; second *Sweden* properly so called; third *Norland*, fourth *Finland*, fifth *Ingria*, sixth *Livonia*; all which are subdivided into thirty four Counties. They are again subdivided into *Haeradits* like our *Hundredes*. It has seventeen Cities; the Capital of all *Stockholm*. The Air of this whole Kingdom is very cold: clear or foggy as it lies nearer or remoter from the Seas, Lakes, and Marshes: and for the most part more temperate and pure than that of Norway. In length from *Stockholm* to the Borders of *Lapland* one thousand Italian Miles; in breadth twenty days Journey on Horseback. So that with all its appendages, it is thought nine hundred Miles greater than France and Italy put together. The Soil is more fertile

than that of any other of the Northern Kingdoms; which enables them to transport great quantities of Malt and Barley; Brass, Lead, Steel, Copper, Iron, Hides of Goats, Bucks, Oxen, rich Furrs, Deals and Oaks for Buildings. They have some Silver in their Mines; in the Woods Tar and Honey; and vast quantities of Sea and Fresh-water Fish. The People are strong and healthful, hospitable and civil; live sometimes to 140 years of Age. So industrious, that a beggar is not to be seen amongst them. Of latter times they have shewn the World they are good Soldiers, and capable of Learning too. This was the Country of the *Goths*; who in the fourth Century pulled up the *Roman* Empire in the West, and let in the other Barbarous Nations, who still possess it. This People were never subject to the *Romans*: but have been under Kingly Government from the first Peopling of the Country. We have a pretty certain Catalogue of these Kings from the times of *Charles* the Great to *Magnus* IV. King of *Norway* and *Sweden*: who in 1363. was succeeded by *Albert* Duke of *Mecklenburg* in prejudice of *Haquin* King of *Denmark* and *Norway*; after whom succeeded *Margaret* the *Semiramis* of the North, (Queen of *Denmark*, *Sweden*, and *Norway*,) in 1387. She united all these Kingdoms into one by an Act of State. In 1411. *Erick* IV. Duke of *Pomeran* succeeded as her Adopted Son in all these Kingdoms. After this the Kingdom became Ejective and Unsteady: till in 1523.

(or 1551) *Gustavus Ericus* was Chosen King; who expelled the *Danes*, and put an end to that Union. *Charles* the present King of *Sweden* is the ninth in this Line; and succeeded *Charles* II. his Father, in 1660. This People was Converted to the Christian Faith by *Angarus* Bishop of *Bremen* about 816. *Lotharius* the Emperor procured the settlement of Bishops in these Northern Countries in 1133. They received the Reformation under *Gustavus* I. in 1525: and have ever since stuck to the *Augustane* Confession: which they preserved in *Germany* too, when it was (about 1630.) in great danger to have been over-powered by the Prosperity of the House of *Austria*. They have also planted a *New Sweden*, in *New America*, not far from *Virginia*.

Swerin, *Suerinum*, a City of *Germany*; which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Breme*; in the Lower *Saxony*. Heretofore subject to its own Bishop and the Duke of *Mecklenburg*: but now intirely under that Duke by the Treaty of *Munster*. It stands upon a Lake of the same name; 7 German Miles from *Gustrow* to the West, and 3 from *Wismar* to the South. This City received with its Bishop the *Augustane* Confession, in 1530. In 1631. taken by *Gustavus Adolphus*; and was under the *Swedes* till the Peace of *Munster*. The Bishoprick was Founded by *Frederick* I. Emperor of *Germany*.

Smernicke, a considerable City and Pass upon the River *Tarna*, near the Confines of *Bosnia*; Taken by the *Imperialists* October 13. 1688.

Swilly, a Lake in the County of *Derry* in Ireland.

Swine, a River or Bay in *Pomerania*; the same with the *Oder*; the *Germans* write *Schwine*.

Switzerland, *Helvetia*, is a large Country in *Europe*; which of ancient times was esteemed a part of *France* or *Gallia*, in the middle times of *Germany*; and for three of the last Centuries has been a Free and Independent Country; governed by its own Magistrates. It is called by the *Germans* *Schweizerland*; by the *French* *Suisse*; by some of the Natives *Cyatgnosts* *Schafft*; that is the United Lands: by the *Italians* *Elvetia*; by the *Spaniards* *Helvecia*; by the *Poles* *Szwajcarska*: On the North it is bounded by the *Rhine*, which separates it from *Germany*; on the East by the Lake *di Idro* or *Brescia*, and the same River which divides it from *Germany* and the *Grisons*; on the South by the Lake *Lomane*, *Walisserland*, and the Dukedom of *Milan*; on the West by the *Franche Comté*. The Country is for the most part over-spread with Lakes and Mountains: yet not barren; the tops of these Hills being full of Grass, and the bottoms surrounded with rich Meadows and fruitful Pastures. It yields Corn and Wine, but not sufficient for its Inhabitants. In length two hundred and forty Miles, in breadth

one hundred and eighty. The Inhabitants are Honest, Frugal, Industrious, great lovers of Liberty, good Soldiers, lovers of Impartiality and Justice. About the time of *Julius Caesar's* Conquering *Gaul*, fifty six years before the Birth of our Saviour; these People being oppressed with too great a number of People, to the number of three Millions six hundred and eight thousand made an Irruption into *Gaul*; burning all their own Towns before they left them. But *Julius Caesar* gave them such warm entertainment in *Gaul*, that they were forced to beg his leave to return; two Millions of them having perished in this War. From henceforward they were subject to the *Romans*; till in the Reigns of *Honorius* and *Valentinian II.* they were Conquered by the *Burgundians*, and *Germans*. A part of this Country about 635. was given to *Sigebert* Earl of *Habsburg* the Founder of the House of *Austria*: though that Dukedom fell not into the Hands of this Family, till the times of *Rodolph* the Fortunate, about 1376. He being the twentieth in this Line, and Elected Emperor of *Germany* in 1273; in 1282. Created *Albert* his Son, Duke of *Austria*. The rest of this Country was given by *Rodolph* (the last King of *Burgundy*) to *Conrade II.* Emperor of *Germany*, in 1032. From henceforward they were esteemed a part of *Germany*. But being unjustly handled by *Albert* Duke of *Austria* in 1368, they Revolted and Leagued against him: that is, the

Cantons of *Switzerland*, which League they made perpetual in the year 1315. In 1332. *Lucerne*; In 1351. *Zug*; In 1352. *Glaris*; the same year *Zug* and *Berne* two free States; In 1481. *Friburg*, *Basil* and *Solothurne*; In 1501. *Schaffhausen*; and in 1513. *Appenzil* were added to the former; which thirteen Cantons make up that knot of Common-Wealths, now called the *Switz*; and their Liberty in the year 1649. was intirely fixed by the Treaty of *Münster*. These Cantons in the year 1663. made a League with *Lewis XIV.* King of *France* for 60 years. They were Converted to the Christian Faith, by one *Lucius* about the year of Christ 177. At the Reformation *Zuinglius* began here to Preach before *Luther*; and had that success, that the Cantons of *Zurich*, *Berne*, *Basil* and *Schaffhausen* followed his Doctrine; and held a Synod at *Basil* for the Establishment of it in 1530. The Cantons of *Glaris* and *Appenzil* are mixed of both Religions; the rest persisted in the Communion of the Church of *Rome*; and have been more addicted to her Interest than their Ancestors were before the Reformation.

Swal, *Navalia*, a strong Town or City in *Over-Iffel*, (one of the Provinces of the *United Netherlands*) seated on the *Iffel*; three German Miles almost above its fall into the *Zuyder Zee*, ten from *Nimeguen* to the North, and two from *Swarte Sluys* to the South. It has double Ditches and Ram-

parts thought the strongest Town in this Province: so that the States always settled higher in times of great necessity. *Guiccardine* has it in the *Greater Asia*; called by the *Jews* *Aram* or *Charam*. When it is largely taken, it contains *Phoenicia*, *Palestine*, (or the Holy Land) and *Syria* properly so called. In the latter acceptation it is bounded to the North by *Cilicia*, and the lesser *Armenia*; on the East by *Mesopotamia*, (divided from it by the *Euphrates*); and *Arabia Deserta*; on the South it has *Palestine* and *Phoenicia*; and on the West the *Mediterranean Sea*. Now called by the Inhabitants *Souristan*; by the *French* *Sourie*; by the *Italians* *Soria*. Its length from North to South four hundred; from East to West it is in breadth two hundred *Italian Miles*. In very ancient times *Damascus* was the Capital City: in the middle times *Antioch*; now *Aleppo*. This Country is by Nature extremely fruitful; and hence as populous, but now almost desolate. As to the Story of it, *N. Damascenus* mentions one *Adadur* slain by *David* King of *Israel*; after whom there followed a Succession of Kings, thirteen in number, the last of which (*Rezin*) was Conquered by *Tiglarh* *Philiser* King of *Affria*, and Beheaded in *Damascus* about the year of the World 3213. After this they were subject to the Kings of *Affria*, *Media* and *Persia*, till after the Death of *Alexander the Great*.

Seleucus

Selucus Nicator began another Kingdom hereby about the year of the World 3644 whose Posterity and Successors to the number of twenty One Reigned, till *Rompey* the Great made a perfect Conquest of all Syria for the Romans in the year of the World 4650, sixty two years before the Birth of our Saviour. It continued under the Romans till the year of Christ 636. (or as others 34.) when it was Conquered by *Hamer* the third Caliph of the Saracens. About the year of Christ 1075, *Malech* and *Ducat* began a Turkish Kingdom, which in the year 1262, after a Descent of nine Kings, was destroyed by *Haalon* the Tartar. Next it fell into the Hands of the Mamelucks of Egypt, under whom it continued till the year 1517, and then was Conquered by *Selim*, Emperor of the Turks: under whom it is at this day, most wretchedly harassed and desolated.

Syracusa, once the Noblest and most Potent City in the Island of Sicily, on the East side of that Island. Built by *Archias* a Corinthian, in the year of the World 1190, above seven hundred years before the Birth of our Saviour; in the days of *Orziah*, King of Judah. In aftertimes it became the greatest and the most celebrated City the Greeks possessed in any part of the World. *Strabo* saith its Circuit in his time was an hundred and eighty Greek Stades, that is, twenty two English Miles and an half. *Livy* in his 25th Book saith, the Spoil of it

was almost equal to that of *Carthage*; which *immararch* agreed with him. Famous it is for a great defeat of the Athenians under its Walls, in the year of the World 3536, of Rome 339. It fell under the power of the Romans in the year of the World 3738, of Rome 541, two hundred and ten years before the Birth of our Saviour; when it was intirely ruined by *Marcellus*, the Roman General. It recovered again; and in *Tullies* times had three Walls, three Castles, a Marble Gate; and could raise twelve thousand Horse, and four hundred Ships. In the year of Christ 884, the Saracens took it, and razed it to the ground, and it never recovered since. For whereas before it was an Archbishop's See, it is now but a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Montercale*, small, and not mighty populous; called by the Inhabitants, *Siragoza*, or *Syragosa*. Mr. *Sandys* (who saw it) saith it stands now in an Island, called *Orygia*; having a strong Castle well fortified; and is it self strongly walled, having two noble Havens; kept by a Garrison of two hundred Spaniards, and three hundred Towns-Men. The Buildings are ancient; the Inhabitants Grave to it stands in a Marsh, which makes it less healthful, though it affords the City a great plenty of all things. Long. 39. 24. Lat. 36. 24.

T. A.

T A a River on the South of China, in the Provinces of Quansay and Quantam.

Tabago, the Tobacco Island, in the West-Indies, in the North-Sea: possessed by the Dutch: commonly also called *Stew Walcheren*. It lies 8-Miles from la Trinidad to the North-East, and 90 South of Barbadoes: having 18 small Rivers, and many safe Harbours: about 9 Dutch Miles long, and 3 broad; very fruitful, and full of all necessaries. About 40 years since, the Dutch began to plant it. In 1673. the English, (under Sir Tobias Bridges) took and Plundered it; carried away 400 Prisoners, and as many Negroes. In 1677. the French (being desirous to drive the Dutch out of it) sent the Comte d'Estree with 10 Ships: which entered Klips Bay, and for several days engaged a Fleet of 8 Dutch Ships there lying under the Command of James Binckes, a Dutchman: who so well defended the Island, that though the French pretended they destroyed the Fort the Dutch had built; yet they were forced to draw off, and leave the Dutch Masters of the place. Long. 316. Lat. 10. 30.

Tabarestan, *Tabarestania*, a Province of Persia, toward the Caspian Sea; containing a great part of the ancient Hyrcania.

Tabasco, *Tabasca*, a Town and Province in New Spain, in North

America. The Province lies between the Bay of Mexico to the North, and the Province of Chiapa to the South: extended from East to West 46 Spanish Leagues. The principal City in it was by the Indians called *Tabasco*; but the Spaniards call it *Nuestra Señora de la Victoria*, our Lady of Victory; because Cortez, the Spanish General, gave the Mexicans an irrecoverable defeat near this place.

Tabor, *Taborum*, a Town in Bohemia, upon the River *Lauznitz*; 20 Miles from Budweis, and 45 from Prague. The Hussites made this place the Seat of their War, and fortified it: and from thence for 20 years ruined the Imperial and Hereditary Countries; called thereupon *Taborites*.

Tacara, a small Kingdom on the Coast of Guinea, in Africa.

Tacaze, *Tacasus*, *Astaboras*, a vast River in the higher Ethiopia; which ariseth in the Kingdom of Angote, chiefly from three Fountains; and runs West sometime between *Dagana* and *Hoga*. Then bending North through the Kingdom of Tigre, it watereth the Desert of Oldeba; and joyns the River *Mareb*, or *Marebo*. Being much improved, it passeth through the Kingdom of Dengin; and at *Falack* falls into the Nile in the Kingdom of Nubia, from the East.

Tachiali, *Angiochia Meandri*, a City of Caria, in the lesser Asia: which was a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of Ephesus; from which it stands 70 Miles to the East upon the Meander, and 37 from Burisu to the South. *Larius* Bishop of this

this See. subscribed to the Council
of Chalcedon. Long 58. 00.

Tadoussack, Tadoussacum, a Town
in New France, upon the Bay of
S. Laurence: where it receives the
River Saguen; 100 Miles from
Quebec to the South-East.

Taff, Rhodostathybius, a small
River in Glamorganshire in Wales;
which watering, and giving name
to Landaff, falls into the Irish
Sea near the Borders of Monmouth-
shire.

Taflete, Tafleta, a Kingdom in
Biledugarida in Africa: between
Segellomeffa to the East, and *Darba*
to the West: bounded with the
Kingdom of Morocco to the
North. The Capital City is of
the same name. About 1660. the
King of this place, after many great
Victories, Conquered Morocco and
Fez; and kept them for some
time. This is supposed to have
been a part of the ancient *Nu-
midia*.

Taichen, Taichaum, a City in the
Province of *Cheksam* in China.

Tajima, a Town and Province in
the North part of Nippon.

Tajo, Tagus, one of the most
Celebrated Rivers of Spain. It
ariseeth from 2 Fountains in New
Castile, but in the Borders of Ar-
ragon; at the foot of Mount *Val-
lezillo*. And running North it
takes in the *Malina*: then turning
South-West, it passeth by *Pastrana*
to *Arenjues*: where it admits the
Tajuna, with a knot of other Ri-
vers from *Madrid* and *Henares*:
turning more Westerly, it salutes
Toledo; takes in beneath it the

Gaudarrama, and the *Alberch*;
visits *Talavera*, and *Puente de Ar-
cobisbo*, where it is covered by a
Bridge; beneath *Almaraz* it re-
ceives the *Guadalupo*. So passing
by *Alcantara*, it entereth the King-
dom of Portugal at *Perdigao*;
and receiving the *Rio Moncul*, and
a vast number of small Brooks in
that Kingdom, it forms the vast
Haven of *Lisbon*; and on the South
side of that City passeth into the
Atlantick Ocean: having from its
Fountains run 110 Spanish Leagues,
and being at its Mouth two
Spanish Leagues broad. There is
no River in Spain more frequently
mentioned than this, especially on
the account of its Golden Sand, by
the Poets.

Taiping, a City of the Province
of *Nankim*, upon the River *Kiang*
in China. There is another of the
same name in the Province of
Quantum: which is now under the
King of *Tumkim*.

Tajuna, Tagonius, a River of
New Castile; which falls into the
Tajo.

Talabo, or *Talaro*, *Pitanus*, a
River in Corsica.

Talavera, Ebara, Libora, a
Town in New Castile, upon the
Tajo. See *Tajo*.

Tamaga, or *Tamar, Tamica*, a
River of Spain; which ariseeth in
Gallicia, above *Mone Roy*; and
running South through the Pro-
vince of *Entre Douro e minho*, falls
into the *Douro*; 6 Spanish Leagues
above *Porto* to the East.

Tamaro, Thamarus, a small Ri-
ver in the Principato, in the King-
dom of Naples: which arising from
the

the *Apennine*, a little above *Benevento*, falls into the *Cabre*.

Tamar, *Tamaris*, a River in the East of *Cornwall*, which divides that County from *Devonshire*. It ariseth in *Devonshire*, near the *Irish Sea*; and running South watereth *Bridgrule*, *Telcot*, *Tamerton*, (which it has its name from this River) *Beyton*, *Lawbitton*, *Calstock*: and having received amongst others the *Foy*, at *Plimouth* it entereth the *British Sea*; forming there a Noble and capacious Haven. See *Cambden*.

Taming, *Taminga*, a City in the Province of *Pekim* in *China*.

Tames. See *Thames*.

Tampan, the Mouth of the *Rhone*.

Tanais, a River of *Crim Tartary*, which divides *Europe* from *Asia*. Called by the Neighbouring Nations, *Don*; by the *Italians*, *Tana*. It ariseth in the Province of *Rezan*, in *Moscow* (110 Miles from *Moscow*) from the Lake *Jubanoubou* *Leztero*, which is 500 *Miles* broad; and flowing with a very Oblique Course through the Countries possessed by the *Pre-copians*, or *Crim Tartars*; not far from the *Volga* falls into the Lake of *Maoris*; near a City called from it *Tanais*, now ruined. This City was once taken by the *Russ*; but now in the Hands of the *Turks*. The River divides it into two parts, and affords it the Convenience of an Haven; though now not much frequented. Long. 66. 40. Lat. 48. 09.

Tanaro, *Tanarus*, a Navigable River of *Lombardy*; which ariseth

in *Piedmont*, in the Borders of the States of *Genova*, from the *Apennine*: and running North-East watereth *Mondovi*, *Alba*, *Asti*, and *Alexandria*, in the Dukedom of *Milan*: it falls into the *Po* at *Bassignano*; between *Casal* to the North, and *Voghera* to the South.

Tandasia, one of the *Philippine Islands*.

Tanes, *Taniticum Ostium*, one of the Eastern Mouths of the *Nile*. This gave name to *Tanis*, now *Tanes*, a desolate Village in *Egypt* at this time; but formerly one of the greatest, richest, and strongest Cities of *Egypt*: a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Damietta*. The *Calyphas* rebuilt it, after it had been some Ages desolate; but it soon returned to its former State.

Tangier, *Tingi*, one of the oldest Cities of *Africa*. Built by *Anraus* a *Phœnician*, as the learned Sir *John Marsham* proves from *Procopius*, who mentions an ancient Pillar with this Inscription in the *Phœnician Tongue*; We are fled from *Joshua*, the Son of *Nun*, a *Robber*: whereupon he placeth the building of it in *Joshua's* time, and saith it is undoubtedly a very ancient *Phœnician Colony*. It stands at the Mouth of the Streights of *Gibraltar*, towards the *Atlantick Ocean*; and was anciently an Archbishops See. In 1662. it was but by the Portuguese into the Hands of the English. *Charles II.* having bestowed immense charges upon the Haven and Out-Works of it, (after it had prosperously repelled several Attacks

of the Moors; in 1663. 1664. and 1682. In 1683. by the Lord Dartmouth, that Prince ordered all the Forts and Works to be blown up; the Mole to be slighted; and withdrew the Garrison into England; finding the benefit not equal to the charge of keeping it. Long. 6. 30. Lat. 35. 56.

Tangermund, **Tangermunda**, a Town in the Old Marquisate of Brandenburg; upon the *Elbe*, where it takes in the River **Tanger**: 7 German Miles from **Magdeburgh** to the North, towards **Havelburgh**. Heretofore a very strong and considerable place. The Emperor **Charles IV.** kept his Court there: but in the Swedish War it was often taken, and suffered so very much, that it is become very inconsiderable now.

Tangu, **Tangum**, a Kingdom in the Further East-Indies, by the River **Menan**; which has a City of the same name, and was formerly subject to the King of **Pegu**.

Tangut, **Tangutum**, a Kingdom in the Asian Tартary, towards **China** and the East-Indies. The Capital City of it is **Tangu**.

Tanjaor, a City and Kingdom in **Coromandel**, in the East-Indies; formerly subject to the King of **Bishnagar**; but has now a Prince of its own; who is a Tributary to the former. It lies 60 Miles from the Coast of **Coromandel** to the West.

Taormina, a City of **Sicily**.

Tapaya, a great River of South America; which riseth in the Borders of **Brasil**; and after having

given name to a Province, falls into the River of **Amazons** in **Guiana**.

Tapua guazu, a Province of South America in **Paragua**; near the Lake of **Xaray**, in the Borders of **Brasil**.

Tapujes, a People of **Brasil**, in the Prefecture of **Santo Spirito**.

Tapy, a River of **Brasil**, which after a long Course falls into the River of **Amazons**.

Tara, **Taras**, a small River in the Province of **Otranto**, in the Kingdom of **Naples**: which arising from the **Apennine** near **Massafra**, falls into the Gulph of **Taranto**, by the City of **Taranto**; which has its name from this River.

Taranto, **Tarentum**, **Urbs Salentinorum**, a City in the Province of **Otranto**; in the Kingdom of **Naples**; called at this day **Tarente** by the French. Built by a Band of **Lacedemonian** Bastards; who having no inheritance at home, were sent hither to seek their fortunes, in the year of the World 3242. 45 years after the building of **Rome**. It became a famous Commonwealth. In the year of **Rome** 481. **Milo**, a Citizen of it, betrayed it to the **Romans**. In the second **Punic** War it received **Hanibal**. And in the year of **Rome** 545. was recovered out of his Hands again. In 631. it was made a **Roman** Colony. In 1194. **Henry IV.** gave it to **William**, (the Son of **Tancred**) Prince of **Taranto**; when he had caused him to be Castrated to prevent any Posterity. It is now an

Arch-

Archbishops See; small but strong, and well peopled; has a Castle Garrisoned with Spaniards. The Haven was once very good, but spoiled by great Stones sunk in the Mouth of it: so that none but small Ships can enter it. This City has also still the Honour of the Title of a Principality. It stands upon a Peninsula, on a Bay of its own name, at the Mouth of the River Tara. Long. 41. 30. Lat. 39. 58.

Tarara, Cemmenis, a Mountain near Lyons in France; more commonly called *les Sevennes*.

Tarascon, Tarasco, an ancient Roman Town in Provence in France, upon the Rhosne: 4 Leagues beneath Avignon to the South, and 3 from Arles. It is great and populous, and has two strong Castles.

Tarazona, Turiaso, an ancient Roman City, in the Kingdom of Arragon in Spain; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of Saragosa: upon the River Queois; 4 Leagues from Tudela to the North-West, and 10 from Bilbao to the North. This City was recovered from the Moors by Alphonsus VIII. in 1010. And is chiefly commended for the rare temper of its Steel. Long. 19. 02. Lat. 42. 50.

Tarbes, Tarba, a City of Aquitain, in the County of Bigorre: Seated in a pleasant Plain, upon the River Adour; well peopled, and has a Castle called Bigorre, which gave name to this County. It is also a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of Aux; from which this City stands 9 Miles to the

North-West, and 8 from Pau to the East.

Tarczal, Carpatcs, the Carpathian Hills; which divide Hungary, and Transylvania, from Poland.

Tardenois, Tardenensis Comitatus, a County in the Isle of France; between the Marne to the South, and the Veste to the North: its true Bounds are now lost.

Tardera, Alba, Tholobi, a River in Catalonia; which falls into the Mediterranean Sea at Blanes; 9 Miles from Barcinone to the North.

Tarentaise, Tarentesia, a Tract or Valley in the Dukedom of Savoy; between the Alpes and the Dukedom of Aoste to the East; Hossano to the North; Savoy (properly so called) to the West; and the Valley di Moriana to the South. This was the Seat of the ancient Centrones. The principal place in it is Monsiers. It is one of the three principal Provinces of the Dukedom of Savoy, but very Mountainous and barren.

Targa, a Kingdom, Desert, City, and Lake in Africa; in Zaria between the Desert of Lempta to the East, Zuenziga to the West, Beldulgerida to the North, and Negritia to the South.

Targovisto, Targovistum, a great City, which is the Capital of Moldavia, and the Seat of their Prince. It stands in the Borders of Wallachia, up the River Jaloniza; 60 Miles from Nigebolt to the North, and a little more from Cronstad, (or Brassaw) in Transylvania to the

the South : in a Marsh. Heretofore, together with *Moldavia*, under the King of *Hungary*. And now returned under that Crown again. See *Moldavia*.

Tariffa, a City of Spain in *Andalusia*, near the Streights of *Gibraltar* : once a great and strong place, but now almost ruined : inhabited by a few, though it has a Castle and an Haven. It was recovered from the *Moors* in 1292. And October 28. 1340. the *Moors* received a great Defeat near this place : which stands 4 Leagues from *Algezira* to the West, and 6 from the Coast of *Barbary* to the North.

Tarne, or *le Tar Tarnis*, a River of *Aquitain* in *France* : which springeth from Mount *Loferre* in *Givaudan* ; and being improved by some lesser Streams, watereth *Mil-laud* ; then entering *Languedoc*, it visiteth *Montauban*, where it is covered by a lovely Stone Bridge : and a little beneath *Moissac*, falls into the *Garonne* ; 5 Leagues above *Agen*. The present King of *France*, has with great expence of late years made this River Navigable by Boats.

Taro, or *Tarro*, *Tarus*, a River of *Lombardy* in *Italy* ; which ariseth from the *Apennine*, in the Territory of *Piacenza*, in the Borders of the States of *Genoua* : and running through a Valley of its own name, (and through the Dukedom of *Parma*) falls 13 Miles below *Cremona* into the *Po*. Upon the Banks of this River *Charles VIII.* of *France*, in 1493. Defeated all the Forces of *Italy* assembled hi-

ther to stop him from going out of *Italy*.

Tarragona, *Tarnaco*, a City of *Spain* : which in ancient time gave name to that part of *Spain* called *Hispania Tarraconensis*. It was built by the *Scipio's* : others say, before the *Roman* Conquest ; *Bractosthenes* having mentioned it in the year of the World 2780. The *Scipio's* much enlarged it : and therefore *Pliny* and *Solinus*, make them the Founders. *Mela* saith it was in his time the richest Maritim City on the Eastern Coast of *Spain*. It was certainly a great Metropolis, and had 14 lesser Cities under it. The *Moors* ruined the *Roman* City ; and rebuilt that which now stands, walling it for the greater security. It is now an Archbishops See, and an University Founded by Cardinal *Gasparo de Cervantes*, (Archbishop of this See) in the Reign of *Philip II.* It stands at the Mouth of the River *Tulcia*, now *el Fracoli* : which affords it a small Haven on the *Mediterranean* Sea : thirteen Spanish Leagues from *Tortosa*, and fifteen from *Barcelone*. In a decaying condition. Long. 22. 53. Lat. 41. 58.

Tarsus, the Metropolitan City of *Cilicia*, in the Lesser *Asia* : upon the River *Cydenum*, which divides it into two equal parts. It took divers names from the *Roman* Emperors. At this day it is called by the Inhabitants, *Terrassa* ; by the *Turks*, *Cerlis* ; by the *Italians*, *Tarso*. Now an Archbishops See ; 6 Miles from the Shoars of the *Mediterranean*. Long. 66. 14. Lat. 38. 56. This City deserves a particular

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risoned with Spaniards. The Ha-
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ticular

ricular veneration from all Christians; because *S. Paul*, the great Apostle of the *Gentiles*, was born in it; and by that means pleaded its privilege to avoid some ill usages he had otherwise suffered.

Tartar, *Ochardus*, a River of *Serica*, (a part of the *Asiatick Tartary*) from which that Nation took its name of *Tartaria*. The Country is bounded on the West by Mount *Imaus*, and on the East by *China*: now thought to be called *Suchur*. There is a City upon it, of the same name.

Tartary, *Tartaria*, *Scythæ*, is the far greatest Country in all *Asia*: called by the *Poles*, *Tartarcha*. Bounded on the North by the Frozen Ocean, on the East by the same Sea, and *China*; on the South by *China*, *India*, *Persia*, and the *Caspian Sea*; on the West by *Russia*. The North Eastern Bounds beyond *Japan* and *China* are utterly unknown. It is not certain but that *Asia* and *America* may there meet; or at most be divided by a narrow Channel, which could never yet be discovered. This Country extends from the Mouth of the *Nieper* to the Cape of *Tabin*. North-East, 1000 German Miles: and from the Mouth of the River *Obb* to the Wall of *China* South-East, 1500 of the same Miles: perhaps it is much greater towards the North and East. It is divided into many Kingdoms: some of which, as to the names of them, are as yet unknown to us. The People are the most Barbarous of Mankind; Bloody, Fierce, and Brutish. The Country appears Bar-

ren; desolate, uncultivated; without Cities, settled Inhabitants, Agriculture, and fixed Limits. The Princes are absolute Masters of their respective Peoples which live in *Horads*, wandering with their Wives and Children in covered Waggons from place to place, with their Cattle, (their only Wealth) as necessity and the season of the year require. This course of life has in a great degree fitted them for War. Accordingly whenever they have broken in upon the Civilized World, they have proved in every Age the Scourges of God. In this last Age, one of these Princes broke in upon *China*; and in a few years Conquered it.

Tartaro, *Tartarus*, *Adriamus*, a River in the States of *Venice*; which ariseth in the Territory of *Verona*, and flowing East watereth *Adria*, an ancient City: then one part of it falls into that Branch of the *Po*, called *il Fusca*; and the other into the River *Adige*.

Tarudante, *Tarodantum*, the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Suz*. Heretofore subject to the King of *Morocco*, but has now a Prince of its own. It is great and populous; about fifty Miles from the *Atlantick Ocean*, and three hundred from *Morocco* to the South.

Tatta, a Kingdom in the East-*India*, under the Great *Mogul*; separated from *Persia* to the West by the River *Indus*, and Bounded to the North by *Bukhary* to the East by the Kingdom of *Feshl-viere*, and to the South by the *Indian Sea*. The Capital City is of the same

ame Name; near the *Tader* Long
102. Lat 26. 23.

Tavasthus, *Tavastia*, a Town
and County in the Kingdom of
Sweden in *Finnmark*; called also
Cavallia. Bounded on the
East by *Savolaxia*, on the South
by *Nyland*, on the West by *Fin-
mark* (properly so called) and
on the North by the *Botner* Sea.
Cavallia, the principal Town
in it, was called *Gronenberg*;
and stands in a Marsh: well forti-
fied against the *Russ*: 90 Miles from
Abos to the East. *Birger Jarel*
built a Castle here in 1250. to awe
the Inhabitants.

Tauber, *Tuberis*, a River in
Franconia; which ariseth near *Ro-
ienburgh*, 9 Miles from *Norim-
burgh* to the West; and by *Onspach*,
Papenheim, and *Aichstat* falls into
the *Danube* below *Ingolstadt*, and
above *Regensperg*.

Teubenberg, a Town in *Hun-
gary*; at which *Mahomet I.* in 1400.
beat the *Hungarians*.

Tavira, or *Tavila*, a City of *Al-
garve* in *Spain*, upon the *Atlan-
tick* Ocean; between the Mouth
of the *Guadiana* to the East, and
Faro to the West; 5 Leagues from
either. It is under the King of *Por-
tugal*; has a large Haven at the
Mouth of the River *Xislaon*, and a
Castle for its security.

Tauris, *Ecbatana*, *Tabresium*,
Thuresium, *Tigranana*, a great Ci-
ty of the Kingdom of *Persia*,
called by the Inhabitants, *Tebis*.
It stands in the Province of *Ader-
buzjan*; 1100 Miles from *Con-
stantinople* to the East, and 25 *Ger-
man* Miles from the *Caspian* Sea to

the South. Founded (as the *Per-
sians* all agree) in the one hundred
and sixty fifth Year of the *Hegyr* 4,
in the Year of Christ 786. In
849. it was ruined by an Earth-
quake. In 1490. the Princes of
the Race of *Sheith-Sephi*, removed
to this City from *Ardevil*. In 1514.
Selim, Emperor of the *Turks*,
took it upon Articles, two years
after the Kings of *Persia* removed
to *Casbin*. In the time of *Soly-
man* the Magnificent, the City Re-
belled; Assassinated the *Turkish*
Governour, and Garrison; which
was severely revenged by *Ibrahim*,
(General of that Prince) in 1548.
In the Reign of *Amurath*, it Re-
belled again; and was again taken
and sacked by the *Turks* in 1585.
In 1603. *Abas*, King of *Persia*,
took it by Stratagem: ever since
which it has been under the *Per-
sians*. The learned *Minadori*, (in
his History of the *Turkish*
and *Persian* War, pag. 311.) thus
describes it. It is seated (saith he)
on the North side of Mount *O-
rontes*; having *Persia* to the East,
the *Caspian* Mountains to the
West, and the *Caspian* Sea to the
North: in a fruitful Plain, in a
cold, snowy, healthful Air; a-
bounding with all things needful
for the Life of Man; enriched
by great Caravans of Merchants,
which pass to and fro through
it; so Populous that it maintains
200000 Inhabitants; yet without
any Walls or Bastions, or the least
defence against an Enemy: The
Houses are low and mean: the Gar-
dens, Fountains, Basins and Molques,
magnificent and sumptuous. Sir

John Chardin who saw this City agrees with him: and adds, that a small River (called *Spingitha*,) runs across through it; and another called *Agz*, on the North side. Long. 88. 00. Lat. 41. 10. Sir *John Chardin* estimated the Inhabitants to be 550000: so much has a long Peace improved it since *Minador's* time.

Taurin, *Alpes Norica*, a branch of the *Alpes* in *Carinthia*.

Taurus, the greatest Mountain in all *Asia*; so called, as *Eustathius* saith, from its Magnitude. It begins at the East or *Chinian* Ocean; and traverseth the whole body of *Asia*, as far as the Sea of *Pamphylia* in the Lesser *Asia*; dividing *Asia* into the Northern and Southern, and assuming various Names in different Places. Yet the particular Name of *Taurus* belongs most properly to that branch of this Mountain, which divides *Pamphylia* and *Cilicia* from the Lesser *Armenia*. Sir *John Chardin* who crossed that part of this Mountain, (called *Caucasus*) saith; that it is the highest Mountain, and the most difficult to pass over that ever he beheld: full of Rocks and dismal Precipices. The top of it (8 Leagues broad) cover'd with Snow and not inhabited; yet the sides are prodigious fruitful; afford Honey, wheat, Gums, Wines, and Fruits in vast quantities. The Inhabitants are a good natur'd sort of Christians. In *Tartary* this Mountain is called *Imaus*. In this long course it separates many Potent Nations one from another. *Herbert* (our Countryman) saith; that

it is fifty English Miles over, and fifteen hundred long.

Tay, *Tavus*, is a great River in *Scotland*; which arising from Mount *Grampius*, and flowing East helps to divide that Kingdom into two parts; the Northern and the Southern. Its Fountains are in *Albany*. It passeth through *Athole* and *Perth*, watering *Dunkeld* and *Aberneth*; and between *Angus* to the North, and *Fife* to the South, by a vast Arm of the Sea falls into the *German* Sea; almost twenty English Miles North of *St. Andrews*.

Tech, *Ter*, *Illybris*, *Thicis*, *Tichis*, a small River in the County of *Roussillon*; which springeth out of the *Pyrenean* Hills in the Borders of *Cerdania*; watereth *Arles* and *Cerdania*; then falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea, twelve Miles from the Mouth of the *Egli* to the South.

Tedles, *Tedlesia*, a Province in the Kingdom of *Morocco*.

Tees, *Athesis*, *Thissis*, a River which parts *England* from *Scotland*: It ariseth in *Twedale*; therefore called the *Tweed* so less frequently; and running Eastward, and being augmented by the *Cale* at *Rydam*, it becomes a boundary; at *Tillemouth* takes in the *Bromyshe* out of *Northumberland*; and on the South side of *Barwick*, entreth the *German* Ocean.

Teflis, *Artaxata*, *Arxata*, *Tephlis*, *Zogocara*, the Capital City of *Georgia*; in the Province of *Carduel* upon the River *Kbur*, or *Cyrus*. Anciently one of the greatest Cities

Cities of the East; but being taken and ill handled by the *Turks*, it consists of very few Inhabitants; under the King of *Persia*. (*Bandraud*, *Sic John Chardin* who saw it some few years since, contrariwise assures us it is one of the fairest, though not the biggest Cities in *Persia*; at the bottom of a Mountain upon the River *Cur*; encompassed on all sides, but the South, (where the River secureth it) with a strong and beautiful Wall; and has about fourteen Christian Churches. The Bishops See or Palace is near the Cathedral Church. It has in the mean time not one Mosque: because the Christians will not endure it, and the *Persians* are too wise to exasperate their Frontier People; who can with ease call in the *Turks* to revenge the Injuries of their Religion. It is well Peopled, full of Strangers, who resort thither on the account of Trade. Twice in the hands of the *Turks*, in the Reigns of *Ismael II.* and *Solyman* his Son. The latter took this and *Tauris* about 1548. The *Persian* Tables place it. Long. 83. 00. Lat. 43. 05.

Taksa, a City in the Province of *Tedles* in the Kingdom of *Morocco*; built on an high Hill by the River *Derna*.

Tegan, *Teganum*, a City in the Province of *Huquam* in *China*.

Tegaza, a Desert in *Nigritia* in *Africa*.

Tegil, *Tigris*. See *Tigris*.

Teissa, or *Thissa*, *Tibiscus*, the *Thyasse*; a River of the Upper *Hungary*; which ariseth in the Car-

pathian Mountains; and floweth through *Transylvania* Hither to pay its Tribute to the *Danube*. *Segedin* stands upon it. The *Hungarians* use to say. It is two parts Water and the third Fish.

Telgen, *Telga*, a City in *Sudermannia* in *Sweden*, 4 Miles from *Stockholm* to the North-West.

Temesen, *Temesena*, a Province in the Kingdom of *Fex*.

Temeswar, *Temesuaris*, a Town in the Upper *Hungary*; which is the Capital of a County of the same Name. A great and strong Place, seated upon the River *Temes*, (whence it has its Name:) five Leagues from *Lippa* towards the Borders of *Transylvania*, and about ten from *Belgrade*. The *Turks* twice attempted it before they took it, (in 1552.) from the *Transylvanians*: upon which they bestowed great costs in the fortifying of it, and esteem it invincible; as indeed it is the strongest Place they have left them. The County of *Temeswar* is bounded on the North by *Chaumad* and *Transylvania*; on the West by the *Tibiscus*, on the South by the *Danube*, and on the East by *Moldavia*.

Temiam, *Temiamum*, a Kingdom in *Nigritia* in *Africa*: bounded on the North by the Kingdom of *Gangara*, on the West by that of *Bito*, on the South by the River *Niger*, and on the East by the Desert of *Sert* or *Seu*. The principal City of which is *Temivan*.

Temruck, or *Tomaruchi*, *Tyrambe*, *Tyrambis*, a City of *Crim Tarsary* in *Asia*; 16 Miles from the *Cimmerian Bosphorus* to the East,

and ten from the Lake of *Corocondam*, to the North.

Tende, Tenda, a Town in the County of *Nizza*, in the *Apen-nine*, near the Borders of the States of *Genoua*: 18 Miles from *Alba* to the North, and 25 from *Fossano* South: which has a Mountain near it called *Le col de Tende*, and a very strong Castle. This was a Sovereign State, under Counts of its own: but now subject to the Duke of *Savoy*.

Tenduc, Tenducum, a City and Kingdom of the *Asian Tartary*. Bounded on the North by the Great *Tartary*, on the East by *Fupia*, on the West by the Kingdom of *Tangut*, and on the South by *China*. This Prince has within a little more than 40 years last past, Conquered the Kingdom of *China*; and is one of the greatest Princes in the World. His Dominions extending from *Cochin China*, to the River *Obb*, North-West and South-East. There is lately published a short Account of these *Tartars*, in two Letters Written by a *Chinian* Jesuit, who travelled with this King into *Tartary*.

Tenedos, a small Island of 16 Miles in Compass: five from the Shoars of *Asia*, 25 from the Island *Metelino* to the North in the *Archipelago*, and 18 from the *Dardanelles* to the South: called by the *Turks* *Both Adasi*, the Barren Island. It has a Town, two Castles and an Harbor: and being taken by the *Venetians*, was betrayed to the *Turks* by their Governor.

Tneriffa, one of the *Canary* or *Azores* Islands in the *Atlantick* O-

cean; called by the Natives *Chenerife*. It is about 48 *Spanish* Leagues in Circumference. Fruitful, Populous, Rich, and has been subject to the *Spaniards* ever since 1496. The Ancients called this *Nrogria*; (as is supposed) because the top of its Point or Peak, which is thought the highest in the World, is rarely without Snow. This Peak is said to be 15 Miles high: and may be seen 120 *English* Miles at Sea. The principal Towns in it are *Laguna*, and *S. Croce*. To which belongs an excellent Haven. Blake an *English* Admiral, April 20. in 1657. (notwithstanding a Castle and seven Forts, 16 great Galeons all well Man'd and provided with Cannon and Ammunition, which threatned his inevitable Ruin) entred this Harbor: and in six Hours time, beat the *Spaniards* out of their Ships and Forts too. He put the *English* in Possession of the vast Treasure of a *West-India* Fleet: which they plundered; and burnt all those *Spanish* Ships they found. This Island is no less remarkable for having been made the first Meridian by many of the latter Geographers.

Tengchieu, a City in the Province of *Xantum* in *China*; which stands upon the *Chinian* Ocean on the Bay of *Nanquin*; and is very strongly fortified. Long. 149. 00. Lat. 37. 00.

Teno, Tenos, Tine, an Island in the *Archipelago*.

Ter. See *Tech*.

Teramo, Aprutium, a City of the further *Abruzzo* in the King-

dom of *Naples*, which is a Bishops See.

Terasa, the same with *Tarsus*.

Terbestan, the *Caspian* Sea.

Tercera, *Tertiaria* or *Tertia*, the principal of the *Azores* Islands; 25 Miles from East to West, but not of equal breadth. It lies 40 Leagues from *Teneriffe* to the East. The chief Town is *Angara*, which with *Fort San Felipe* is under the *Portuguese*. From this Island the *Azores* are sometimes called the *Tercera* Isles.

Tergowisch. See *Targowisto*.

Terki, *Terchium*, the principal City of *Circassia* in *Asia*: in a well watered Plain; about one German Mile from the *Caspian* Sea to the West, 60 from *Astracan* to the South, and 36 from *Derbent* to the North-West. Long. 76. 30. Lat. 45. 05. This City being some years since put into the Hands of the Duke of *Muscovy*, has of late been carefully fortified as a Frontier against the *Persians* on that side. *Olearius* assures us it stands in Lat. 43. 23. in a Plain which bounds the sight upon the River *Timenski*; which issueth out of the Lake of *Bustro* and facilitates the Correspondence between the Town and the *Caspian* Sea. The Town is fortified with Rampiers and Bastions of Earth; and has a Garrison of 2000 *Russ*, paid by the great Duke.

Termini, *Termula*, *Buca*, a City in the *Capitanata* in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Benevento*; and stands upon the *Adriatick* Sea, at the Mouth of the

River *Tiferno*, in the Borders of the Hither *Abruzzo*: 30 Miles from *Lanciano* to the East.

Ternate, *Ternata*, the chief of the five *Molucco* Islands. Now in the Hands of the *Hollanders*; though it has a King of its own; who resides in the Town of *Malay*; The *Dutch* have some Forts in this Island to assure its possession.

Terni, *Interamna*, a City of *Ombra*, in the States of the Church in *Italy*; which is a Bishops See, immediately under the Pope. It stands in a Plain upon the River *Nare*; 12 Miles from *Spoletto* to the South in the Road to *Ancona*; and has many rare Antiquities to shew.

Ternois, *Ternensis Pagus*, a small Tract in *Artois* in the County of *St. Paul*; which takes its Name from *Ternois*.

Terna, *Torna*, a River which runs through *Artois*, and falls into the *Canche* at *Hesdin*.

Ternova, *Ternobum*, a City of *Bulgaria*; mentioned by *Gregoras* and *Calchondylas*: now the Residence of the *Turkish Sangiack*, and anciently the Seat of the *Despote*. It stands upon the River *Fantra* or *Ischar*; near Mount *Hemus* in the Borders of *Thrace* upon an Hill; and was heretofore very strong, but now neglected. Thirty German Miles from *Adrianople* to the North-West, and 25 from *Sophia* to the North-East.

Terovanné, *Tarvanna*, a City of *Artois*; which was a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Reims*,

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and ten from the Lake of *Corocondam*, to the North.

Tende, Tenda, a Town in the County of *Nizza*, in the *Apennine*, near the Borders of the States of *Genoua*: 18 Miles from *Alba* to the North, and 25 from *Fossano* South: which has a Mountain near it called *Le col de Tende*, and a very strong Castle. This was a Sovereign State, under Counts of its own: but now subject to the Duke of *Savoy*.

Tenduc, Tenducum, a City and Kingdom of the *Asian Tartary*. Bounded on the North by the Great *Tartary*, on the East by *Fupia*, on the West by the Kingdom of *Tangut*, and on the South by *China*. This Prince has within a little more than 40 years last past, Conquered the Kingdom of *China*; and is one of the greatest Princes in the World. His Dominions extending from *Cochin China*, to the River *Obb*, North-West and South-East. There is lately published a short Account of these *Tartars*, in two Letters Written by a *Chinian* Jesuit, who travelled with this King into *Tartary*.

Tenedos, a small Island of 16 Miles in Compass: five from the Shoars of *Asia*, 25 from the Island *Metelino* to the North in the *Archipelago*, and 18 from the *Dardanelles* to the South: called by the *Turks* *Both Adasi*, the Barren Island. It has a Town, two Castles and an Harbor: and being taken by the *Venetians*, was betrayed to the *Turks* by their Governor.

Teneriffa, one of the *Canary* or *Azores* Islands in the *Atlantick* O-

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cean: called by the Natives *Chenerife*. It is about 48 *Spanish* Leagues in Circumference. Fruitful, Populous, Rich, and has been subject to the *Spaniards* ever since 1496. The Ancients called this *Nrogria*; (as is supposed) because the top of its Point or Peak, which is thought the highest in the World, is rarely without Snow. This Peak is said to be 15 Miles high: and may be seen 120 *English* Miles at Sea. The principal Towns in it are *Laguna*, and *S. Croce*. To which belongs an excellent Haven. Blake an *English* Admiral, April 20. in 1657. (notwithstanding a Castle and seven Forts, 16 great Galeons all well Man'd and provided with Cannon and Ammunition, which threatned his inevitable Ruin) entred this Harbor: and in six Hours time, beat the *Spaniards* out of their Ships and Forts too. He put the *English* in Possession of the vast Treasure of a *West-India* Fleet: which they plundered; and burnt all those *Spanish* Ships they found. This Island is no less remarkable for having been made the first *Meridian* by many of the latter Geographers.

Tengchieu, a City in the Province of *Xantum* in *China*; which stands upon the *Chinian* Ocean on the Bay of *Nanquin*; and is very strongly fortified. Long. 149. 00. Lat. 37. 00.

Teno, Tenos, Tine, an Island in the *Archipelago*.

Ter. See *Tech*.

Teramo, Aprutium, a City of the further *Abruzzo* in the King-

dom of *Naples*, which is a Bishops See.

Terasa, the same with *Tarsus*.

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Terovanné, *Tarvanna*, a City of *Artois*; which was a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Reims*,

upon the River *Ley*; but being recovered out of the hands of the French by Charles V. in 1552, intirely ruined and never rebuilt. It stood six Leagues from *Bologne* to the East, and two from *S. Omers* to the South. This Diocess was divided into three, viz. into that of *Bologne*, *S. Omers* and *Ypre*.

Terra di Bari, Apulia Peuce-tia, Barenfis Ager, a Province of the Kingdom of Naples. Bounded on the North and East, by the *Adriatick* Sea; on the West by the *Capitanata*, cut off by the River *Ofanto*; on the South by the *Basilicate* and *Otranto*. This is a considerable part of that which the Ancients call *Apulia Peucevia*. The principal Places in it are *Andria*, *Bari*, *Bironto*, *Conversano*, *Gravina*, *Molfetta*, *Ruvo*, *Trani* and *Biseglia*. The French call it the Province de *Bar*.

— *di Lavoro, Campania, Terra Laboris*, is a Province of the Kingdom of Naples, upon the *Tyrrhenian* Sea. Bounded on the North by *Abruzzo*, on the East by the County of *Molise*, on the South by the *Huher Principato*, and on the West by the Sea. It is extremely fruitful; watered by the *Garigliano* and *Volturno*; and has the happiness of Naples for its Capital. The other principal Places and Cities are *Ischia*, *Gaieta*, *Caiazzo*, *Capua*, *Nola*, *Pozzuolo*, *Sora*, *Sorrento*, and *Venafro*. This Province contains a part of *Campania felix*; and of the Ancient *Latium*.

— *d' Otranto, Zapygia, Mes-sapia, Calabria, Hydruntina Terra*. See *Otranto*.

Terra Santa, Palestine.

Terracina, Tarracina, Anxur, an ancient City in the States of the Church in Italy; in the Province of *Campania di Roma*, in the Borders of the Kingdom of Naples; at the Mouth of the River called *il Portatore* (*Ufens*) upon the *Tyrrhenian* Sea. It has a Castle; but is a Place of no strength, by reason of a Mountain which commands it: it has an Harbor too, but of little use; the City being almost deserted by reason of the unhealthfulness of the Air, Sixty Miles from *Rome* to the West, and *Naples* to the East. A Bishops See immediately under the Pope. Long. 37. 2. Lat. 41. 18.

Terrain, Terin, Tara, a small River in the Isle of France, which watereth *Beauvais*; then falls into the *Oise* a little above *Cresl* in *Beauvais*.

Tersky Leporie, Tersa Leporia, the most Eastern part of *Lapland*: under the *Russ*: between the *Frozen* and the *White* Sea, and that part of *Lapland*, which is under the *Swedes*. It is a desolate Country; has neither Towns nor Villages, though some Inhabitants.

Tervel, Tiar, Julia, Turulium, Turia, Terulum, a City of the Kingdom of *Arragon*, upon the River *Turia*; where it takes in the *Alhambra*; 24 Leagues from *Tortosa*, and ten from *Valencia*. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tarragoza*.

Terwisch. See *Targovisto*.

Teschin, Teschena, a small City in *Silesia* in *Bohemia*; called by the Inhabitants *Tessin*, by the Ger-

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mans Tefchin. It is the Capital of a Dukedom; upon the River *Oelfs*, upon the Confines of *Moravia*; 7 Miles from *Ratibor* to the South. The Dukedom of *Tefchin* lies at the head of the *Vistula*: between the Lesser *Poland* to the East, *Hungary* to the South, *Moravia* to the West, and the Dukedom of *Ratibor* to the North.

Tesino, Thinus, Ticinus, a celebrated River in *Lombardy*: which ariseth out of *Mont de S. Godard* one of the *Alpes*; and flowing through the Lake called *il Lago Maggiore, (Verbanus)* towards the South, entereth the Dukedom of *Milan*; watheth the Walls of *Pavia*: then 4 Miles lower falls into the *Po*; preserving the Perspicuity and Purity of its Stream, 4 Miles further in that thick and troubled River, as *Ferrarius* saith.

Tet, the same with *Egli*.

Tetuan, Tetegyina, Tetuanum, a strong City in the North part of the Kingdom of *Fex*: 25 Miles from the Mouth of the Streights of *Gibraltar*, and forty from *Fex* to the North.

Il Tevere, the Tiber. See *Tiber*.

Teverone, Anio, a River of *Italy*; which ariseth in *Campania di Roma*, three Miles above *Trevi*; and dividing the Ancient *Latium* from *Sabina*, falls into the *Tiber*, three Miles North of *Rome*.

Teutschlandt, Terra Teutonica, one of the Ancient Names of *Germany*.

Texel, Texelia, a small Island at the Mouth of the *Zuyder Zee*: which has a strong Cattle, and a good Harbor on its South side. The

usual Place where the *Dutch Fleet* Rendezvous in times of War. Near it the Illustrious General *Morde* (afterwards Duke of *Albemarle*) beat the *Dutch Fleet*, July 31. 1673: slew their famous Admiral *Van Trump* burnt and sunk 26 of their Men of War, with the loss of only 20 small *English Ships*; and drove the rest into the *Texel*. Which being seen by the People from the Shoar, prevented the usual Ceremony of a Thanksgiving for being beaten.

Teyder-Aa, Teydera, a River of *Livonia* in *Litland*, which watereth *Adzel* and *Wolmer*: then falls into the Bay of *Livonia*.

Teysterbandt, Testerbantum, a small County in the Dukedom of *Cleves* towards the *Maes*, the *Wael* and the *Rhine* in the North of *Cleves*, and on the Southern Border of *Guelderland*: which has been united to *Cleves* 700 years.

Thamar, Rha, the same with *Wolgha*.

Thames, Thamesis, Tamefis, Tamissa, the principal River of *England*. Which has this Name from the *Thame* and *Isis*, two smaller Rivers, its Fountains. The first of these arises in *Buckinghamshire*: the second in *Wiltshire*. The second is far the greater; receives the *Windrush*, and the *Evenclods* before it arrives at *Oxford*: beneath that City, the *Charwell* a noble Flood; and at *Dorchester* it takes the *Thame*. Then sporting it self with vast turns, it watereth *Wallingford*, *Reading* and *Henly*: dividing *Buckinghamshire* from *Surrey*, it watereth *Windsor*: so passeth to *Stanes* in *Middlesex*:
Y y 4 above

above which it takes in the Colne; and watering *Hampden Court*, *Kingston*, *Brensford* and *Chelsey*; it gently glides between *Westminster* and *London* on the North, and *Southwark* on the South; where it is covered by one of the noblest Bridges in the World. More to the East it receives the *Lea* out of *Essex*; and being now able to bear vast Ships, it hasteth by *Graves-End* into the *German Ocean*: between *Essex* to the North, and *Kent* to the South.

Thanet, *Tanetos*, a small Island on the Eastern Coast of *Kent*; surrounded on the North, East, and South by the Sea; and on the West by the River *Stoure*: about 8 Miles long, and 4 broad. In this Island the Saxons first Landed; and also *S. Augustin* the Monk. In 1628. *Nicolas L. Tufton* was created Earl of *Thanet* by *Charles I.* *Richard* (the present Earl) is the fifth of this Family, who succeeded in 1680.

Thaurn, *Taurus*.

Thebes. See *Strives*.

Thessalia, a very considerable Province of *Macedonia* toward the South. Bounded on the South by *Achaia*; (now *Livadia*) on the W. by *Epirus*; on the North by *Macedonia* properly so called; and by the *Archipelago* and the Bay of *Thessalonica* to the East. The Capital City of which is *Larissa*. Now called *Comenolitari* by *Castaldus*, and by *Brietius Janna*: under the *Turks*. It had *Marquesses* of its own, in the latter part of the times of the *Greek Emperors*: *Bonifacius* being made *Marquess* of *Thessalia*, in 1210: whose Posterity possessed it till about 1380. When 4.

murath Conquered the greatest part of this Country. and his Posterity still enjoy it. It is incompassed by the *Olympus*, *Pindus*, *Offa*, and *Oera*; (4 great Mountains:) its Inhabitants were in the ancient Times so famous for their Chivalry, that *Philip* of *Macedon* fought and obtained the Dominion of it chiefly on that account. Very fruitful, reasonably well Peopled, and for the most part inhabited by Christians.

Thessalonica, a great Maritime City of *Macedonia*; called of old *Therme*, now *Salonichi*. It has had the fortune to keep up something of its ancient Greatness and Wealth: still an *Archbishops* See, and a populous City; defended by ancient Walls and a Castle; and blessed with a large safe Haven. The greatest part of its Inhabitants are *Jews*. It stands at the foot of an Hill, upon a small River, at the bottom of a Bay called by its own Name: 220 Miles from *Durazzo* to the East, 350 from *Constantinople* to the South-West, and 230 from *Athens* to the North. Long. 47. 50. Lat. 42. 10. *S. Paul* converted it to the Christian Faith, and wrote two Epistles to it about the year of Christ 52. In 390. *Theodosius* the Great slew 7000. of its Inhabitants for a Tumult. In 895. It was taken and sacked by the *Saracens*. In 1423. it was sold to the *Venetians*: In 1431. *Amurath II.* took it from them. In the year 1688. the *Venetians* bombarded it, till the Inhabitants submitted to the Contributions demanded of them.

Thetford,

Thetford, *Sithmagum*, *Scram*, a small but very ancient *Roman* Town in the County of *Norfolk*; upon the little *Ouse*; in the Borders of the County of *Suffolk*. Twenty Miles from *Norwich* to the South-West, 17 from *Ely* to the East, and 8 from *Bury* to the North. This ancient Town was sacked by *Sveno* the *Dane*, in 1004: and suffered more from them in 1010. About 1047. the Bishops See was removed hither from *Elmhām*. *Hererebert*, the next bishop removed in 1067. to *Norwich*. The Conqueror in his Surveigh found 200 Houses soon after empty: Ever since it has been decaying: yet it is a Corporation, sends two Burgesses to Parliament, and gave the Title of a Viscount to the Right Honorable *Henry Bennet* Earl of *Arlington*.

Thiber, *Thibetum*, a Kingdom in the *Asiatick Tartary*; between the great *Tartary* to the North, *Indostan* to the South, *Tangut* to the East, and *Mawaralnatharia* to the West. Of which there is little known but the Name.

Thienen, *Atheniensis Legio*, *Tena*, and *Tillemontium*, is a Town of *Brabant*: called by the *French* *Tillemont*; upon the small *Rivulet Geet*; (which beneath *Hallen* falls into the *Demere*;) about six Leagues from *Namur* to the North, and a little more from *Brussels* to the East. Now a great Town: and formerly of great Import and Trade; as appears by this, that her Walls have been thrice enlarged. In the late Wars (saith *Gutcciardin*) between the *French*,

Liegeats and *Low Countries*, it has been much wasted; and in part desolated, though the Inhabitants enjoy great Privileges. In 1635. this Place was taken by the *French*.

Thimerais. See *Timerais*. **Thionville**, *Divodurum*, *Theodonis Villa*, a City in the Dukedom of *Luxemburgh*; called by the *Germans*, *Wiedenhoven*. It is a small, but very strong Place, and stands upon the *Moselle*: four Leagues from *Mets* to the North, nine from *Trier* to the South-West, and about eleven from *Montmedi* to the East. This Place was much beloved and frequented by *Charles* the Great, as *Eginhard* saith. In the latter Times it was often taken by the *French*: who ever since 1644. have intirely possessed it.

Thorn, *Torunium*, a City of *Prussia Regalis*, upon the *Vistula*; four Polish Miles from *Culm*, 22 from *Dantzick* to the South, and 29 from *Warsaw* to the North-West. This was once an Imperial and Free City, under the Protection of the *Teutonic Order*: but in 1454. it put it self into the Hands of the *Poles*, who have granted it great Privileges. *Nicolas Copernicus*, the great Astronomer, was a Native of this Place; and died here in 1501. In 1645. there was a Conference here between the *Lutherans*, *Calvinists*, and *Roman Catholics*, which had no Success. In 1655. this Place was taken by the *Swedes*: retaken by the *Poles* in 1658. by a Siege of six Months.

Thovars,

Thours, *Duracium*, a City of *Poitou* in *France*, upon the River *Toue*: six Leagues beneath *Salmar* to the South, towards *Rochelle*, and the Confines of *Anjou*. It gives the Title of a Duke: and was lately beautified by a magnificent Castle, built by the Duke de *Tremolle*.

Thoura, *Aremone*, or *Emmone*, *Armenia* the *Lefs* in *Asia*.

Thrace, *Thracia*, *Pieria*, *Odryfia*, is a great Province of *Greece*, called by the *Italians*, *Romania*; by the *Greeks*, *Βυματιε*; and by the *Turks*, *Tricella*. Bounded on the South by the *Archipelago*; on the East by the *Propontis*, and the *Black Sea*; on the North by *Bulgaria*, and on the West by *Macedonia*. The principal Cities in it are *Constantinople*, *Gallipoli*, *Adrianople*, *Philippopoli*, *Selivree*, and *Trajanopoli*: two of which are the Royal Cities of the *Turkish* Empire. This Province is 20 days Journey in length, from East to West; and 7 broad. Its Soil not fruitful, nor its Air pleasant. Corn and Fruits by reason of the sharpness of the Air, ripening slowly and yielding meanly. The Story of this Country is already delivered in *Constantinople* and *Adrianople*.

Thur, or *Dur*, *Durus*, a River of *Switzerland*: which riseth in the Valley of *S. John*: and watering *Durgow*, falls into the *Rhine*; two Miles above *Eglisow* in the Canton of *Zurich*. *Plantinus* saith it falls into the *Rhine* at *Schellenburgh*.

Thuringia, a Province of *Germany*; called by the Natives, *Thuringen*, and *Duringen*. It lies

in the Upper Circle of *Saxony*, between *Misnia* to the East, *Anhalt*, and *Brunswick* to the North, the *Lower Hafia* to the West, and *Franconia* and *Henneberg* to the South. The Capital is *Erfurt*. In the times of the *Clodovean* Kings of *France*, this Province had Kings of its own; but now divided amongst many Princes. *Lewis*, the first *Landgrave* of *Thuringe*, was a Descendent of *Charles* the Great, and thought to be the Son of *Charles* Duke of *Lorain*, (Brother of *Lewis* IV. Brother of *S. Lewis* V. who died in 1215.) In 1423. it became united with the Dukedom of *Saxony*, as it now is. It is inclosed with woody Mountains: within, plain, pleasant, and fruitful in Corn: has some Mines of Gold and Silver, and rich Pits of Salt; so that it wants nothing but Wine. About 120 Miles square: but so populous, that it has twelve Earldoms, 144 Cities, as many Market-Towns, 150 Castles, and 2000 Villages.

Tiber, *Tiberis*, is one of the most noted Rivers of *Italy*; in the most ancient Times called *Albulus*. In those of the *Roman* Empire, it separated *Heitruia* from *Umbria*, *Sabinia*, and *Latium*. At this day, called by the *Italians*, *Tevere*; by the *French*, *le Tibre*. It riseth from *Falturna*, (one of the *Apennine* Hills near *Monte Corvaio*, (a Village in the Dukedom of *Florence*; in the Borders of the Ecclesiastical State and of *Romandiola*, 12 Miles from *Sarsina* to the South:.) Running South it watereth *Santo Sepulchro*

and beneath it takes in the *Cherfone*: then entering the States of the Church in *Ombria*, it takes in the *Nicone*, *Carpina*, and *Reggia*: and watering *Perugia*, beneath it admits the *Chiascio*, *Nestore*, *Paglia*, and *Nera*: passing into *S. Peter's* Patrimony, it is augmented by the *Tragga*, *Aia*, *Parfa*, and the *Teperone*: then it passeth thro *Rome*; divides the Patrimony from *Campania di Roma*; and at *Ostia* falls into the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, 100 Miles from its Fountains. It had heretofore two Mouths. The Southern is now stopped, with the *Porto* or *Haven*, which the Emperors made with vast expence: The Northern Branch is not maintained without a considerable expence by the Pope at this day.

Ticou, *Ticum*, a City in the Island of *Sumatra*, on the West side; 180 Miles from *Malaca*. Long. 125. Almost. It has a large Haven; subject to the King of *Achem*.

Tidor, one of the *Molucco* Islands.

Tierache, *Teoracia*, *Tirascia*, a Tract in *Picardy* in *France*; between *Hainault* to the North, *Champagne* to the East, *Vermandois* to the West, and *Laonnois* to the South. The chief Towns of which are, *la Fere*, *Guise*, *Marie*, and *la Chapelle*.

Tiferno, *Tifernus*, *Phiternus*, a River in the Kingdom of *Naples*, now called *il Biferno* also. It ariseth in the County of *Molise*, from the *Apennine*, near *Bojana*: and flowing Eastward watereth *Guardia Alfes*: and at *Termini*, a City in the *Capitanato*, falls into the *Adriatick* Sea.

Tigrè, a Kingdom in *Ethiopia*: *Tigris*, a celebrated River in *Asia*; now called by the *Asiaticks*, *Tigil*: One of the most rapid Rivers in the World, from whence it has this Name. It ariseth from the *Gordian* Mountains, in the greater *Armenia*; above the Lake of *Aréthusa*, through which it flows towards the South: separating *Mesopotamia* from *Assyria*. In which passage it washeth *Majafarequin*, *Manuscut*, *Merdin*, *Mosul* or *Nineve*, and *Bagdat*. Beneath which at *Wasset*, it falls into the *Euphrates*: having received some Branches of that River above *Bagdat* into its Streams. Monsieur *Thevenot*, who sailed upon it, observes that it is very crooked, full of Islands and Banks of Stone.

Tilbury, *Tilaburgum*, a Town on the *Thames* in *Essex*: famous for the Residence of *S. Chad*, Bishop of the *East Angles*, when about 630. he Converted and Baptized that Nation. Also for an Encampment here made by *Qu. Elizabeth's* Order, in 1588. when the *Spanish Armado* was expected.

Tilemont, the same with *Thienen*.

Tileusent, a Town in *Brabant*, Pillaged by the *French* and *Hollanders*, in 1635.

Timavo, *Timavus*, a River of *Friuli*; which arising from nine Fountains, falls presently into the *Adriatick* Sea, with a great Stream, between *Trieſte* to the East, and the Mouth of *Iſanzo* to the West; after a Course of about three Miles.

Timeraiz, *Theodemerenſis Ager*, a Tract in *France*; which was a part of *la Braille* and *Chartres*:

now

now taken into the *Ile of France*. It lies between *Normandy*, *Chartres*, and *la Perche*: but its Bounds are lost. The Capital of it is *Neuf-châstel*. Eighteen Leagues from *Paris* to the West, and 20 from *Orleans* to the North.

Tine, *Tinia*, a City of *Bosnia*, by the Natives called *Kerka*: upon a River of the last Name: which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Spalato*. It is little, and ill peopled, being under the *Turkish* Slavery. Twenty five Miles from *Sebenico* to the North, and thirty five from *Spalato*.

Cinmouth, *Tinnocellum*, *Tinomuthum*, a considerable Sea-Port and Castle: in the Borders of *Northumberland*, and the Bishoprick of *Durham*: upon the River *Tyne*, which divides these two Counties, and here falls into the *German Sea*. In the Reign of *William II. Robert Mowbray*, (Earl of *Northumberland*) trusting too much to the strength of this Castle, was taken Prisoner by that Prince after a sharp Siege.

Tingmouth, a very small naked and defenceless Town upon the *British Sea*, Eastward of *Torbay* in *Devonshire*. Remarkable only for its being burnt, (with some Vessels in the Port) by a Detachment out of the *French Fleet*, July 36. 1690; two days after the Anchorage of that Fleet in *Torbay*: whither they came from the fight at *Beachy* July 22. and sailed away Aug. the 4th and 5th following: being with their Gallies about 115 Sail.

Tipperary; a County in the Province of *Munster*, in *Ireland*;

called by the *Irish*, *Cuntae Thebhuidearum*; by the *English*, the County of *Tipperary*; that is, the *Holy Cross*. Bounded on the East by *Kilkenny*; on the West by *Limerick*; on the South by *Waterford* and *Cork*; and on the North by *Galloway*, cut off from it by the *Shannon*. The principal places in it are *Cashel*, *Caryck*, *Clonmel*, *Emeley*, and *Castelan*. It is one of the *Titles*, (as a great part of it is the Possession) of the Duke of *Ormond*.

Citronnel, or *Cyrconnele*, *Conalia*, a Castle and County in the Province of *Ulster* in *Ireland*. Bounded on the South, West, and North, by the *Vergivian Ocean*: and on the East by *Tyrone* and *Colerane*. Also called the County of *Dungball*. The Country is *Champaign*, and full of Harbors. It extends from North-East to South-West, above 80 *English Miles*; almost 35 broad. So that it seems to be one of the greatest Counties in *Ireland*. But it has no considerable Place in it, except *Dungball*, the River *Dirgh*, and the Lake of *Foyle*, separating it from the rest of *Ulster*.

Tirol, *Tirolis*, *Teriolium*, is the most Southern Province of *Germany*; called by the Natives, *Cyrol*. Bounded on the North by the Dukedom of *Bavaria*, on the East by the Bishoprick of *Salzburg*, on the West by the States of *Venice*, and on the South by the *Grisons* and *Swiss*. It took this Name from an ancient, but ruined City, upon the River *Adige*, called *Esch*: which, with the *Inne*, water this County: and from this last

is sometimes called *Etichelandr*. The *Tridentine Alpes* divide it also into almost equal parts. The chief Places in it, are *Inspatzek*, and *Inthal*. This County fell to *Albert* and *Leopold* Dukes of *Austria* by Inheritance, in 1366: and still in that Family. It is accounted the greatest County in *Europe*: though Mountainous, yet it abounds in Mines and Game. There is also in it *Trent*, (famous for the late Council) *Wizzen*, and a Place of great Trade called *Bibian*.

Tifindon, *Andanius*, *Bagrada*, a River in *Persia*; which falls into the *Persian Gulph*, over against the *Isle of Ormus*. The latter Maps place it more to the South than *Ormus*.

Troa, *Thebe*, a City of *Greece*. *Tivedale*, *Teviotia*, a County in the South of *Scotland*, in the Borders of *England*; between *Tivedal* and *Marche* to the North, *Northumberland* to the South, and *Annandale* to the West. The principal Places in it are *Fedburgh*, and *Roxburgh*.

Tivoli, *Tibur*, an ancient City in the States of the Church in *Campania di Roma*, upon the River *Teverone*; 18 Miles from *Rome* to the East. It is a Bishops See, under the Pope. Honored with a noble Palace and Gardens, belonging to the Cardinal *de Este*.

Tivy, *Tuerobius*, a River of *Wales*; which at *Cardigan* falls into the *Irish Sea*, between the Counties of *Cardigan* and *Pembroke*.

Tlascala, a City and Province in *New Spain* in *America*.

Coam, *Tuam*, *Tuama*, a City of the County of *Clare* in *Conaught*, in *Ireland*; call'd also *Towmoird*: which in ancient times was the Capital of that Province; but now reduced to a mere Village. It is an Archbishops See still, and gives the Title of an Earl. Twenty two Miles from *Galloway* to the South.

Tobolsk, *Tobolium*, the Capital City of *Siberia*, a Province of *Russia*: Built of late by the *Moscovites*, upon the River *Yrtim*; which falls with a rapid Stream into the *Obb*.

Tocat, *Tochata*, the Capital City of *Cappadocia*; an Archbishops See, and the Residence of the Turkish Governor; called of old *Neocæsarea*. It is great, strong, and populous, upon the River *Casal*: 45 German Miles from *Trebisonde* to the South-West. Long. 63. 28. Lat. 43. 58. The Province is now called by this Name.

Todi, *Tuder*, a City of *Ombria*, upon the *Tiber*; 20 Miles from *Perugia* to the North, and the same distance from *Narnia* to the South: a Bishops See, and a City of great Antiquity.

Tokay, *Tokeum*, a City of the Upper *Hungary*: at the Confluence of the *Bodroch* and the *Tibiscus*, in an Island; and thereupon subject to be overflow'd: It is withal a strong Place; has a very strong Castle, and in a fruitful Country, which produceth an excellent sort of Wine. Thirty Miles from *Cassovia* to the South, and as many from *Agria* to the East. Being taken by the *Turks*, it was recovered

recovered by the *Imperialists* in 1564. In 1682. it submitted to *Tekely*. In 1685. it was retaken by the *Imperial Forces*. This City was granted to *Bezblehem Gabor*, Prince of *Transylvania*, by *Ferdinand II.* in 1620.

Toledo, Toletum, a City of *Castile* in *Spain*; which was the Capital of *Hispania Tarraconensis*, and the Seat of the *Gothick Kings*. In 705. taken by the *Moors*, and one of their Royal Cities; till retaken by *Alphonfus* King of *Castile*, in 1085. After which it became the Capital of *New Castile*, the Seat of the Courts of Law; had the *Archbishops See*, and *Primacy of Spain* restored to it. This *Archbishop* has 19 *Suffragan Bishops*: esteemed one of the greatest, and richest *Prelates* in *Christendom*. It stands on a Rock, in a pleasant Valley, in the middle of *Spain*, upon the *Tajo* (*Tagus*:) and is one of the strongest, noblest, and most pleasant Cities in *Spain*: but in a declining Condition, and not inhabited by above 8000 Souls. It has 27 *Parishes*, 38 *Monasteries*, and a noble Water-Work made by the Order of *Philip II.* in 1565. Twelve Miles from *Madrid* to the South. Long. 16. 40. Lat. 40. 02. Many of the *Kings of Spain* have been born in this City.

Tolen, a Town in *Zeeland*.

Tolentino, Tolentinum, a City in the *Marcia Anconitana*, in the States of the Church; which is a *Bishops See*, under the *Archbishop of Fermo*, by the Institution of *Pope Sixtus V.* in 1586. It is little, but indifferently populous; up-

on the River *Chienti*. Ten Miles from *Macerata* to the North-West, towards *Camerino* fifteen.

Tolme, Tolna, a City in the Lower *Hungary*, a little beneath *Colozza*, upon the *Danube*; six *Hungarian Miles* from *Simathorne* to the East, and the same distance from *Esseck* to the North. In the *Emperors Hands*.

Tolosa, Tolosetta, Tolosa, a Town in *Spain*, in the Province of *Gipuscoa*; at the foot of the *Pyrenean Hills*, upon the River *Orso*: 4 Leagues from *S. Sebastian* to the East. A Place of good Consideration.

Tolose, Tholouse, Tolosa, a City of *Aquitain* of great Antiquity; the Capital of the Province of *Languedoc* in *France*, the Seat of the *Parliament*, an *Archbishops See*, and an *University*. It stands upon the *Garonne*, over which it has a beautiful Stone-Bridge: eight Leagues from *Montauban* to the South, 11 from *Aux* to the East, and 22 from *Narbonne* to the West. This *Archbishoprick* was taken out of that of *Narbonne* by *Pope John XXII.* The *University* Founded in 809. The *Parliament* was opened here in 1302. Near this City it is supposed the dreadful Battle was fought between *Attila* (King of the *Huns*) and *Aetius*, the *Roman Lieutenant*, in the Year of *Christ* 451: in which there perished 500000 Men. *Aetius*, the *Victor*. This City and Province being recovered out of the Hands of the *Moors* by *Charles Martel*, *Charles the Great* in 779. granted it to one *Thurfin*, with the Title

of an Earl. It continued under Earls for eighteen Descents, till 1270. when it was reunited to the Crown of France. The present King of France had taken up a design to make a Channel for Boats from this City to the Lake of *Maguelone*: that so it might be a kind of Centre of Trade, between the *Mediterranean* and the Ocean: but with what success I know not.

Tomalitze, Tmolus, a Mountain in *Lidia*, in the Lesser *Asia*.

Tomar, Nabantia, Tacubis, a Town in *Portugal*; in the Province of *Extremadura*, upon the River *Nabaon*; two Leagues from the *Tajo*.

Tombut, Tombutum, a Kingdom in *Nigritia* in *Africa*, upon the River *Suega*; between the Kingdom of *Agad* to the East; *Mandinga* to the South; *Geneboa* and *Gualaea* to the West; and the Desert of *Zanhaga* to the North. It takes its Name from a City so called, which stands 400 French Leagues from *Morocco* to the South.

Tonderen, Tundera, a City in the Dukedom of *Sleswick* under the Duke of *Holstein Gottorp*: one German Mile from the German Ocean, and four from *Ripen* to the South.

Tongres, Aduaca, Atuacutum, a very great City in the Itinerary of *Antoninus*: now a Town in the Bishoprick of *Leige*; called by the Germans, *Tongren*: it stands upon the River *Icker*, four Leagues from *Liege*, and three from *Maeſtricht*.

Tonningen, Toninga, a small City in the Dukedom of *Sleswick*;

upon the River *Eyder*; in the Borders of *Ditmarsh*. Six Miles from *Sleswick*: Under the Duke of *Holstein Gottorp*.

Topino, Trinia, a River of *Italy*, which ariseth near *Nocera*, from the *Apennine*: and flowing through *Ombria*, watereth *Fuligno*; taking in *il Clinno*: then falls into the *Chiascio*, and with it into the *Tiber*, four Miles from *Perugia*.

Tor. See *Eltor*.

Torcello, Torcellum, a City in the States of *Venice*; which is a Bishops See, under the Patriarch of *Venice*: in an Island five Miles North of *Venice*, and not much inhabited by reason of the badness of the Air. This See was brought hither from *Altino*, in 635

Torgaw, Totgavia, a City of *Misnia*, in the Dukedom of *Saxony*, upon the *Elbe*: seven German Miles from *Meissen* to the North, five from *Witteberg*, and six from *Leipsick*. Commended much for excellent Beer.

Tormes, Tormis, a River in the Kingdom of *Leon* in *Spain*: arising in a Village called *Tormellas*, near the Mountain *del Varco de Avila*: and flowing North and North-West, washeth *Aloa de Tormes*, *Salamanca*, and *Ledesma*: after a Course of 26 Leagues, and the Reception of 14 small Rivers, it falls into the *Douro*, beneath *Miranda de Douro*.

Tornaw, Torne, Torna, a County and City in the Upper *Hungary*; called by the Germans, *Dozn*. The City stands four Miles from *Cassovia* to the West.

Torne, Torna, a City in Sweden, in the Province of *Bothnia*; at the bottom of the *Botner* Sea, upon which it has a large, and frequented Haven. From its Site sometime called *Torne Lapmark*, being near *Lapland*.

Le Tornaisis, Tornacensis Ager, a small Territory in the Earldom of *Flanders*; between *Hainault* to the East, and *Lille* to the West; by the *Schelde*. It is a part of the *Gallick Flanders*: and has this Name from *Tournay*, its principal City. In the Hands of the French ever since 1667.

Tornus, Tornu, Tinurrium, Trenorchium, a Town in the Dukedom of *Burgundy*; which has a celebrated Abbey. Six Leagues from *Mascon* to the North, and five from *Challon* to the South.

Toro, Orlodurum, Taurum, a City of *Leon* in Spain, upon the *Douro*: little, and daily decays: being not walled, nor much inhabited. It stands between *Zamora* to the East, and *Valadolid* to the West 8 Spanish Leagues. Near this Place the Spaniards overthrew the Portuguese in 1476. *John II.* King of *Castile*, was born here in 1405.

Torsil, Tersilia, a small City in *Sudermania*, in Sweden; eleven Swedish Miles from *Stockholm*, to the West.

Torso, Thyrsus, a River of *Sardinia*.

Torto, Hiemera, a River of *Sicily*.

Tortona, Dertona, Terdona, Terzona, a City of *Lombardy*; in the Dukedom of *Milan*, upon the River *Scrivia*. A Bishops See, under

the Archbishop of *Milan*. *Frederick Aenobarbus*, Emperor of Germany, sacked this Place: which though rebuilt by the Milanese, yet never recovered its ancient greatness. In 1642. it was taken by the French: recovered the next year by the Spaniards; who in 1654, built a strong Castle in it, for its defence. It is the Capital of *il Tortonese*, which lies between the *Apennine* and the *Po*: Having *Pavia* on the East, and the States of *Genoua* on the West and South: from which the City of *Tortona* lies 8 Miles to the North, ten from *Alessandria*, 25 from *Pavia*, and 45 from *Placenza*.

Tortosa, Dertosa, a City of *Catalonia*, of great Antiquity: a Principality, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tarragona*. It stands upon the *Ebro*; 3 Leagues from its Mouth, 15 from *Tarragona* to the South-West, and from *Ilerda* to the South. Small, but strong. In 1649. it was taken by the French. In 1652. returned under the Spaniards. It has a strong Castle, and a large Haven; but not much frequented, as appears by the decay of the Town.

Tortosa, Antaradus, Orthosia, Constantia, a City of *Phoenicia*, upon the *Mediterranean* Sea; which was a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tyre*; between *Balanea* to the North 34 Miles, and *Tripoli* to the South 28. Now almost entirely deserted, and ruined by the Turks.

Torreglia, a Sovereign Marquisate, between the Dutchy of *Milan* and the States of *Genoua*,

Tosca,

Tofa, *Athifo*, a River of *Milan*, which ariseth from *S. Gotthard's Mount*; and flowing South, watereth *Ocella* and *Vogogna*; then burrieth it self in the Lake called *il Lago Maggiore*, or *Long-See*.

Toscana, *Hetruria*, *Thuscia*, *Tuscia*, a very considerable Province of *Italy*; containing the greatest part of the ancient *Hetruria*. Bounded on the North by the *Apennine*; on the West by the River *Magra*, and the *Tyrrhenian Sea*; on the South and East by the *Tyber*, the *Clain*, and the *Marra*. It contains that space which made up the States of *Florence*, *Siena*, *Pisa*, and *Lucca*: but so that this last is still a Free State; whereas the three former are subject to the Duke of *Florence*: on which account this Country is frequently called the Dukedom of *Florence*. The Capital of it is *Florence*. For the History see *Florence*, &c. This Country was conquered by the Romans in the year of *Rome* 455.

Toul, *Tullum*, a City of *Lorain*, upon the *Moselle*; five Leagues from *Nancey* to the West, six from *Bar le Duc*, and twelve from *Mets* to the South. Made an Imperial and Free City by *Henry I.* But in 1652, fell into the Hands of the French. It is also a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Trier*.

Toulon, *Taurentium*, *Telo*, a City of *Provence* in *France*; called by the *Italians*, *Tolone*. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Arles*: well fortified, populous, enriched by a large and safe Harbor, and a great Naval Magazine; being the station for the *Mediterranean*

Fleets of France. It stands ten Leagues from *Marseilles* to the East: and in an improving condition.

Toulouse. See *Tolose*.

Tonque, *Tolca*, a River of *Nor-mandy*; which watereth *Lisieux*, and *Pont l'Evesque*; and then falls into the *British Sea*.

Touraine, *Turonia*, *Turones*, a Province in *France*, in the Generalité of *Orleans*; which is divided by the *Loyre*. Little, but very fruitful, and well watered; therefore called the Garden of *France*. On the North it is bounded by *la Maine*; on the West by *Anjou* and *Poitou*; on the South by the *Litt*, and *le Berry*; and on the East by *Blaisois*. The principal places are *Tours*, *Amboise*, *Chinon*, and *Loches*.

Tornay, *Tornacum*, a City of *Gallia Celtica*; now in *Flanders*; and called by the Natives, *Dornick*. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Cambray*, ever since 1559, having before been under the Archbishop of *Reims*. This City stands upon the *Schelde*; nine Leagues from *Cambray* to the North, and ten from *Gant* to the South: in the middle between *Douay* and *Oudenard*; also between *Valencienne* and *Courtray*, in the Borders of *Hainault*. It is a very strong place, and has a noble Castle. Belonged to the Crown of *France*, till 1521, taken by *Charles V.* In 1667, it was retaken by the French; and has been ever since in their Hands. There is a Territory belonging to it, called by its Name.

Tours, Turonum, Caesarodunum, Turones, a great City in *France*; the Capital of *Touraine*, and an Archbishops See. It stands upon the River *Loyre*, which is there covered by a very long beautiful Stone-Bridge. On the other side it is washed by the *Cher* toward the South. So that it stands between the two Rivers; almost 24 Leagues from *Orleans* to the West, 18 from *Poitiers* to the North, and from *Mans* to the South. A place of great Beauty. *Clotild*, King of *France*, died here in 537. And *Carloman* in 885. Near this place *Gharles Martell* overthrew an Army of 400000 *Saracens*: 375000 of which perished in that Battle, in 726; the *Germans* and *Lombards*, joyning with the *Franks*. The Protestants of *France* were first called *Hugonots* in this City.

Touvre, Tolvera, a famous Fountain and River in *France*; which falls into the *Charente*, near *Angouleme*.

Trabelos, Tripoli.

Trabifonda, Trapezus, a great City on the *Euxine Sea*, in the Lesser *Asia*; which is the Capital of *Cappadocia*. Called by the Inhabitants *Trabosan*; by the French, *Trebifonde*; by the Italians, *Trabifonda*, and *Trebifonda*. An Archbishops See, the Seat of a Turkish Governor, and has a large safe Haven. Under Princes of its own, (of the Family of *Lascara*) from 1261, to 1460: when taken by *Mahomet II.* Emperor of the *Turks*. In 1616, this City was sacked by the *Cossacks*. It is built at the Foot of an Hill. Long 71, 06. Lat. 44. 03.

Traerback, a Town upon the *Moselle*, in the County of *Spanheim*, 18 Miles from *Luxemburg* between *Trier* and *Coblentz*. The King of *France*'s erecting a New Fort over against this place in 1687, occasioned a great Dispute in the Imperial Diets, whether it was not a Violation of the twenty years Truce: tho he erected it upon the Grounds reunited to his Crown.

Tragonara, a City in the Capitanato in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Trajanopoli, Trajanopolis, a City of *Thrace*, which is an Archbishops See; upon the River *Hebro*, or *Mariza*; eleven German Miles beneath *Adrianople* to the South. Now very small, and not much inhabited.

Trani, Tranium, a City in the Province *di Bari*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which is great and populous, the See of an Archbishop. It stands in a fruitful Soil, upon the *Adriatick Sea*; and had heretofore a great Haven, which is now stopped with Sand. *Frederick II.* built a strong Castle in it to defend against the *Saracens*: Long 40, 39. Lat. 41. 15.

Transsalane. See *Ober-Pfalz*.
Transylvania, Septemcastrensis Erdelia, a Province of the Upper *Hungary*; called by the Natives, *Erdely*; by the Germans, *Siebenburg*; by the Dutch, *Sebenburgh*; by the Poles, *Siedmigródka*; by the Sclavonians, *Gardakaztemia*; by the Turks, *Ertel*; and by the Italians, *Transylvania*. Bounded on the North by *Russia*, a Province of *Poland*; on the East by *Wallachia* and *Moldavia*.

via; on the South by the latter, and *Hungary*; on the West by the Upper *Hungary*. The principal places in it are *Hermanstadt*, *Alba Julia*, (or *Weissenburgh*) *Clausenburgh*, *Bistritz*, (or *Besterze*) *Schiefburgh* or *Segeſwar*, *Medwiſch* or *Megies*, and *Croonſtadt* or *Breſlaw*. Separated from its Neighbors by the *Carpathian Hills*, which encompass it. Its length from East to West is 68 *French Leagues*, its breadth 62. It affords great plenty of Corn, Wine, Cattle; not destitute of Mines of Gold, Silver, and Salt. This Prince is able to raise about 20000 Men for War. The Religion professed (ever since 1561) is the *Augustane* Confession; but mixed with *Calvinists*, *Socinians*, and some that follow the *Greek Rites*. This Principality was separated from *Hungary*, by *John King of Hungary*, in 1541. Others reckon its Princes from *John Huniades*, made *Vaivode* hereof by *Uladiſlaw IV. Michael Abaffi*, (the twenty third Prince from *John Huniades*, who succeeded *John Kemeni* in 1661,) by a solemn Act given at *Harmanſtadt*, May 9, 1688, with the full consent of the States of *Transylvania*, made an entire Submission of this Country to the Emperor, and the King of *Hungary*, to endure for ever. And accordingly received Imperial Garrisons into all the principal Places. The said Prince dying April 1690, the States in a general Assembly resolved firmly to adhere to the Interests of the Emperor, and the young Prince, Son to the deceased, (he being con-

firmed by the Emperor in the Succession) against all the Pretences of Count *Teckely*, or the *Ottoman* Port, according to the Tenor of the Treaty aforesaid, by which they incorporated themselves with the Crown of *Hungary*, and entirely submitted to the Emperor's Protection.

Trapano, *Drepanum*, a City in *Sicily*; which is a celebrated Mart, and has a large and safe Harbor on the Western Shoar of that Island. Twenty two Miles from the Cape *di Coco*, (or the most Western Point) to the North-East, and 55 from *Palermo* to the South-West.

Trau, *Tragurium*, a small City in *Dalmatia*, called by the Slaves *Troghir*. Strong and well peopled; and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Spalato*. It stands in a small Island of the same Name: but joyned to the Continent by a Bridge 70 Miles from *Zara*, and 12 from *Salona*. Subject to the *Venetians* ever since 1420.

Travaneor, *Travancorum*, a City and Kingdom in the Province of *Mallabar* in the *East-Indies*; 60 Miles from *Comorin* to the North, and fifty from *Coulan* to the South; subject to the King of *Coulan*.

Trave, *Treva*, a River of *Holstein*, in the Province of *Wagaren*; which watereth *Ploen*, *Segeberg*, *Oldesloh*, *Reinfelde*, *Lubeck*, and *Travemond*; and separating *Holstein* from *Mecklenburg*, falls into the *Baltick Sea*; between *Tavemond* and *Dassow*.

Trebia, a River of *Lombardy*, which ariseth in the States of *Genoa*,

Tours, *Turonum*, *Casarodunum*, *Turonis*, a great City in *France*; the Capital of *Touraine*, and an Archbishops See. It stands upon the River *Loyre*, which is there covered by a very long beautiful Stone-Bridge. On the other side it is washed by the *Cher* toward the South. So that it stands between the two Rivers; almost 24 Leagues from *Orleans* to the West, 18 from *Poitiers* to the North, and from *Mans* to the South. A place of great Beauty. *Clotild*, King of *France*, died here in 537. And *Carloman* in 885. Near this place *Charles Martell* overthrew an Army of 400000 *Saracens*: 375000 of which perished in that Battel, in 726; the *Germans* and *Lombards*, joyning with the *Franks*. The Protestants of *France* were first called *Hugonots* in this City.

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Transfalane. See *Ober-Palat*.

Transylvania, *Septemcastrensis*, *Erdelia*, a Province of the Upper *Hungary*; called by the Natives *Erdely*; by the *Germans*, *Stettenburgh*; by the *Dutch*, *Seventenburgh*; by the *Poles*, *Siedmiogrodka*; by the *Sclavonians*, *Gazdikaztemia*; by the *Turks*, *Ertel*; and by the *Italians*, *Transylvania*. Bounded on the North by *Russia*, a Province of *Poland*; on the East by *Wallachia* and *Moldavia*.

via; on the South by the latter, and *Hungary*; on the West by the Upper *Hungary*. The principal places in it are *Hermanstadt*, *Alba Julia*, (or *Weissenburgh*) *Clausenburgh*, *Bistritz*, (or *Besterze*) *Schiefburgh* or *Segeſwar*, *Medwiſch* or *Megies*, and *Croonſtadt* or *Breſlaw*. Separated from its Neighbors by the *Carpathian Hills*, which encompass it. Its length from East to West is 68 French Leagues, its breadth 62. It affords great plenty of Corn, Wine, Cattle; not destitute of Mines of Gold, Silver, and Salt. This Prince is able to raise about 20000 Men for War. The Religion professed (ever since 1561) is the *Augustane* Confession; but mixed with *Calvinists*, *Socinians*, and some that follow the *Greek Rites*. This Principality was separated from *Hungary*, by *John King of Hungary*, in 1541. Others reckon its Princes from *John Huniades*, made *Varvode* hereof by *Uladislaw IV. Michael Abafsi*, (the twenty third Prince from *John Huniades*, who succeeded *John Kemeni* in 1661,) by a solemn Act given at *Hermanstadt*, May 9, 1688, with the full consent of the States of *Transylvania*, made an entire Submission of this Country to the Emperor, and the King of *Hungary*, to endure for ever. And accordingly received Imperial Garrisons into all the principal Places. The said Prince dying April 1690, the States in a general Assembly resolved firmly to adhere to the Interests of the Emperor, and the young Prince, Son to the deceased, (he being con-

firmed by the Emperor in the Succession) against all the Pretences of Count *Teckely*, or the *Ottoman* Port, according to the Tenor of the Treaty aforesaid, by which they incorporated themselves with the Crown of *Hungary*, and entirely submitted to the Emperor's Protection.

Trapano, *Drepanum*, a City in *Sicily*; which is a celebrated Mart, and has a large and safe Harbor on the Western Shoar of that Island. Twenty two Miles from the Cape di *Coco*, (or the most Western Point) to the North-East, and 55 from *Palermo* to the South-West.

Trau, *Tragurium*, a small City in *Dalmatia*, called by the *Slaves* *Trogitr*. Strong and well peopled; and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Spalato*. It stands in a small Island of the same Name: but joyned to the Continent by a Bridge 70 Miles from *Zara*, and 12 from *Salona*. Subject to the *Venetians* ever since 1420.

Travaneor, *Travancorum*, a City and Kingdom in the Province of *Mallabar* in the *East-Indies*; 60 Miles from *Comorin* to the North, and fifty from *Coulan* to the South; subject to the King of *Coulan*.

Trave, *Treva*, a River of *Holstein*, in the Province of *Wagaren*; which watereth *Ploen*, *Segeberg*, *Oldestob*, *Reinfelde*, *Lubeck*, and *Travemond*; and separating *Holstein* from *Mecklenburg*, falls into the *Baltick Sea*; between *Tavemond* and *Dassow*.

Trebia, a River of *Lombardy*, which ariseth in the States of *Genova*,

nova, fifteen Miles from that City : and watering *Bobio* (a City in the Dukedom of *Milan*) a little above *Piacenza*, falls into the *Po*. The *Romans* being overthrown by *Hannibal*, upon the Banks of this River, were most of them in their flight drowned in it.

Trebigna, *Tribulium*, a small but very ancient City of *Dalmatia*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Ragusa*: from which it stands sixteen Miles to the East upon the River *Trebinska*: subject to the *Turks*.

Trebisonde. See *Trabifonda*.

Treguier, *Trecorium*, a City of *Bretagne* in *France*, called by the Inhabitants *Lantriguet*. It stands upon the North Shoar; and is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tours*. Having an excellent Port, nine Miles from *S. Brieu* to the West, and thirty from *Reims*.

Tremissen, *Tremesin*, *Tremisa*, a Town and Kingdom in *Barbary*.

Trent, *Trenta*, one of the principal Rivers in *England*. It ariseth in the County of *Stafford*, near *Mowcop Hill* towards *Cheshire*: and flowing South receives the *Saw* from *Stafford*: in the Borders of that County, the *Tame* from the South, and the *Done* from the North: and entering *Nottinghamshire*, salutes its Capital at a small distance, after it *Newark*. So dividing this Shire from *Lincolnshire*, this and the River *Dun form*, the Isle of *Axholme*, and they being united both fall into the *Humber* at *Ankeborough*.

Trent, *Trento*, *Tridentum*, a City in the County of *Tirol*, called

by the *Germans* *Trident*. It is a small City and a Bishops See, under the Patriarch of *Aquileja*: well peopled; seated in a fruitful Valley upon the River *Adige*, in the midst of aspiring Mountains. Once an Imperial and Free City; now exempt and subject to its own Bishop, as to its Revenue; but as to the Sovereignty, to the Emperor, as Count of *Tirol*. Eighteen Miles from *Innspruck* to the South, and about eight from *Verona*. It is most celebrated on the account of a Council begun here by Pope *Paul III.* December 15. 1445, and ended in 1563.

Trero, *Trerus*, a River of *Campania di Roma*, which watereth *Salvaterra*; and falls into the *Gari-gliano* beneath *Ponte Corvo*, in the Borders of the Kingdom of *Naples*. Some call it *Ommé*.

Tresen, *Tresa*, a small City with an Haven upon the *Baltick Sea*, in the Province of *Sudermannia* in *Sweden*; seven Miles from *Stockholm* to the North-West.

Tresmes, *Trama*, a River and Monastery in *Champagne* in *France*, in the Borders of *La Brie*; three Leagues from *Meaux* to the North.

Treveri, *Treves*. See *Trier*.

Trevigiana. See *Marchia Trevisana*.

Trevifo, *Tarvisium*, *Taurisium*, a City in the Marquisate of *Trevigiana*; in the States of *Venice*, upon the River *Sile*; which is a Bishops See, under the Patriarch of *Aquileja*. A great and strong City, surrounded on all sides by Water, and thereby of the more difficult access. Brought under the States

of *Venice* in 1336. In 1509, taken by *Maximilian* the Emperor, and shortly after restored to them. It stands 18 Miles from *Venice* to the South-West.

Triadzzia, Sardica, an ancient City of *Thrace*.

Trier, Treviri, Augusta Trevirorum, a City of *Germany*; called by the *French* *Treves*; by the *Italians* *Treveri*; by the *Germans* *Trier*. It is an Archbishops See, whose Bishop is one of the eight Electors of the Empire. A great and an ancient City, seated upon the *Moselle*, over which it has a Stone-Bridge; 13 Leagues from *Metz* to the South-East, 17 German Miles from *Cologne* to the South, and from *Mentz* to the West. Said to be built fourteen hundred and ninety six years before the Birth of Christ; and so to be the most ancient City in *Europe*. Made a *Roman* Colony in the times of *Augustus*; and afterwards the richest and most famous City in *Gallia Belgica*: the Metropolis of the *Treviri*. About the times of *Constantine*, it was for a long time the Seat of the Western Emperors; resembling *Rome* in all its magnificent publick Buildings, as much as was possible. In the year of Christ 456, it was taken and ruined by the *Huns*, and other barbarous Nations in their Passage into *Italy*. But after this it recovered. In the year 1472, there was a University opened here. In the year 1568, it was taken by its Bishop; and ceased to be a Free and Imperial City. In the year 1632, it was put into the Hands of the *French*,

to preserve it from the *Swedes*, as was pretended: they kept it till the year 1645. In 1675, it was again recovered out of the Hands of the *French*; who had seized upon it the second time not long before. In 1688, the *French* put another Garrison into it. Long. 28. 06. Lat. 49. 50.

The Electorate of *Trier* is bounded on the North by *Lifall*, the Bishoprick of *Cologne* and *Westphalia*; on the East by *Wetervan*, on the South by *Lorain*; and on the West by *Luxemburgh*; it is of great extent from East to West, but very narrow from North to South. The principal Cities and Places in it are, *Trier*, *Coblentz*, *Boppard*, *Oberwesel* and *Hermanstein*. It is watered both by the *Moselle*, and *Rhine*; and affords all things needful for the Life of Man in great plenty. The Inhabitants of this Diocess are called by the *Germans* *Trierische*.

Trieste, Tergeste, a City of *Istria*, called by the *Germans* *Trieften*. A small but a strong and populous Place; and a Bishops See under the Patriarch of *Aquileja*; has a large but unsafe Harbor upon the *Adriatick*; at the bottom of a Bay called *Trieste* too. This City was taken from the *Venetians*, in the year 1507, by the Emperor; and has been ever since in his Possession. It stands thirty Miles from *Aquileja* to the East, and fifty from *Pola* to the North. Long. 36. 24. Lat. 45. 40.

Il Trigno, Trinius, a River in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which springeth out of the *Apennines*, in

the County of *Molise*; and watering *Trivento*, falls through the higher *Abruzzo* into the *Adriatick* Sea; near *il Guafso*; sixteen Miles from *Lanciano* to the East.

Trigueir. See *Treguier*.

La Trinidad, *Trinitatis Insula*, one of the *Caribby* Islands in *America*.

Trin, *Trino*, *Tridinum*, a Town in the Dukedom of *Montferrat*, a small distance from the *Po* to the North; seven Miles from *Casal* to the West; and thirty four from *Turin* to the East: which in 1630, was yielded by the Duke of *Mantua* to the Duke of *Savoy*.

Trinquemale, a City in the Island of *Ceylan*.

Tripoli di Soria, *Tripoli*, a City in *Syria*; called by the *Turks* *Tarabulusscham*: In 1289, taken and entirely ruined by the *Saracens*; and after rebuilt by the *Franks*, in a fruitful Plain, with a strong Castle seated upon a Rock. This place is now in a good condition; having about two thousand Houses, and a very convenient Harbor on the *Mediterranean* Sea. It stands twenty German Miles from *Damascus* to the North, and a little more from *Famagousta* to the South. In the time of the Holy War it had Counts of its own; from 1109, to 1288. Now the Seat of a *Turkish Sangiack*. Long. 63.30. Lat. 34.20. See *Monfieur Thevenot's Travels*, Part. I. p. 221.

Tripoli, *Tripolis*, *Neapolu*, *Lepus* or *Tripoly of Barbary*, is a great City on the *Mediterranean* Sea in *Barbary*: which is the Capital of a Kingdom of the same

Name; has a large Port and a strong Castle; but extremely infamous for its Piracies. Heretofore a part of the Kingdom of *Tunis*. In 1510, it was taken by the *Spaniards*: eighteen years after it was granted to the Knights of *Malta*; who in 1551, were expelled again by the *Moors*. Since that, it is governed like a Commonwealth. It lives over against the Isle of *Malta*. Long. 42.00. Lat. 41.40.

Trivento, *Triventum*, *Triventinum*, a small City of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the County of *Molise*, upon the River *Trigno*; which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Benevento*; and stands in the Borders of *Abruzzo*, upon the *Adriatick* Sea, seventeen Miles from *Boiano* to the North.

Troja, *Ilium*, a City of *Phrygia* in the Lesser *Asia*; made famous by its Ruin, and a ten years War. It stood upon the River *Xanthus*, near Mount *Ida*; three Miles from the *Archipelago*, thirty two German Miles from *Smyrna* to the North, and from *Constantinople* to the South. There was another City of the same Name, built by *Alexander* the Great some Miles from this: which in the beginning of Christianity was a Bishops See; but that too is now ruined. Long. 54.25. Lat. 41.15.

Troja, a small City of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the *Capitainato* upon the River *Chilaro*: which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Benevento*, and a Principality; it stands at the Foot of the *Apennine*; twenty five Miles from

from *Benevento* to the East, and a little more from *Manfredona*. Built in 1008, by the *Greeks*.

Trois Châteaux, *Augusta Tricastinorum*, *Trieves*, the same with *S. Paul*; a City in the *Dauphine*.

Trokj, *Troka*, *Troccum*, a City of *Lithuania*, a Province of *Poland*; which is the Capital of a Palatinate of the same Name. It stands upon the River *Bressa* in a Marsh of difficult access; defended by a strong Castle. This City was built by *Gediminus* Great Duke of *Lithuania*, in 1321: taken by the *Russ*, and burnt in 1655. It stands four Polish Miles from *Vina* to the West.

Trolbette, a River in *Westrogothia* in *Sweden*, which washeth *Babuse*; then by the Lake of *Wenner*, passeth into the *Baltick* Sea.

Tronthelm. The same with *Drontheim*.

Tronto, *Truentum*, a River which riseth out of the *Apennine* in the Province of *Abruzzo*; and flowing through the *Marcha Anconitana* is augmented by the *Leia*; and watering *Ascoli*, and separating the Popes Dominions from the Kingdom of *Naples*, falls into the *Adriatick* Sea at *Porto di Ascoli*.

Tropea, *Tropea*, a City of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the further *Calabria*.

Troppaw, *Oppavia*, a City of *Silesia*, called by the *Bohemians*, *Oppaw*. It stands upon the River *Oppa*, which falls into the *Oder* near *Hilfchin*: and is the Capital of a Dukedom of its own Name, and has an ancient Castle. Three German Miles from *Ratibor* to the

West, and nine from *Oppelen* to the South. This City and Dukedom was formerly a part of *Moravia*.

Troyes, *Trecasses*, *Treca*, *Augustobona*, *Augustomana*, a great City, which is the Capital of *Champagne* in *France*; and a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Sens*. It stands upon the *Seyne*; 34 Leagues from *Paris* to the North-East, and 20 from *Chalon* to the South. Long. 25. 15. Lat. 48. 08. Pope *Urban IV.* was a Native of this place.

Trughillo, *Turris Julia*, a small City in the Province of *Extremadura* in *Spain*: seated on an Hill in a Plain, and fortified by an ancient strong Castle, which has stately Buildings annexed to it. It stands 11 Miles from *Merida* to the South-East. *Francisco Pizarro* the Conqueror of *Peru* was a Native of this place. There is another Town of the same Name in *New Spain*, in the Province of *Hondura*; which has a Port on the Bay of *Mexico*. Taken by the *Hollanders*, and sacked in 1633.

Tubingen, *Tubinga*, a pleasant City in the Dukedom of *Wurtemberg*, in the Circle of *Schwaben* upon the *Necker*: four German Miles from *Stugard* to the South, and twelve from *Ulm* to the West. *Antonius Caracalia*, who was Emperor about the year of Christ, 213, had a Palace in this City. In 1342, it was sold to *Verick* Duke of *Wurtemberg* by its Count: and in 1477, there was an University opened here.

Tucuman, *Tucumania*, a Province in *Paragua* in South *America*; between the River of *Plate* to

the East, the Mountains and Kingdom of *Chili* to the West; the Capital of which is *S. Miguel de Estero*. It is three hundred Leagues broad, two hundred long; and has eight small *Spanish* Cities in it.

Tudela, Tutela, a City in the Kingdom of *Navarre* upon the River *Ebro*; where it receives the *Queiles*, and is covered with a Bridge: four Leagues from *Tarragona*, and fifteen from *Sarragoza* to the South-West. Long. 19. 15. Lat. 43. 00.

Tulles, Tuelle, Tutela, a City of *Limofin* in *France* upon the River *Courrez*; the Capital of the *Lower Limofin*, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bourges*, by the Appointment of Pope *John XXII.* in the year 1318. It lies two and twenty Miles from *Clermont* to the West, and fourteen from *Limoges* to the South. Long. 22. 59. Lat. 45. 20.

Tunchang, a City in the Province of *Xanton* in the Kingdom of *China*; upon the River *Iun*, in the Borders of *Pechin*.

Tunis, Tunes, Tunetum, a City and Sea-Port on the Coast of *Barbary*, upon the *Mediterranean* Sea; now called by the Natives *Tune*, by the *Spaniards* *Tunez*, by the *Italians* *Tunisi*. It is great, strong, and populous; seated in a Plain by the Lake *Barbasueco*; nine Leagues from the Ruins of *Carthage*, and from the Shoars of the *Mediterranean* Sea; eighteen from *Goletta*: at the Bottom of a Bay to the West of the most Western Cape of *Sicily*. Not far from this

place *Regulus* the *Roman* Consul was defeated, and taken by the *Carthaginians*. In the Times of Christianity it was a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Carthage*. In the year 1270, unsuccessfully besieged by *Lewis IX.* King of *France*. In the year 1535, taken by *Charles V.* In 1570, it returned under its former Kings; who being since extinct, it is governed like a Common-wealth, under the Protection of the *Turk*; but very infamous for Piracies. Long. 34. 53. Lat. 32. 10.

The Kingdom of *Tunquin* or *Tonquin, Tunchinum*, is bounded on the East and North by that of *China*; on the South by *Cochinchina*, and by the great Bay; on the West by the Kingdom of *Brama*. The Capital City of it is *Kecio*. The King of this City is also Master of a Part of the Province of *Quansie*. Of late years the Christian Religion has been Preached with good success, (as is said) by the Missionaries of the Church of *Rome*.

Turcomania, Armenia Major, a vast Country in the lesser *Asia*: of old called *Armenia*. It lies between *Georgia* to the North, the rest of the lesser *Asia* to the West, *Persia* to the East, and *Diarbeck* to the South. This was the first Country the *Turks* possessed, after they came out of *Tartary* under *Tangrolipix*, about the year of Christ 1037. But the present Line was begun by *Osmán* or *Ottoman*, about the year 1290: who was a Husbandman or common Labourer; and by his Valour raised this Family.

T W

Family. *Solyman* the present Emperor of the *Turks* is the one and twentieth of this Line set up by the Army against *Mahomet IV.* his Brother, out of a Discontent at his Misfortunes in the present War against the Christians, November 9, 1687.

Twenne, Turena, a Town in *Limosin*, two Leagues from *Courez*, and four from *Talles*.

Turin, Turino, Augusta Taurinorum, Tauriana, Taurinum, the Capital City of *Piedmont* in *Lombardy*: called by the *Italians Torino*, by the *French Turin*. It is an Archbishops See, and the Seat of the Duke of *Savoy*; in a very fruitful and pleasant well watered Plain, upon the River *Po* where it receives the *Doria*. Adorned with a strong and beautiful Castle, built by *Emanuel Philbert*, Duke of *Savoy*, in 1565. It has also an University, opened here by Pope *Benedict XIII.* in 1405; and the Courts of Justice for that Province are held in it. The City is very strong, and grows greater and more splendid; yet in the year 1640, it was taken by the *French*. Long 29.30. Lat. 43.50.

Tuy, Tude, Tyde, a City of *Gallicia* in *Spain*, upon the River *Minbo*; six Leagues from its Mouth to the East, twelve from *Compostella*, and seventeen from *Bracara*. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Compostella*; but a small City.

Tweed, Tuafis, Vedra, Tueda, a River which divides *Scotland* from *England*; and falls into the *German Ocean* at *Barwick*.

T Y

Tyne. See *Tinmouth*.

Tyrconel. See *Tirconel*.

Tyre, Tyrus, one of the most ancient and celebrated Cities of *Palestine*; supposed to be older than the coming of the Children of *Israel* out of *Egypt*: but certainly at the latest built in the year of the World 2693, two hundred and forty years before *Solomon's* Temple. It flourished, and had the Trade of the whole *Mediterranean Sea*: sent and settled its Colonies on all its Coast; as far as the Western Ocean, yea, as *Britain*; and amongst the rest founded *Carthage*. But when *Jerusalem* fell, *Tyre* kept her company. For *Nebuchadnezzar* took and burnt this City, in the eighteenth year of his Reign, Anno Mundi 3371, the year before he took *Jerusalem*. *Alexander the Great* took and ruined it the second time, in the year of the World 3618. Yet it recovered again; and was in great repute during the *Roman Empire*, and was an Archbishops See, in the times of Christianity, under the Patriarch of *Antioch*: *Adrian* the Emperor having made it the Metropolis of *Phœnicia*. About the year of Christ 641, after the *Saracens* had by a Siege of three years forced *Cæsarea* to submit to them, they became Masters of this City without resistance: *Damascus*, *Antioch* and *Jerusalem* being taken before. Together with *Jerusalem* it returned under Christian Princes again, about the year 1099. In 1111, the *Saracens* in vain attempted the Recovery of it: but in 1123, it

was taken by them. The Christians regained it, and kept it till the year 1259; when the Tartars took it. In 1263, the Venetians retook it. In 1292, the Saracens finally prevailed, and drove the Western Christians out of Syria. This is now called Sour by the Turks; and has some lovely Antiquities, as Thevenot saith, but no Inhabitants. Long. 67. Lat. 33. 20.

Tyrone, *Tyronensis Comitatus*, the County of **Cit-Den**, or as the Irish call it of **Chloroghain**, is in the Province of **Ulster** in the Kingdom of Ireland; between the County of **Antrim** to the East, **London-Derry** to the North and West, and **Fermanagh** and **Armagh** to the South. There is no Town or City of any Note in this County; which heretofore extended further to the West than now it doth: a part of it being taken into the County of **London-Derry**.

Tyrnau, *Tirnavia*, a small City in the Upper Hungary; called by the Germans, **Durn** or **Dyrne**; which has always been under the Emperor, and is the common Residence of the Bishop of **Gran**, being seated in his Diocese; nine Miles from **Comora** to the North, eight from **Presburgh** to the East, and sixteen from **Vienna**.

Tyrol. See **Tirol**.

Tzaconia, the same with **Laconia**, a Province of the **Murea**.

Tzebona, a strong Town in **Bohemia**.

Tzorlich, *Tzurulum*, or **Ciarlo**, a City of **Thrace**, which is a Bishops See; almost in the middle

between **Constantinople** and **Adrianople**.

Tzuconi, a Kingdom of **Japan**.

V A

Vabres, *Vabra*, a small City in **Revergue** in **France**, upon the River **Dourdan**; at the Foot of an Hill; three Leagues from **Rhodes** to the South, and four from the Borders of **Languedoc**. Made a Bishops See in 1317, under the Archbishop of **Bourges**, by Pope **John XXII**. Long. 23. 40. Lat. 43. 00.

Vag, *Vagus*, a River of the Upper Hungary; which riseth from the **Carpathian Hills**, in the Borders of **Poland**; and running North-West watereth **Trenschin**, **Freistadel**, **Leopoldstadt**, **Schinta**, and **Scheliz**. Between **Comora**, and **Presburgh**, falls from the North into the **Danube**. Whilst **Newheusel** was in the Hands of the Turks, this River was the Boundary on that side between the two Empires.

Vai, *Sakarium Vadum*, **Vada Sabatia**, a Sea-Port on the Coast of **Genoua**; five Miles from **Savona** to the North-West.

Vaison, *Vasio*, **Forum Vocontiorum**, a City in **Provence**, upon the River **Louvre**: 4 French Leagues from **Orange** to the North-East, and 10 from **Avignon** to the same. It is a Bishops See.

Valachia. See **Walachia**.

Valdiva,

Valdivia, a small City in the Kingdom of *Chili* in South *America*; which has a large and safe Haven on the *Pacifick* Ocean: under the Dominion of the *Spaniards*, tho it has been often ruined by the *Indians*. It stands 75 Leagues from *Imperiali* to the South; written sometimes *Baldiva*.

Valence, *Valentia*, a City of *Gallia Narbonensis*, in *Ptolemy*; now called *Valenza* by the *Italians*. It is a neat, populous, great City in the *Dauphine*; and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Vienne*, upon the River *Rhofne*; 11 Leagues from its Metropolis to the South, 20 from *Avignon* to the North, and from *Lions* to the South. This Bishoprick was formerly united to that of *Dye*, in 1275. In 1452, there was an University opened here. The River *Isere* cloeth it on the North, and the *Rhofne* on the West.

Valenchiennes, *Valencienes*, *Valencena*, *Valentiana*, a City of *Hainault*, upon the *Schelde*; where it receives the *Ronel*, which divides it. A great, strong, spruce place; two Leagues from *Quesnoy* to the North, five from *Tournay* to the South, and from *Cambray* to the West. *Henry VII.* Emperor of *Germany*, was a Native of it; and *Baldwin*, and *Henry*, Emperors of *Constantinople*. In 1677, was taken by the *French*, under whom it now is. Made an University in 1475.

Valencia, *Valentia*, a City and Kingdom in *Spain*. The City is called by the *Italians*, *Valenza*; and stands about a Mile from the *Mediterranean* Sea: forty nine

Leagues from *Barcinone* to the North-West, from *Toledo* to the East, and *Saragoza* to the South. Built by *Junius Brutus*, a *Roman*, in the year of *Rome* 616: Rescued out of the Hands of the *Moors*, by *Roderic Bivar el Cid*; in the year 1025. Taken by them again, and recovered the second time by *James I.* King of *Arragon*, in 1236. Made a Bishops See in 1492. In *Pliny's* time it was a great, noble, elegant City: and now the best peopled in all *Spain*, except *Lisbon* and *Madrid*. An University; the Capital of a Kingdom, and the Seat of its Courts of Justice. It has given to the See of *Rome* two Popes, *Calist. II.* and *Alexander VI.* Long. 25. 15. Lat. 39. 55.

The Kingdom of *Valencia*, lies upon the *Mediterranean* Sea. Bounded on the East by *Catalonia* and that Sea; on the North by *Arragon*, on the West by *New Castile*; and by the Kingdom of *Murcia* to the South. The chief Cities in it are *Valencia*, *Segorve*, *Orighuella*, *Xativa*, *Elche*, and *Alicante*. Watered by the *Ebro*, the *Mervedre*, the *Guadalquivir*, and the *Xucar*: so that it enjoys at once the most fruitful Soil, and the most pleasant and temperate Air of all *Spain*; much like that of *Naples*. Their Silk and Wool are the best too in the World. Their Sheep were first brought thither from *Cotswold* in *England*, in 1465, by the imprudent Courtisie of *Edward IV.* In short, the Plenty, Delicacies, and Pleasantness of this Kingdom, has effeminated its Inhabitants,

bitants, and made them less able to defend it. It became a distinct *Moorish* Kingdom in 1214. Submitted to *Arragon* in 1228. Finally conquered by them in 1238. *Philip II.* banished out of it twenty two thousand Families of the *Moors*.

Valencia d' Alcantara, a strong Town in the Province of *Extremadura* in *Spain*, but in the Borders of *Portugal*, upon the River *Savar*; eight Leagues from *Alcantara* to the West. Taken by the *Portuguese*, and restored to the *Spaniard* by the Treaty of Peace, in 1668.

Valenza, Valentia, Forum Fulvii, or *Valentinum*, a strong Town in the Dukedom of *Milan*, but in the Borders of *Montferrat*. Built upon an Hill by the *Po*, ten Miles below *Cajal* to the East, and seven from *Alessandria* to the North. It was attempted by the *French* in 1635, and in 1656, with great loss: they took it in 1657. The *Spaniards* were defeated in 1658, in their Design of recovering it: but gained it by the Treaty of Peace the next year, and are still in possession of it.

Valette, Valetta, a new, very strong, fine, populous City, in the Isle of *Malta*. Built by *Jean de Valette*, a *French* Man; (Master of the Knights of *Malta*) in the year 1566, after the *Turkish* Siege; on the North Side of the Island, upon a Mountain called *Scab Erras*: having an excellent Port. The Master of that Order has resided in that City ever since the year 1571. The Castle belonging to it is called *S. Lmo.*

Valiza, Rhodope, a Mountain in *Thrace*; called by the Inhabitants, *Rulla*. It divides *Thrace* into two parts; extending from East to West; and gives birth to the River *Hebrus*, and some others.

Valladolid, Pintia, Vallisoleum, Vallisoleum, a City of old *Castile* in *Spain*: great, elegant, and populous; upon the River *Piznerga*, a little above its fall into the *Douro*; in the Borders of the Kingdom of *Leon*; (of which it was a part.) Sixteen *Spanish* Leagues from *Burgos* to the South-West, and twenty from *Salamanca* to the North-East. This City was built by the *Goths*, in the year of Christ 625. Made a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Toledo*, in the year 1595. *Christopher Columbus*, the first Discoverer of *America*, died here in the year 1506. It was for some time the Seat of the Kings of *Castile*; and now an University of great esteem. In this place *Philip* the Second, King of *Spain*, by the persuasions of Mr. *Parsons*, (a known *English* Jesuit) erected a Seminary for the *English* in 1589, the very year after the *Spanish Armado* had miscarried. Long. 15. 40. Lat. 42. 10. There are two New Cities of the same Name in *America*; one in New *Spain*, the other in *Peru*.

Le Vallais, or Valais, Valesia. See *Wallisserlandt*.

1. *Valle di Demona, Demona Vallis.* 2. *Valle di Mazara.* 3. *Valle di Noto, Vallis Nearina*, are the three Provinces into which the Island of *Sicily* is now divided.

Vallona,

Vallona, a large Town in *Albania*, recovered out of the Hands of the *Turks* by the Forces of the Republick of *Venice*, Sept. 18. 1690. There were in it 130 Pieces of Cannon.

Valois, Valesfi, a Duchy in the Ile of *France*; between it and *Picardy* and *Champagne*; upon the River *Oyse*. The chief Town of which is *Crepi en Valois*. All the Kings of *France* from *Philip IV.* to *Francis I.* (that is, from 1328, to 1515.) were from hence surnamed *de Valois*.

Valpo, a River, Town, and County in *Sclavonia*; between *Esseck* and *Belgrade*; all in the Hands of the Emperor. This River falls into the *Danube*, three German Miles below *Esseck* to the South.

Valtelina, Vallis Telina, a small Tract belonging to the *Grisons*, at the Foot of the *Alpes*; through which the River *Adda* runs. It belonged to the Dukedom of *Milan*; and was granted to the *Grisons*, by *Francis I.* in the year 1516. The *Spaniards* have thereupon all along pretended a Right to it; and in 1620, seized upon it; more for the convenience of a passage between *Tirol* and *Milan*, than for the value of the place; tho' it is a most fruitful spot of Ground. But the *French*, the Pope, and the *Venetians* interposing, and a War ensuing, the *Grisons* at last recovered the Possession of it. This Valley extends from East to West sixty Miles: on the North it is bounded by the *Grisons*, on the South by the States of *Venice*, on the East by *Tirol*, and to the West by *Milan*.

There are four considerable Towns in it, *Morbegno*, *Sondrio*, *Tirano*, and *Bormio*.

Van, a Fortrefs of the *Turks*, upon the Frontiers of *Persia*, in *Armenia*; which is little, but very strong: and stands upon a Lake of the same Name. Learned Men take it for the ancient *Artemita*. It stands 250 Miles from the *Caspian* Sea to the West. Long. 78. 40. Lat. 49. 30.

Vannes, Venetia, Dariorigum, a City of the Lesser *Bretagne* in *France*: the Seat of the ancient *Veneri*, who were hardly conquered by *Julius Caesar* in a Sea-Fight. It is now a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tours*; and is a fine, populous City, by the Bay de *Morbihan*: two Leagues from the Sea, and twenty six from *Remes* to the North-West. Long. 17. 28. Lat. 47. 15.

Var, Varus, a River of *Italy*, which riseth in the Maritim *Alpes*, in the County of *Nizza*; and flowing South, receives the *Vaire*, *Tince*, *Vesube*, and *Esteron*; and at *Nizza*, (or *Nice*) falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea; after it has for many Miles divided *Provence* from the County of *Nizza*; it is therefore accounted the Boundary between *France* and *Italy*; tho' the *French* have some places on the South of this River, and the Duke of *Savoy* on the North of it.

Varadin. See *Waradin*.

Varcevo, Collentum, a City of *Dalmatia*; between *Zara* to the West, and *Scardona* to the East; under the *Venetians*.

Varna,

Varna, Dionysiopolis, Barna, Tiberiopolis, Odeffus, Varna, a City of *Bulgaria*; which is an Archbishops See, and has a Port upon the *Euxine Sea*; at the Mouth of the River *Zyra*, now *Varna*. It stands between this River to the North, the Sea to the East, and the Lake of *Devina* to the South. Still a place tolerably well peopled: seven German Miles from *Mesember*, and the Borders of *Thrace* to the North. Most taken notice of upon the account of a great Defeat the Christians received here, under *Uladislaus*, King of *Hungary*, November 11. 1444. Long. 54. 20. Lat. 44. 15.

Il Varo, the same with *Var*.

Vasento, Casuentum, a River of *Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which flowing by *Cosenza*, falls into the *Grati*. In the Bed of this River, *Alaricus*, King of the *Goths*, was buried, as *Jornandes* saith: who was one of those Barbarous Princes that sacked *Rome*.

Vasiligorod, a City in the Dukedom of the little *Novogorod* in *Moscovy*; upon the River *Volga*, where it receives the *Sura*.

Vosilipotamo, Eurotas, a River of the *Morea*.

Vasserburgh, a Town in *Bavaria*, where the Duke keeps his principal Treasures. It stands upon the River *Inn*, which almost encompasseth it; seven Miles from *Munchen* to the East.

Vancluse, a Fountain in the County of *Avignon*; famous for the frequent resort of the Learned Poet *Petrarch* thither.

Vaud. See *Waad*.

Vaudrevange, Valderfinga, a Town in *Lorain*, upon the River *Saar*; ten Miles from *Metz* to the East, and from *Thionville*: which suffered much in the late German War, but since rebuilt. About a Mile from this place was built a very strong Fort, called *Saar Lovin*.

Vauge, Vogesus, Vosagus, a celebrated Mountain in *France*; which extends from North to South, between *Lorain*, *Alsatia*, and the *Franche Comte*, (in which it is called *Mont des Faucilles*;) out of it arise the *Moselle*, and the *Saone*, or *Sosne*. There is a small Territory near it, which by the *French* is called *le Pais de Vauge*; and by the *Germans*, *Wasgow*; a part of the Dukedom of *Lorain*.

Vauge. See *Wasgow*.

La Vaur. See *Lavaur*.

Vaux, a small Territory near *Orleans*.

Ubeda, a great, populous City, in the Eastern Part of *Andalusia* in *Spain*: towards the Borders of *New Castile*; one League from the River *Guadalquivir* to the North, and six from *Jaen* or *Gaen* to the South-East. This City was recovered from the *Moors*, September 29. 1234, by *Ferdinando* King of *Castile*: and besides a strong Castle, has a very advantageous Situation. Long. 17. 30. Lat. 38. 30.

Uberlinghen, Uberlinga, a small but Imperial and Free City, in the Circle of *Schwaben*; upon the Lake of *Constance* towards the North, two Miles from *Constance*. Made an Imperial City in 1267: often taken, and retaken in the *Swedish War*.

Uchter

Uchter-See, *Lacus Moratensis*, a Lake of *Switzerland*, called also *Murtensee* by the Germans. The River *Broye* flows through it, and falls into the Lake called *Newenburghsee*.

Odenheim, the same with *Philipsbourg*.

Udine, *Utinum*, a City in *Friuli*, called by the Germans, *Weyden*. The Capital of that Province, and the Seat of the Patriarch of *Aquileja*: of old a Bishops See. Brought under the subjection of the States of *Venice* in 1420: and built on the River *Torre*; twenty Miles from the *Adriatick* Sea to the North, eleven from *Palma*, twenty from *Gorizia* to the West, and eight from *Friuli*. Long. 35. 28. Lat. 45. 46.

Vecht, *Vidrus*, *Vider*, a River of *Westphalia* in Germany, mentioned by *Tacitus* and *Ptolemy*: it ariseth five German Miles from *Munster* to the South-West; and being augmented by the *Aa*, the *Dinchel*, and the *Regge*, falls into the *Zuyder Zee*, in *Over-Iffel*: eight Miles from *Zwol* to the North, where it is called *Swarte Water*.

Velay, *Velauni*, a County in the *Severnes* in *Languedoc* in France.

Vele. See *Vesle*.

Velettri, *Velettra*, a most ancient City, and Colony in *Campania di Roma*; taken by *Ancus* King of the Romans. Now a Bishops See, but united to that of *Ostia*, and under the Pope. It is a pleasant spruce City; twenty Miles from *Rome* to the East.

Venafrò, *Venafrum*, a City in the Province *di Lavoro*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, of great Antiquity: a Principality, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Capua*. Twenty two Miles from *Capua* to the North. Long. 37. 58. Lat. 41. 35.

Venaissin, *Vindasanus*, *Vindauensis*, *Venascinus Comitatus*, a County in *Provence* in France; between the *Dauphiné* to the North, the *Durance* to the South, the *Rhône* to the West, and *Provence* to the East. In 1348, given by *Joan* Queen of *Naples*, and Countess of *Provence*, to *Clement VI.* Pope of *Rome*; and still, together with *Avignon*, subject to the Pope. The now Capital of it, is *Carpentras*: *Vaison*, and *Cavaison* in it are considerable Towns. *Avignon* is not in this County, (as is believed) tho it stands near it.

Vence, or *Vanze*, *Ventsiensis Urbs*, *Vincium*, *Vintium*, a City of *Provence*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Arbrun*. Two Leagues from *Antibes* to the North, and from the River *Varo* to the West: made very conspicuous in the World, by the Learned Writings of one of its late Bishops. Long. 29. 15. Lat. 42. 50.

Vencheu, a City in the Province of *Chequin* in *China*.

Vendosme, *Vindinum*, *Vindocinum*, a City in the Province of *la Beaufé* in France, upon the River *Loyre*; nine Leagues from *Chasteaudun* to the West, and *Amboise* to the North, and seven from *Blois*. This is the Capital of a Dukedom, between

between *la Perche* to the North, *Blois* to the East, *Touraine* to the South, and *Mans* to the West. The Dukedom is given to the Younger Sons of the Crown of France very frequently.

Vendres, Rubensis Lacus, a Lake in *Languedoc* in France.

VENICE, *Venetia*, one of the noblest Cities, and Free States of *Italy*; called by the Inhabitants, *Venetia*; by the Poles, *Wenecya*; by the Greeks, *Beyetia*; by the French, *Venise*; by the Germans, *Wenedig*; by the Georgians, *Wenedich*; and by the Turks, *Wenedick*. It is the Capital also of a mighty Common-wealth, and a Mart, or Sea-Port; as much frequented by the Merchants of all Nations, as most other in the World. Begun by the Inhabitants of *Padoua*, about the year of Christ 421, upon the Rocks of the *Adriatick* Sea, out of a terror of the *Goths* and other Barbarous Nations: which then like an impetuous and irresistible Torrent overrun *Italy*. *Astila* after this overthrowing and ruining *Aquileja*, the Inhabitants of that City fled to *Venice* too in the year 453. In the year 697, they set up their first Duke; and since that time this City hath encreased to that degree, that it has filled all the seventy two Islands about it; which are become so many Parishes, each having its peculiar Church. In the year 1451, the Bishop of this City had the Title of a Patriarch given him. The several Islands are said to be joyned together by five hundred Bridges; the greatest

of which called *il ponte di Rio Alto*, was built of *Istrian Stone*, in 1591. The *Arsenal* for their Gallies is the most celebrated, and their Harbor the most large and safe in the World. This City is the Mistress and Sovereign of the *Adriatick* Sea; once the Mistress of the *Morea*, *Cyprus*, *Candy*, the *Negropont*, almost all the Islands of the *Archipelago* up to *Constantinople*, *Thessalonica*, most of the other Sea-Port Towns of *Greece*, *Smyrna*, and many other in *Asia*, which have been ravished from her, by the prevailing Fortunes of the *Ottoman* House. She is now no less gloriously struggling to regain what she dearly sold, if the Turk had at all valued human Blood. But of all these places I have discoursed in the Accounts I have given of them. She stands 260 Miles from *Rome* to the North, 280 from *Vienna* South, one hundred from *Ravenna* North, fifteen from *Milan* East. Upon *Ascension-Day*, the ancientest Senator accompanied with the whole College performs a Ceremony, which is peculiarly remarkable in this City, of marrying the Sea. Lon. 34 30. Lat. 45.00.

The State of Venice, called by the *Italians*, *Lo Stato della Repubblica di Venetia*, or *il Dominio Veneto*, is a considerable Territory in *Italy*. Bounded to the North by the *Valtelline* and the County of *Tirol* and *Carinthia*, from all which it is separated by the *Alpes*; on the West it has *Milan*; on the South *Mantoua* and the States of the Church; on the East the *Adriatick* Sea, (now commonly called

called the *Gulph of Venice*) and *Carniola*. Very fruitful and strangely full of People: it extends from East to West 240 Miles, from North to South 100. Besides *Venice*, it contains in *Italy* *Belluna*, *Bergamo*, *Brescia*, *Crema*, *Felvere*, *Friuli*, *Capo d' Istria*, *Legnago*, *Palma*, *Pola*, *Rovigo*, *Serravalle*, *Trevigi*, *Verona*, *Vicenza*, and *Udine*. And besides all these Territories in *Italy*, this State possesseth great part of *Dalmatia*, *Cefalonia*, *Corfu*, *Zant*, and many other Islands. In 1687. and since, with the three preceding years, by her Victorious Arms and Gods blessing, she has recovered from the *Turks* all the *Morea*; and all *Libadia* or *Achaia*.

Venlo, *Venloa*, a very strong Hanse Town, in the upper *Guelderland*, not much Peopled; Seated upon the *Maes*, in the Borders of the Dukedom of *Zuliers*, under the *Spaniards*: 4 Leagues from *Roermond* to the North, and a little more from *Guelders* North-West.

Venosa, *Venusia*, a City of the Kingdom of *Naples* in the *Basilicate*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Acerenza*; seated in a fruitful Plain at the foot of the *Apennine*: and Honored of old with the Birth of *Horace* the Latin Poet; at present with the Title of a Principality belonging to the Family *di Ludovisia*. This City is placed between *Naples* to the West and *Taranto* to the East; 75 Miles from either, and 15 from *Acerenza* to the North. Long. 39. 51. Lat. 40. 57.

Vennes, the same with *Vannes*.

Vera Cruz, *Vera Crux*, a City

in *New Spain*, in the Province of *Tlascala*, upon the Bay of *Mexico*; 80 Leagues from *Mexico* to the East, and 70 from the South Sea. A place of great Trade, being the Port to *Mexico*: but not walled, nor seated in a healthful Air: only it has for its defence a Castle built on a Rock.

Vercelli, (as the *French* write) *Verceile*, *Vercella*, a City of *Piedmont* of great Antiquity; which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Milan*. It stands upon the River *Sesia*, in the Borders of the Duke of *Milan*; and has a District called by its own name belonging to it; 10 Miles from *Casal* to the North, and from *Novara* to the West: 35 from *Milan* East, and from *Turin* West. It is a very strong Place; often taken and retaken in the late War, but now under the Duke of *Savoy*.

Verdun, *Verduna*, *Veroduna*, *Virodunum*, a City of *Gallia Belgica*, mentioned by *Antoninus*: now in the Dukedom of *Lorain*, but separated from it by the *French*: under whom it has been ever since 1552. A Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Trier*; great, strong, and well Peopled; seated upon the *Maes*, 15 Leagues from *Chaalons* to the East, 12 from *Metz*, and 13 from *Tulle* to the North.

Der Aere, *Versa*, a small but strong City in the Province of *Zealand*, in the Isle of *Walcheren*: which has an Harbour; one League from *Middleburg* to the East. It belongs to the Prince of *Orange*.

Vermandois, Veromanduensis Ager, a County in *Picardy*; which is an ancient Earldom, between *Tierache* to the East, *Le Santerre* to the West, *Cambray* to the North, and the *Isle of France* to the South: the Capital is *S. Quentin*. It took its name from *Vermand* (*Augusta Veromanduorum*) a ruined Roman Town, which stood anciently in this County.

Vermelandia, a Province of *Sweden*.

Vermjo, a Streight near *New Mexico*.

Verneuil, Vernolium, a City in *Normandy*, upon the River *Aure*, in the Borders of *la Perche*: sometimes called *Verneuil au Perche*; 8 Leagues from *Dreux* to the West, and 7 from *Seez* and *Eureux* to the South. Famous for the overthrow the *English* gave the *French*, in 1424: where 4500 *French* were slain upon the place: and the Earl of *Narbone* being taken, was hanged for assisting at the Massacre of *John Duke of Burgundy*.

Vernon, Vernonium, a City of *Normandy* upon the *Seyne*: over which it had a Bridge of Stone, now ruined: 10 Leagues from *Rouen* South, 7 from *Eureux* East, and from *Gisors* West.

Veroli. See *Veruli*.

Verona, a City of *Lombardy*, which is great and famous; called by the *Germans* *Dietrichs Bern*. It is a Bishops See under the Patriarch of *Aquileja*; and the Capital of a Province of its own name. It stands upon the River *Adige*, over which it has four

Bridges, 35 Miles from *Trent* South, 22 from *Mantoua* North, and 60 from *Ferrara*. Built by the *Gauls*, in the year of *Rome* 469: 282 years before the Birth of Christ. In the Civil Wars of *Rome*, made a Roman Colony. In 490. it was taken by *Theodoricus* who here overthrew *Odoacer* King of the *Heruli*, and took the name of *Veronensis*. In 901. *Berengarius* took it by bribing the Garrison. In 1212. it was put under the House of *Este*: after this the Family of the *Scaligers* were Lords of it 70 years, and after them the Dukes of *Milan*. In 1403. the *Venetians* obtained it from the Dukes of *Milan*. In 1509. *Maximilian* the Emperor took it; but in 1516. it was restored to them; and is now the best City in all their Dominions except *Venice*. *Catullus* the Poet was Born here. Long. 33. 10. Lat. 44. 35.

Versacgli, the *Turkish* name of *Pisidia*, a Province of the lesser *Asia*.

Versailles, Versalia, a Town in the *Isle of France*, where the King of *France* has built a most Noble Palace; 4 Leagues from *Paris* to the East, and 2 from *S. Clou*.

Vervin, Vervins, Verbinum, a small Town in *Picardy* in the County of *Tierache*; scarce 4 Leagues from the Borders of *Champagne*, 16 from *Reims* North, and 4 from *Marle* South: often mentioned on the account of a Peace here made between *Henry IV.* of *France* and *Philip II.* of *Spain*, May 2. 1598.

Vernu

Verulam, Verolanium, an ancient Roman City and Colony; mentioned by Tacitus and Ptolemy, in Hertfordshire; the Royal City of Cassibellanus a British Prince, contemporary with Julius Caesar; by whom this City was taken fifty two years before the Birth of our Saviour, in his second Expedition into Britain. In the year of Christ 66. it was taken and intirely ruined by Boadicia Queen of the Iceni, and all the Romans put to the Sword: yet it recovered again, and flourished as long as the Romans continued in Britain; and under Dioclesian had one famous Martyr called Albanus. In 429. there was a British Synod held here by S. German Bishop of Auxerre in France against the Pelagians. Soon after, it fell into the Hands of the Saxons. I suppose about 463. Retaken by Aethel Wenzagon; who began his Reign in 498. and Reigned eighteen years. Again retaken by the Saxons, and intirely ruined. In 975. Offa King of the Mercians built (on the other side the little River Ver, which washed the Walls of it) a goodly Monastery in Honour of S. Alban, which after became a great Town. James I. revived the Memory of this place: when he made Sir Francis Bacon then Lord Chancellor of England, Lord Verulam, in 1620: who dying without Issue, the Title failed; but he yet honours the place by lying buried in a little Church, near it.

Veruli, or Veroli, Verulum, a City in Campania di Roma, under

the Dominion of the Pope; which is a Bishops See, and now in a tolerable condition: upon the River Cosa: 48 Miles from Rome to the South, and from Capua to the North; 60 from Pescara West.

Vesere. See *Wefer*.

Vesle, Vidula, a River of Champagne; which ariseth 3 Leagues from Chalons to the East, and watering Reims falls into the Aisne.

Vesoul, Vesulum, a small but neat City in the Franche Comté: 9 Leagues from Besançon, and 13 from Beaucourt West. Now in the Possession of the French.

Vesprim, Vesprimum, a City of the Lower Hungary; called by the Inhabitants *Wesprim*, by the Germans *Weisbrun*. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of Gran. The Capital of a County of the same name, strong and populous, and defended by a Castle: Seated on the River Sarwize, 11 German Miles from Gran South, and 5 from Alba Regalis West. This has been in the hands of the Emperor ever since 1565.

Veteravie. See *Weteraw*.

Veuxin, Vexin, Velocasses, a Territory in Normandy: the Capital of which was Roan, but now Gisors. There is another in the Isle of France of the same name, between the Oise and the Apre; the Capital of which is Pontoise.

Vezelay, Veseliacum, a City in the Dukedom of Burgundy in Auxerre, upon the River Cure; in the Borders of Nivernois: 10 Leagues from Auxerre to the

South; 18 from *Nevers* to the South-East, and 5 from *Corbie* in *Picardy*; to which Province this City is now added.

Ugenti, Ugento, Uxentum, a small City in the Province of *Otranto* in the Kingdom of *Naples*: 20 Miles from *Otranto* to the North-West, and 11 from *Gallipoli* to the East. Long. 42. 28. Lat. 39. 56.

Ugogh, Ugoza, a Castle and County, in the upper *Hungary*; towards the *Tibiscus*, and the Borders of *Transylvania*. The Capital of it is a Castle of the same name. Two German Miles from *Zarnar* to the East, and a little more from the *Tibiscus* West.

Viana, a City in *Navarre* upon the River *Ebro*; 13 Leagues from *Pampelune*, and 7 from *Calaborra* in *Castile* to the South-West. Built by *Sancius* King of *Navarre*, in 1219. In 1423, made a Principality by *Charles III.* and ever after given to the Prince of *Navarre* as his Title.

Viatka, a City, River, and Province in *Muscovy*; 120 Miles from *Cazan* to the North.

Viburg, Viburgum, a City in *Sweden*; the Capital of *Carelia*, and a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Riga*: 160 Miles from *Narva* to the North, upon the Bay of *Finland*; on which it has a Haven and a strong Castle. The *Muscovites* have several times in vain assaulted it.

Vicenza, Vincentia, a City in the States of *Venice* in *Lombardy*; which is a Bishops See under the Patriarch of *Aquileja*: a great, strong City under the Republick

of *Venice*, upon the River *Baciglione*: Eighteen Miles from *Padua*, 30 from *Verona* East and from *Feltrea* South. Taken by *Maximilian*, in 1509. Long 33. 40. Lat. 44. 50.

Vich, Vicus, a small City in *Catalonia*; which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Tarragona*. Seated upon the River *Tera*, 12 Leagues from *Barcellona* to the North, and 9 from *Girone* to the West.

Vico della Baronja, Vicus, a small City of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the further *Principato*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Benevento*; it stands at the foot of the *Apennine*, 13 Miles from *Conza* to the North.

Vico di Sorrento, Vicus Aequensis, a small City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Province of *Lavoro*; which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Sorrento*. Built by *Charles II.* King of *Naples*, in 1300. 4 Miles from *Sorrento*, and 18 from *Naples* to the South.

Victoria, Victoria, Vellica, Vittoria, a City in the Province of *Alava*, in the Borders of *Biscay*. Sixteen Leagues from *Pampelon* to the West, 12 from *Bilbao*, and 12 from *Burgos* to the South-East. Built in 1180. and now in a thriving condition.

Vidin, Widin, Bydena, Viminacium, a City of *Serovia*: which is an Archbishop's See, and the Seat of the *Turkish* Governour. It stands upon the *Danube*, (where it receives the *Lon*) 9 German Miles from the Borders of *Thrace* to the West.

West, and fifteen from *Nissa* to the North. Taken by the *Imperialists* after a defeat of 10000 *Turks* that were posted near it, *Octob.* 1689: Retaken by the *Turks* in 4 days *Sept.* 1690.

Vielisluk, Vieliluchia, Vielkolucha, a strong City upon the River *Lovat*, in the Dukedom of *Roscaw* in the Borders of *Lithuania* in *Moscow*: 30 Polish Miles from *Wierpska* to the North, and 16 from the Lake of *Illmen* to the South. Taken by *Stephen* King of *Poland*, *December* 16. 1580.

Vienna, Vienna, Ala Flaviana, Julisobona, Vindobona, the Capital City of *Austria*, and Seat of the Emperors of *Germany*; called by the Inhabitants *Wien*, by the French *Vienne*, by the *Turks* *Beetz* or *Wetz*, by the *Poles* *Wieden*. It is one of the greatest, most populous, strong, and rich Cities in *Germany*: seated on the South side of the *Danube*, over which it has a Bridge, (where it receives a small River called the *Wien*; from whence it has its present name.) Also a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Salezburg*, Made an Imperial City by *Frederick II.* in 1236: But this Privilege lasted only 4 years. *Hofman* saith it is the noblest City on the *Danube*, both as to the Beauty, Magnificence of its Buildings, and the abundance of all things useful to the life of Man. Taken in 1485. by *Matthias Corvinus* King of *Hungary*. Belieged by the *Turks* in 1529. 1532. and 1543. And when in 1683, it was reduced in a fourth Siege to great extremities;

it was relieved by *John III.* King of *Poland*, *September* 10; (the Anniversary whereof is religiously here observed) after it had been violently battered from *July* 14. by an Army of one hundred thousand *Turks*; who lost all their Tents, Baggage, Cannon, Vi-ctual, and Ammunition; their Reputation abroad, and their Courage at home by this defeat: which has made them contemptible, unfortunate, and miserable ever since. This City has been the Seat of the Emperors of *Germany* ever since 1438. The Learned Dr. *Edward Brown* in his Travels has excellently described the present State of it; and to him I remit the Reader. It stands 26 German Miles from *Liniz* to the East, 6 from the Borders of *Hungary*, 50 from *Cracow*, 34 from *Buda*: Long. 39. 10. Lat. 48. 22.

Vienne, Vienna, a most ancient City of *Gallia Narbonensis*: in the Roman times, the Metropolis of the *Allobroges*; and then a great and a Royal City. Now an Archbishops See; seated in the *Dauphine* upon the *Rhone*, (where it entertains the *Gera*.) over which it had a Bridge, (now half ruined) at the foot of an Hill; 13 Leagues from *Grenoble* to the West, 5 from *Lyons* to the South, and 11 from *Valence*. This City in the Roman Coins, Inscriptions and Histories is called the Illustrious, Adorned, Strong, Beautiful, Fruitful Colony of *Vienna*, *Claudius* the Emperor chose several of its Citizens into the Roman Senate. Hither *Pilate* and *Archelaus* the

Son of *Herod* the Great were Banished. *Valentinian* the younger was here Murdered by *Arbogastes* a Traiterous Courtier, in 392. In the fifth Century it became the Seat of the Kings of *Burgundy*: that Kingdom beginning about 408. In 504. *Gundabond* one of these Kings took it by a Siege; and slew *Godigifilas* his Brother, who defended it against him. In 532. there was an end put to this Kingdom by *Clothaire* King of *France*. In 855. it became the Seat of a second *French Burgundian* Kingdom; which ended in 1032. And this City passed to the Emperors of *Germany*. In 1100. it was seized by one *Guine*, by the Title of Earl or *Dauphine* of *Vienne*: and continued in this Line till 1342, when it was again united to the Crown of *France*. Also remarkable on the account of a Council held here, in 1311. Long 26.00. Lat. 45. 28.

Vienne, Vigenna, Vigenne, a River of *France*, which riseth in *Limosin*: and watering *Limoges*, entereth *La Marche*: passeth into *Poitou*, and 3 Leagues above *Saumur* to the East, falls into the *Loyre*.

Vieste, Viesta, Apeneste, a City in the *Capitanato*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*: which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Manfredonia*; and stands at the foot of Mount *Gargani* upon the *Adriatick* Sea: 25 Miles from *Manfredonia* to the South-East. Built out of the Ruins of *Marinum* an ancient *Roman* City; which was honoured with a Bi-

shops' See, and mentioned by *Pliny*.

Vigazolo, Vigisole, Togisomus, a Lake in the Territory of *Padoua* in *Lombardy*.

Vigenne, Vincenna, a River of *Burgundy*.

Vigevano, Viglebanum, Vergeminum, a small City with a strong Castle in the Dukedom of *Milan*: in 1530. made a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Milan*; from which it stands 20 Miles to the West, and 12 from *Novara*, upon the River *Tecino*. There is a small County belonging to it of the same name.

Vignori, Vangionis Rivus, a Town in *Champagne*.

Vihitz, Vihitza, a City of *Croatia*, also called *Wigton*; upon a small Lake made by the River *Wana*; 45 Miles from *Segna* or *Zeng* to the East, and from *Zara* to the North: formerly the Capital of *Croatia* and a Hanse Town.

Vikestrand, a Tract in *Esthonia* in *Livonia*; between *Reval* and *Pernaw*; upon the *Baltick* Sea: under the *Swedes*.

Vilaine, Vindana, Herius, Vincennonia, a River of *Bretagne* in *France*; which watering *Rennes*, the Capital of that Province, falls into the *British* Sea, between *Nantes* and *Vannes*.

Villa de Chiesa, Villa Ecclesie, a City on the South side of the Island of *Sardinia*; which is a Bishops See, ever since the year 1513. but little, and not much inhabited.

Villach, Cacorom, Villachum, a City of the Upper *Carinthia*, upon the *Drave*, (where it receives the *Geyla*) in the Dominions of the Bishop of *Bamberg*; 18 Miles from *Clagenfurt* to the West, and 46 from *Udine* to the North.

Villa Franca, a Town in *Piedmont*, in the County of *Nizza*; with a large Port on the *Mediterranean Sea*. Built in 1295. by *Charles II.* King of *Naples*: 5 Miles from *Nizza* to the West, and from *Monaco* to the same. Near this place the French defeated *Prosper Colonna*, in 1516.

Ville Franche de Conflent, Villa Franca Confluentum, a City of *Roussillon*; in the Mountains upon the River *Tberis*, at the foot of the *Pyren*; 10 Leagues from *Perpignan* to the West.

Ville Franche de Rovergue, a great City of *Aquitain*; in the Province of *Rovergue*, upon the River *Veronium*: 8 Leagues from *Rhodes* to the West, and from *Caors* to the East.

Villemur, a Town in *Languedoc*.
Villena, Bigerra, once a City of the *Bastitana*; mentioned by *Livy*, *Ptolemy*, and some others. Now a Town in the Kingdom of *Murcia*, in the Borders of *Valencia*; 12 Leagues from *Murcia* to the North. As appears by several ancient Inscriptions there found.

Vilne, Vilna, a City in the Kingdom of *Poland*; called by the Inhabitants, *Wilenski*; by the Poles, *Wojna*; by the Germans, *Wilde*, and *Wildaw*; by the French, *Vilne*, and *Vilna*. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Gnesna*,

and the Capital of *Lithuania*. Built in 1305. by *Gedemin*, (Great Duke of *Lithuania*) and since become a very great City. Ill handled by the *Russ*, in 1655. when they took it. The *Suedes* have since regained, and rebuilt it. In 1579. there was an University opened here by King *Stephen*. It stands upon a River of the same name: 130 Polish Miles from *Cracow* to the South-East, and 48 from *Riga* to the South. Long. 49. 50. Lat. 55. 10.

Vilfs, Quintanica, a River of *Bavaria*.

Vimen, Vinemagus, Vimesium, a Tract in *Picardy*; between *Normandy* to the South, the Mouth of the *Somme* to the North, and the *British Sea* to the West.

Vinay, the same with *Vence*.

Vindisch Marck, Vindorum Marchia, a part of the Dukedom of *Carniola*; between *Croatia* to the East, *Czirknitzersee* to the West, and the *Save* to the North. The principal places of which are *Metling*, *Rudelswerd*, and *Ribnick*.

Vinoxberg. See *Bergue S. Vinox*, a City of *Flanders*. Taken by the French in 1646. Retaken by the Spaniards in 1658.

Vintimiglia, Albintiminius, Albintemelium, Vintimilium, a City of *Liguria*, in the States of *Genoua*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Milan*; 15 Miles from *Nizza* to the West.

Vipao, Frigius, a River of *Carniola*; called by the Germans, *Wipach*; by the Italians, *Vipao*. It ariseth out of the *Alpes*, in the Borders of *Carniola*, near the Ca-

file of *Wipach* : and flowing through the Dukedom of *Goritia*, between it and *Gratz*, falls into the *Isonzo*. Upon the Banks of this River, *Theodosius* the Great overthrew *Eugenius* the Usurper, in 394.

Vique. See *Vich*.

Vire, Viria, a City in the Lower *Normandy*, of good esteem, upon a River of the same name; 12 Leagues from *Caen* to the North-West, and a little more from *Coutance* to the East.

Virginia, a Country in North *America*. Bounded on the South by *Carolina*, on the East by the *Vergivian* Ocean, on the North by *Maryland*; on the West by Mountains, and a vast Tract of undiscovered Lands. First discovered by *Sebastian Cabor*, a Portuguese, in an *English* Ship, in 1497. Viewed by Sir *Francis Drake*; called *Virginia* by Sir *Walter Rawleigh*, in Honour of *Queen Elizabeth*, in 1603. First Planted in 1607. by Sir *John Popham*. The Air is pleasant and wholesome, except in the Lowlands and Marshes. Subject to violent changes, especially when the North-West Winds blow : which coming from Mountains, always covered with Snow, are violently Cold. It abounds with all things useful to the Life of Man, except Wine and Oil. The chief Town where the Governour Resides is *James Town* : and the whole is divided into nineteen Counties.

Virten, Virtonium, a small City in the Dukedom of *Luxemburgh*, in the Borders of *Lorain*: five Leagues from *Luxemburgh* to the

West, and 4 from *Arlon* to the South; under the *Spaniards*.

Visapour, Visapora, the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Decan*, in the Hither *East-Indies*; 178 *English* Miles from *Goa* to the North-East, and something more from *Masulipatan* to the North-West. Taken by the Great *Mogul* in 1687.

Visbui, a Town in *Gotbland*:

Vistre, Vitreus, a small River in the Territory of *Nismes* in *Languedoc*.

Vistula, one of the greatest Rivers of *Poland* : which in ancient times was the boundary between *Germany* and *Sarmatia*. Called by the *Sclavonians*, *Weissel*; and by the *Poles*, *Wissa*. It springeth out of the *Carpathian* Hills, in the Upper *Silesia*, in the Borders of *Hungary*; flowing East, and being augmented with the *Sala*, watereth *Crakow*; then taking in the *Dumaieck*, the *Nida*, the *Wisłaca*; and turning North, the *Vieprez*, and the *Pilcza*; and watering *Cersko*, and *Warsaw*; it admits the *Bug* and *Bsura*, above *Plocsko* from the East. Beneath it washeth *Doberzin, Thorn, Culm, Newenburgh*. At *Marienwerder* divides into two Branches. The Eastern passeth by *Margenburgh*, and *Elbing*, into the Bay of *Dantzick*: the Western subdivides into two other Branches. The most Western of which goes by *Dantzick* into the same Bay, and so into the *Baltick* Sea: being at its fall one of the noblest Streams in the World, but so shallow that a great Ship cannot come up to the City.

Viteflen,

Vitefleu, Vitefleur, Guitefleda, Vitefleda, a River near Calais in France.

Viterbo, Viterbium, a City in S. Peters Patrimony: which is a Bishops See, great and populous: at the Foot of an Hill: 40 Miles from Rome to the North-West, and from *Civita Vecchia* to the North. *Platina* saith it was of old called *Vetulonia*.

Vitre, or Vitry le Francois, Vi-riacum Francicum, a Town in Champagne in *la Perche*, upon the *Marne*: 7 Leagues from *Chaalons* towards *Diziers*.

Vitstock, a Town in *Brandenburgh*: where the *Suedes* and *Saxons* got a great Victory over the *Imperialists* in 1636.

Vivaretz, Vivariensis Tractus, a Province in *Languedoc*, called also *Vivarais*. Bounded on the East by the *Rhofne*, (which parts it from the *Dauphiné*;) on the North by *Forez*, and *Velay*: on the West by *Givaudan*, and on the South by the *Lower Languedoc* and *Ufex*. The Capital City of it is *Viviers*; the rest are *Annonay, Aubenas, Privas, and Tournon*.

Viviers, Vivario, the Capital City of *Vivaretz*: which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Vienne*; and stands upon a steep Hill, upon the *Rhofne*; 4 Leagues from *S. Esprit* to the North, and 5 from *Valence* to the South. The Maps place it 12.

Vize, Byzia, an inland City of *Thrace*, upon a River of the same name, in the Borders of *Bulgaria*: fifty Miles from *Heraclea* to the North. Now an Archbishop See,

and the Seat of one of the *Sangi-acks of Romania*.

Vizzehrad, or Plindenburg, Vifsegradia, a small but strong City in *Hungary*, near the *Danube*; 3 Miles from *Gran* and 8 from *Buda*. It was one of the Country Palaces of the Kings of *Hungary*: and has a Castle which *Matthias Corvinus*, King of *Hungary*, very much beautified. *Lewis* King of *Hungary* died here in 1382. The *Germans* call it *Plindenburg*.

Ukrasne, Ukrania, Ucrania, a Province of *Red Russia* in *Poland*: so called, because it is the Marches between *Poland, Moscow*, and the lesser *Tartary*: and no less frequently called the *Palatinate of Kiovia*. It is divided into two parts by the *Nieper*. The *Cossacks* inhabit this vast Country; which are in part under the *Poles*, in part under the *Russ*. The industry of the latter Kings has filled it with Villages, Castles, Towns, and Forts; at this day very much Cultivated. That part to the East of the *Nieper* is under the *Russ*. For the boundaries see *Kiovia*.

Ula Tresk, Ula, a Lake in *Sweden*, in the Province of *Bothnia*.

Uladislav, Uladislavia, a small City in the greater *Poland*: the Capital of the Province of *Cujavie*, and a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Gnesna*; called by the *Poles, Uladislav*. It stands upon the *Vistula*: between *Plosko* to the North-West, and *Thorn* to the South-East; 5 *Polish* Miles from either. Made a Bishops See in 1173.

Ulie, Flevo, Flevum, an Island at the Mouth of the *Rhine* in *Holland*;

land; 3 Leagues from the Shoars of *Friseland*: where the *Dutch* Fleets use to Rendezvous, when they go upon any Expedition.

Ulm, Ulma, a City of *Germany*, in the Circle of *Schwaben*: called by the *French*, *Oulme*; great, strong, rich, and populous. It stands upon the *Danube*, and the *Iler*, 12 German Miles from *Tubingen*, and 24 from *Strasburgh*, ten from *Ausburgh*. In the Titles of the middle Age it is called *Hulma*; in the more ancient *Alcimoennis*. Not walled before 1300. *Charles* the Great gave it to the Abbey of *Richenow* by *Constance*: and being redeemed from this servitude, in 1346. *Lewis* of *Bavaria* made it a Free City. It embraced the Reformation in 1529. In 1552. it suffered much from the Protestant Princes; yet to this day it perseveres in the *Augustane* Confession. Long. 32 00. Lat. 48. 16.

Uloska, Italy.

Ulster, Ultonia, the most Northern of the four Provinces of the Kingdom of *Ireland*: called by the *Irish*, *Cui Gully*; by the *English*, *Ulster*; by the *Welsh*, *Wiltw*; Bounded on the North by the Ocean, on the West by *Conaught* and the Ocean, on the South by *Leinster*, and on the East by the *Irish* Sea. In length from North to South 100 Miles; in breadth from East to West 130; in circumference 420. Though it lies so far to the North; yet it is not subject to any extremity of Weather; the various Winds cooling it in Summer, and frequent Rains mollifying the sharpness of the Air

in Winter. The Soil is fruitful in Corn and Grass; affords great plenty of Timber and fruit Trees. It abounds with Lakes and Rivers, which are well stored with Fish and Fowls, and of sufficient depth for carrying Boats and Vessels. It wants not excellent Harbours on the Sea and Ocean. This Province contains these Counties; *Dungball*, or *Tyrconnel*, Upper *Tyrone*, Nether *Tyrone*, *Fermanagh*, *Cavan*, *Monaghan*, *Coltrane*, or *London-Derry*, *Antrim*, *Downe*, *Armagh*, and *Louth*. The Capital City is *Armagh* or *Armath*. The rest are *London-Derry*, *Dungball*, *Downe* and *Knockfergus*.

Umbriatico, Umbriaticum, a City in the Hither *Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*: a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Sandria Severina*; from which it stands 10 Miles to the North.

Umbroae. See *Ombroae*.

Underwaldt, Sylvania, a Canton in *Switzerland*, the Capital of which is *Stantz*. On the North it is divided from *Schwitz* by the Lake of *Lucerne*; on the East it has the Canton of *Uri*; on the South that of *Berne*, and on the West *Lucerne*. This is one of the lesser Cantons. The Inhabitants profess the *Roman* Catholic Religion. A Wood or Forrest called *Kernwald* (the Oak Forrest) divides this Canton in the midst, and from thence it has its name. This Canton began to free it self about 1260. First admitted into the general League, in 1307: from thence forward they have had the sixth place in the Roll or List of the Cantons.

Ungaria

Ungaria. See *Hungary*.

Ungwar, *Ungaria*, a small City in the Upper *Hungary*; which is the Capital of a County of the same name, at the Foot of the *Carpathian Hills*. This City stands upon the River *Ungh*, in the Borders of *Red Russia*: 6 *Hungarian Miles* from *Cassovia* to the East, and from *Zatmar* to the North. Has been always in the Hands of the Christian Princes: It joyned with *Teckelej*; and was retaken by the Emperor, in the year 1685.

Unna, an Hanse Town in the County of *Mark* in *Westphalia* in *Germany*; which was a considerable City, but now very small, and subject to the Duke of *Brandenburg*. Ten Miles from *Dorimund* to the East, and from the Borders of *Munster* to the South.

Voidanar, *Atrax*, one of the principal Cities of *Theffaly*, upon the River *Atrax*; 30 Miles from *Larissa* to the West.

Voigtlandt, *Voigtlandia*, *Voigtia*, a Province of *Germany*, in the Upper *Saxony* and *Misnia*: for the more part under the Elector of *Saxony*. It lies between *Bohemia* to the East, and *Franconia* to the West. The Principal places in which, are *Satckaw*, *Plauwen*, and *Gratz*.

Volcano, in the *Italian* and *Spanish Tongue*, signifies a Burning Mountain. Of which sort there are in several places of the World about twenty.

Volfembuttel, *Wolfembutel*, a City of *Germany* in the Dukedom of *Brunswick*.

Volga. See *Volga*.

Volhinia, a part of *Red Russia*; called also the Palatinate of *Luceoria*. Bounded with *Russia*, (properly so called) to the West; *Podolia* to the South, the Palatinate of *Brescia* to the North, and *Kjovia* to the East. The Capital of it is *Lufuck*.

Volterra, *Volaterra*, one of the most ancient Cities in *Italy* in *Heeturia*, in the Territory of *Pisa*; and a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Florence*; from whence it stands 34 Miles to the South. Long. 33. 40. Lat. 42. 46.

Volturno, *Vulturnus*, a River in the Kingdom of *Naples*: it springeth out of the *Apennine* in the Borders of the Hither *Abruzzo*; and flowing South through the Province *di Lavoro*, near *Venafro* and *Alisi* beneath *Tolesi*, it receives the *Sabato*; and watering *Capua*, falls into the *Tyrrhenian Sea*, 20 Miles North of *Naples*.

Volturaria, *Vulturaria*, a small City in the *Capitanata*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*: a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Benevento*; from which it stands 24 Miles to the North.

Voville, a Town near *Poitiers* in *France*: where *Clovis* King of *France* gained a great Victory over *Alarick* King of the *Goths*, whom he slew with his own hands, in the year of Christ 507.

Voutenai, a place near *Auxerre* in *Burgundy*; where *Charles* (sur-named the *Bald*) got a great Victory over *Lothaire*, in the year of Christ 841.

Uplan-

Uplandia, a Province in the Kingdom of *Sweden*; (the Capital of it is *Upsal*) in which stands *Stockholm* the Royal City of that Kingdom. Bounded on the North with *Gestrucia*, on the East by the *Baltick* Sea, on the South by *Sudermannia*, and on the West by *Westmannia*. Very fruitful and well cultivated.

Upsal, *Upsalia*, is the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Sweden*: in 1148. made an Archbishops See by Pope *Eugenius III.* It stands upon the River *Sala*, (which falls into the Lake of *Ekolen*) seven *Swedish* Miles from *Stockholm* to the North. Long. 44 15. Lat. 60. 05. It was for many Ages the Seat of the Kings of *Gothland*; and to this day the Kings of *Sweden* are Crown'd there, in Memory of its ancient Glory. It is also an University defended by a strong Castle built near it on a Rock.

Uraniburg, *Uraniburgum*, a splendid Castle in the Island of *Huen*, near *Copenhagen* in the *Sound*; built by *Tycho Brahe* the celebrated Astronomer, in 1575: but since having been neglected, is ruined.

Urba, the same with *Orba*.

Urbanea, *Urbina*, a small new City in the Dukedom of *Urbino*, under the Pope: made a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Urbino*, by Pope *Urban VIII.* in 1635. It stands 7 Miles from *Urbino* to the North-West.

Urbino, *Urbinum*, is a City of *Umbria* in the States of the Church; which is an Archbishops See, and the Capital of the Duke-

dom of that name. A great and flourishing City, seated near the Fountains of the River *La Foglia*: 20 Miles from the *Adriatick* Sea to the North-West, 7 from *Urbanea*, and 25 from *Remini*. Made an Archbishops See, in 1563.

Educato di Urbino, is that part of *Umbria* which lies beyond the *Apennine*. Bounded on the North by the *Adriatick* Sea and *Romandiola*; on the East by the *Marchia Anconitana*, on the South by *Ombria*, and on the West by the Dukedom of *Florence*. This Country was under Sovereign Dukes; first of the Family of *Feltria*, and after of *Roborea*: the last of which having no Male Issue, in 1631. resigned his Dominions in his life time to Pope *Urban VIII.* to prevent any quarrels about it after his Death: and ever since it has been united to the Papacy. The Cities of it are *Cagli*, *Gubio*, *Fossombrone*, *Pesaro*, *Senigaglia*, *Urbanea*, and *Urbino*; which last is the Capital City.

Urgel, *Orgelium*, *Orgella*, *Orgia*, a City of *Catalonia* in the County of *Ceretania*: at the foot of the *Pyrenean* Hills. A Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tarragona*, upon the River *Segre*; 8 Leagues from the Borders of *France* to the South, 28 from *Barcinone* and 9 from *Perpignan*. It had Counts of great power under the second Line of the Kings of *Aragon*. The Tract in which it stands, is from it called the Plains of *Urgel*.

Uria, *Clazomenae*, a City of the lesser *Asia*: which is a Bishops See under

under the Archbishop of *Smyrna*. It stands upon the *Archipelago*, between *Smyrna* to the East, and *Chio* to the West. Long. 55. 15. Lat. 39. 30. the Seamen call it *Hourla*.

Uscopia, a great, and heretofore very populous City, situated about 30 German Miles from *Nissa*, and at the like distance from *Theffalonique*, the Capital of *Macedonia*. The *Imperialists* burnt it in 1689. It was secured only with an old Wall. Yet gave the Title of a *Bassa*, amongst the *Turks*.

Userch, a Town in *Limosin* in *France*.

Usciza, or *Usciza*, an open, rich, and populous City, about twenty Leagues from *Belgrade*, upon the Frontiers of *Bosnia*: having a strong Castle. Taken and plundered by a party of *Rascians* in 1688. In the Emperor's Hands.

Utrecht, *Antonia*, *Trajectum Inferius*, *Utricesum*, *Ultrajectum*, a great, strong, populous City in the *United Netherlands*; the Capital of one of their seven States. It stands upon the North branch of the *Rhine*; at the distance of about 5 *English* Miles to the North; but united to it by a Navigable Channel. Twenty three Leagues from *Cologne*, 5 German Miles from *Amsterdam* to the South, and 6 from *Rotterdam* to the East. The Original of it is unknown: but it is supposed to be a *Roman* Work, and built in or before the times of *Nero* about 186. Being ruined by the Barbarous Nations, *Dagobert* King of *France* rebuilt and reformed it, about 642. So that the

second Pile became much more famous than the former. *Willibrode* (the Apostle of the *Frisons*) being sent by Pope *Sergius* in 696. with the Title of an Archbishop; And *Pepin* King of *France*, having in 692. taken *Utrecht* from *Radbold* the Pagan Duke of *Friseland*; He Assigned this City to *Willibrode*: and gave him the Territories, thus reckoned up by *Antonius Mattheus*, in his Books *de Nobilitate*. The *Fleiss*, the *Wectten*, all the Lands which lay upon their Banks, and the Territory of *Teisterbant*; which included a great part of *Guelders*, *Bommel*, *Tiel*, the *Betouw*, *Culemborch*, *Vianen*, *Asperen*, *Bure*, *Heusden*, *Neutrom*, the *Veluwe*, and *Nestein*. In 700. *Radbold* attempting in vain the recovering this City, submitted: So *Willibrode* and *Boniface* his Successor peaceably enjoyed this vast Diocess: which was confirmed to them, and their Privileges enlarged by *Charles* the Great. In after times it became a Free Imperial City of *Germany*. Several of the Emperors Resided, and some died here: amongst whom are reckoned *Conrad* II. in 1039. and *Henricus* V. in 1122. So jealous they were of their Privileges, that they would not suffer any of their Bishops Officers to have any share in the Government of the City: nor would they suffer the Bishop to enter the Town with more Men than they allowed him, or to stay in it above five or eight days. They maintained this Liberty, (though it was sorely envied and laid at by *John* Count of *Holland*, in 1297. and

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Upsal, *Upsalia*, is the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Sweden*: in 1148. made an Archbishops See by Pope *Eugenius III.* It stands upon the River *Sala*, (which falls into the Lake of *Ekolen*) seven *Swedish* Miles from *Stockholm* to the North. Long. 44 15. Lat. 60. 05. It was for many Ages the Seat of the Kings of *Gothland*; and to this day the Kings of *Sweden* are Crown'd there, in Memory of its ancient Glory. It is also an University defended by a strong Castle built near it on a Rock.

Uraniburg, *Uraniburgum*, a splendid Castle in the Island of *Huen*, near *Copenhagen* in the *Sound*; built by *Tycho Brabe* the celebrated Astronomer, in 1575: but since having been neglected, is ruined.

Urba, the same with *Orba*.

Urbanea, *Urbina*, a small new City in the Dukedom of *Urbino*, under the Pope: made a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Urbino*, by Pope *Urban VIII.* in 1635. It stands 7 Miles from *Urbino* to the North-West.

Urbino, *Urbium*, is a City of *Umbria* in the States of the Church; which is an Archbishops See, and the Capital of the Duke-

dom of that name. A great and flourishing City, seated near the Fountains of the River *La Foglia*: 20 Miles from the *Adriatick* Sea to the North-West, 7 from *Urbanea*, and 25 from *Rimini*. Made an Archbishops See, in 1563.

Educato di Urbino, is that part of *Umbria* which lies beyond the *Apennine*. Bounded on the North by the *Adriatick* Sea and *Romandiola*; on the East by the *Marchia Anconitana*, on the South by *Ombria*, and on the West by the Dukedom of *Florence*. This Country was under Sovereign Dukes; first of the Family of *Feltria*, and after of *Roborea*: the last of which having no Male Issue, in 1631. resigned his Dominions in his life time to Pope *Urban VIII.* to prevent any quarrels about it after his Death: and ever since it has been united to the Papacy. The Cities of it are *Cagli*, *Gubio*, *Fossombrone*, *Pesaro*, *Senigaglia*, *Urbanea*, and *Urbino*; which last is the Capital City.

Urgel, *Orgelium*, *Urgella*, *Orgia*, a City of *Catalonia* in the County of *Ceretania*: at the foot of the *Pyrenean* Hills. A Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tarragona*, upon the River *Segre*; 5 Leagues from the Borders of *France* to the South, 28 from *Barcinone*, and 9 from *Perpignan*. It had Counts of great power under the second Line of the Kings of *Aragon*. The Tract in which it stands, is from it called the *Plains of Urgel*.

Uria, *Clazomene*, a City of the lesser *Asia*: which is a Bishops See under

under the Archbishop of *Smyrna*. It stands upon the *Archipelago*, between *Smyrna* to the East, and *Chio* to the West. Long. 55. 15. Lat. 39. 30. the Seamen call it *Monria*.

Uscopia, a great, and heretofore very populous City, situated about 30 German Miles from *Nissa*, and at the like distance from *Theffalonique*, the Capital of *Macedonia*. The *Imperialists* burnt it in 1689. It was secured only with an old Wall. Yet gave the Title of a *Bassa*, amongst the *Turks*.

Uferch, a Town in *Limosin* in *France*.

Usiza, or *Usciza*, an open, rich, and populous City, about twenty Leagues from *Belgrade*, upon the Frontiers of *Bosnia*: having a strong Castle. Taken and plundered by a party of *Rascians* in 1688. In the Emperor's Hands.

Utrecht, *Antonia*, *Trajectum Inferius*, *Utricesum*, *Ultrajectum*, a great, strong, populous City in the *United Netherlands*; the Capital of one of their seven States. It stands upon the North branch of the *Rhine*; at the distance of about 5 *English* Miles to the North; but united to it by a Navigable Channel. Twenty three Leagues from *Cologne*, 5 German Miles from *Amsterdam* to the South, and 6 from *Rotterdam* to the East. The Original of it is unknown: but it is supposed to be a *Roman* Work, and built in or before the times of *Nero* about 186. Being ruined by the Barbarous Nations, *Dagobert* King of *France* rebuilt and reformed it, about 642. So that the

second Pile became much more famous than the former. *Willibrodus* (the Apostle of the *Frisons*) being sent by Pope *Sergius* in 696. with the Title of an Archbishop; And *Pepin* King of *France*, having in 692. taken *Utrecht* from *Radbold* the Pagan Duke of *Friseland*; He Assigned this City to *Willibrode*: and gave him the Territories, thus reckoned up by *Antonius Mattheus*, in his Books *de Nobilitate*. The *Flekk*, the *Wethen*, all the Lands which lay upon their Banks, and the Territory of *Teisterbant*; which included a great part of *Guelders*, *Bommel*, *Tiel*, the *Betouw*, *Culemborch*, *Viane*, *Asperen*, *Bure*, *Heusden*, *Neuctom*, the *Veluwe*, and *Neststein*. In 700. *Radbold* attempting in vain the recovering this City, submitted: So *Willibrode* and *Boniface* his Successor peaceably enjoyed this vast Diocese: which was confirmed to them, and their Privileges enlarged by *Charles the Great*. In after times it became a Free Imperial City of *Germany*. Several of the Emperors Resided, and some died here: amongst whom are reckoned *Conrad II.* in 1039. and *Henricus V.* in 1122. So jealous they were of their Privileges, that they would not suffer any of their Bishops Officers to have any share in the Government of the City: nor would they suffer the Bishop to enter the Town with more Men than they allowed him, or to stay in it above five or eight days. They maintained this Liberty, (though it was sorely envied and laid at by *John Count of Holland*, in 1297.

and

and by *William* Count of *Holland* in 1324.) till in 1527, the Bishop of *Utrecht* passed over his Right to *Charles V*: who being a Potent Prince, easily reduced this City under his Obedience: and in 1546. kept in it a Chapter of the Order of the *Golden Fleece*. But in 1577, They, with the rest of *Holland*, revolted from the *Spaniards*. In 1559. it had been advanced to an Archbishoprick by *Pope Paul IV*: and nine Suffragan Bishops Assigned to this See, which was one of the occasions of the Revolt. In 1636. it was made an University: and in 1672. it fell for a short time into the Hands of the *French*, but is since returned to its former liberty; the Learned *Dr. Broien* has given a short account of the present State of this City in his Travels. pag. 101. Long. 26. 26. Lat. 52. 10.

The State of *Utrecht*, *Sticht van Utrecht*, is the fifth of the *United Provinces*. Bounded South, West, and North with *Holland*; and on the East by *Guelderland*. Besides its Capital. it has *Wick* the (the Seat of the Bishops) *Duerstede*, *Rhenen*, *Amersford*, and *Monfort* (which are fortified strong places;) and about sixty great Villages.

Vulxin, the same with *Veuxin*.

Uzes, *Ucetia*, *Utica*, *Uzetia*, a City of the Lower *Languedoc* in *France*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Narbonne*; and honored with the Title of a Dukedom. It stands 3 Leagues from *Nismes* to the North, and 6 from *Avignon* to the West. Long. 25. 10. Lat. 43. 36.

W A.

W Aad, *Vaudum*, a Territory in *Switzerland*, called by the *French* *Le Pais de Vaud*: which was a part of the Duchy of *Savoy*, till 1536: and now subject to the Canton of *Berne*. It is bounded on the South by the Lake of *Lemane*; on the West by *Gex*, and the *Franche Comte*; on the East by *Berne*; on the North in part by *Berne* and in part by *Friburg*. The Capital of it is *Lausanne*. The other good Towns are *Avenches*, (or *Wissispurg*) *Yverdon*, *Moulaon*, and *Nyon*. It is sometimes written *Vault*.

Die Waal, *Helium*, *Vahalis*, *Vacalos*, the middle Branch of the *Rhine*: which divides from it at *Schencken*, (a Fort beneath *Emmeren*) and watering *Nimneguen*, *Tiel* and *Bommel*, falls into the *Maes* above *Gorcum* a City of *Holland*.

Waga, *Vagus*, a River in *Scandia*.

Wageren, *Wagria*, or *Wagerlandt*, a small Territory in *Holstein* towards the *Baltick Sea*; between *Lubeck* to the South, and *Kiel* to the North. The Cities of it are *Lubeck*, *Oldeslo*, *Poen*, *Segeberg*, and *Oldenburg*; which are divided between the King of *Denmark*, the Dukes of *Holstein*, and the Bishop of *Lubeck*.

Walachia, *Valachia*, a considerable Province of the Kingdom of *Hungary*; called by the *Germans* *Walachey*, by the *Turks* *Aslafia*,

Wallachia, and by the *Poles* **Wolo-**
clup. It is a part of the ancient
Dacia; and stands now divided in-
 to the Provinces of *Walachia* and
Moldavia: of the latter I have
 spoken in its proper place. The
 former is bounded on the North
 by the Kingdom of *Poland*. and
Red-Russia; on the East by *Bessa-*
rabia; on the South by *Bulgaria*,
 (separated from it by the *Danube*)
 and by *Moldavia*; which last
 bounds it also to the West. It is
 much less than the Maps commonly
 make it: also commonly misplaced,
 and set where *Moldavia* should
 stand. The History of it is de-
 livered in *Moldavia*. To which I
 shall only add here; that after *Ma-*
homet IV. Emperor of the *Turks*
 was Deposed, and *Solyman* his Bro-
 ther set up in his stead; and that
 the Duke of *Lorain* had seized
Transylvania; the Prince and States
 of *Walachia* in 1687. and 88.
 rendered themselves under the Em-
 peror's Protection, upon condition,
 That the Succession in the Govern-
 ment of that Principality shall be
 continued to the Heirs Male of the
 present Prince, and the States be
 preserved in the Possession of their
 just Rights and Privileges: Paying
 to the Emperor the Annual Tri-
 bute of 50000 Crowns. This
 Country extends from East to
 West 90 *French Leagues*: from
 North to South 50; in form Tri-
 angular. The Plains would be very
 fruitful, if they were well culti-
 vated: but being little peopled,
 much ravaged by the *Turks* and
Tartars, and lying in common,
 they are over-run with Weeds:

for here is little or no Wood. The
 Mountains have rich Mines: but
 they are as much neglected: their
 Religion is that of the *Greek*
 Church. The present *Metropo-*
litan is *Matthias George Gisa*; set up in
 1658. by the late *Sultan* of the
Turks.

Waldeck, Valdecum, a County in
Hassia; between *Westphalia* to the
 West, *Hassia* to the East and
 South, and *Paderborne* to the
 North; under a Count of its own.
 The principal places in it are *Cur-*
back and *Waldeck*; which last
 stands upon the *Eder*; 5 *German*
 Miles from *Cassel* to the West, and
 7 from *Marpurg* to the North.

Waldhust, Valdhusta, a small
 City in the Province of *Schiraben*
 in *Germany*, upon the *Rhine* in the
 Territory of *Klegow*; 7 *German*
 Miles from *Basil* to the East; 5
 from *Schafhouse*, and 2 from *Lauf-*
senburgh. Under the Emperor.

Wales, Vallia, is a Principality
 on the West of *England*. Bounded
 on the West and North by the *Irish*
 Sea; on the East by *Cheshire*,
Shropshire, *Herefordshire*, and
Monmouthshire; (this latter being
 a long time a part of it) and on
 the South by the *Severne* Sea. It
 contains twelve Shires; *Pembroke*,
Caermarden, *Glamorgan*, *Breck-*
nock, *Radnor*, *Cardigan*, *Mount-*
gomery, *Merioneth*, *Denbigh*,
Flint, *Caernarvon*, and *Anglesey*.
 After many and those most bloody
 Wars, this Principality was finally
 united for ever to the Crown of
England by *Edward I.* in 1284:
 Prince *Edward* his eldest Son
 made **Prince of Wales**: which

Title

Title to the Heir apparent of *England* still belongs. The rest of its description is given in the proper places.

Wallisserlandt, *Valinsa*, *Vallesia*, a great Canton in *Switzerland*; called by the *French* *Vallais*, or *Vallays*; by the *Germans* *Wallisserlandt*; by the *Italians* *Vallesia*. It extends from East to West; between the Canton of *Schwitz* to the North and East, the Dukedom of *Milan* and *Aouste* to the South, and *Savoy* to the West. The Capital of it is *Syten* or *Syon*: and the other principal Cities are *Martigny* and *S. Maurice*. This Canton was united for ever to the rest in the general League, in 1533. Its extent from East to West is almost 100 Miles, its breadth between 15 and 30. The Religion here professed is the *Roman Catholick*; for the maintenance of which the Bishop (who is their Prince) combined with the 7 *Papish* Cantons, in 1572. It is a pleasant fruitful Valley; abounding with Saffron, Corn, Wine and delicate Fruits; enriched with Meadows and excellent Pastures; surrounded every way with craggy and unpassable Rocks and Mountains; which afford but one entrance into it, and that defended by two Gates and a Castle. These Mountains are at all times covered with Ice and Snow; not to be passed by an Army, nor easily by a single Person.

Wana, *Vana*, a River of *Croatia*, which watereth *Vibitz*: and then falls into the *Save* above *Gradiska* in the Borders of *Friuli*.

Wang, a small River in the County of *Suffolk*; which riseth in *Westball*, and running East watereth the Town of *Wangford*: then falls into the *Blithe*, a little above *Southwold*.

Waradin, *Varadinum*, a great strong City of the Upper *Hungary*; called by its Inhabitants *Warad*, by the *Germans* *Gross Wardein*, to distinguish it from *Petro Waradin* in *Sclavonia*. It stands upon the River *Kerez*, in the Borders of *Transylvania* (to which Principality of latter times it belonged;) and is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Colocza*: defended by a strong Castle. In 1660. it was taken by the *Turks*; before which the *Crim Tartars* took it in 1242. In 1290. *Ladislaus* King of *Hungary* built the Cathedral Church. It was besieged by a Puissant Army of the *Turks*, in 1598: which miscarried. But in 1660. they took it by surprise in a time of Peace. On the East the Castle stands, on the North the River runs; it has a Wall with Ramparts after the modern way; flanked with five Royal Bastions, and a good regular Dike, which may be filled upon occasion by the River water: within there is another inclosure of five Bastions and a high Wall, which may serve instead of a Cittadel. This City stands 22 Miles from *Giula* to the North, 80 from *Weissenburg* to the West, and 100 from *Buda* to the East. The Capital of a County of its own name. Long. 44. 56. Lat. 47. 08.

Warasdin, Variana, Varsdinum, a City of *Stiria*.

Warczkobie more, the *Russian* Name of the *Baltick* Sea.

wardhus, Vardhusia, the North part of the Kingdom of *Norway*. Bounded on the North by the frozen Sea, on the East by the *Russ* *Lapland*, on the West by *Drontheim*, and on the South by the *Swedish* *Lapland*. It has only one Town of its own Name, and a few Villages of no value. Under the King of *Denmark*.

Warmerlandt, Warmia, a Province of *Prussia*, called by the Inhabitants *Ermlandt*. Bounded almost every way by the *Ducal* *Prussia*; and the Capital of it is *Heilsberg*; which stands eight German Miles from *Regensperg* to the South.

Warrington, Ribodunum, a Town in *Lancashire* in the Borders of *Cheshire*: where the *Scotch* Army under Duke *Hamilton* was defeated by the *Parliamentarians*, in the Year 1648.

Warsaw, Warsovia, the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Poland*: called by the *Poles* *Warswa*, by the *Germans* *Warschau*, by the *French* *Varsovie*. It is the chief City of *Mazovia*; upon the *Vistula*. Twenty four Miles from *Lenczyce* or *Lanschet*, thirty three from *Gnesna*, and fifty from *Lemburg*. Taken by the *Swedes* in the Year 1655. after a great Victory; the Year following the *Poles* retook it; and it is now under its own Prince. A great and populous City, being as it were near the Centre of that Kingdom; has enjoyed the Residence of their Kings and the Courts of Justice, ever

since the Reign of *Sigismund III.* who built here a Royal Palace for his Successors. There has also been added a great pile of Buildings, now called the New City. Long. 43. 20. Lat. 52. 25.

Warte, Varta, a River of *Poland*; which arising in the lesser *Poland*, and entering the greater, washeth *Siracks* and *Possan*; and taking in the *Obra*, the *Notefik* and the *Profsna*, beneath *Landsparg* in the *Marquisate* of *Brandenburg*, falls into the *Oder* near *Custrin*.

Warwickshire, Warvicensis Comitatus, is bounded on the North by *Staffordshire*; on the East by *Leicester* and *Northampton*; on the South by *Oxford* and *Gloucester*; and on the West by the County of *Worcester*. In length from North to South thirty three Miles, in breadth twenty five; the whole circumference one hundred and thirty five. As it is seated well near in the heart of *England*, so the Air and Soil are of the best; the River *Avon* divides it in the middle. What lies on the South of that River is divided between fruitful Corn Fields and lovely Meadows; which from *Edg-hill* present the viewier with a Plain equal to that of *Jordan*. That which lies North is Wood Land. The *Coravii* were the old, the *Mercians* the later Masters of this County. There have been three great Battels Fought in it: One in the Year 749, wherein *Cuthbert* King of the *West Saxons* slew *Ethelbald* King of the *Mercians* at *Seckington* near *Tunworth*. The second in the Year 1468. at *Edg-cote*; in which the then Earl of

Warwick defeated *Edward IV.* and took him prisoner. The third in the Year 1642. *October 23.* at *Edg=hill*; in which *Charles I.* overthrew the Parliament Forces under the Earl of *Essex*. The principal Town in this Shire is *Cobentry*.

Warwick, the Shire Town of the County of *Warwick*, is seated on the West side of the River *Avon* (over which it has a Stone-bridge) in the middle of that County. Called by the *Welsh* *Caer Guarvic* and *Caer Leon*; by the *Romans* *P R Æ S I D I U M*; which signifies the same thing with the *British* Name. It stands upon a steep and craggy Rock mounted on high, not easily approached; was Fortified with Walls and Ditches, and towards the South-West it had a strong Castle. *Ethelfled* (a *Mercian* Queen) rebuilt it in the year 911. In the Year 1076. *Henry de Neuburg* was Created Earl of *warwick* by *William* the Conqueror. This Family lasted five Descents; and in the Year 1242. *John Marshal* was the seventh Earl in the Right of *Margery*, Sister and Heir of *Thomas* the last Earl. *John de Placeti* her second Husband was the eighth in 1243. *William Maudit* the ninth in 1263. *William Beauchamp* son of *Isabel*, (Sister and Heir of *William Maudit*) in 1268. This Family continued five Descents. In the Year 1449. *Richard Nevil* (who Married *Anne* Sister of *Henry Beauchamp* the former Earl of *Warwick*) succeeded. In 1471. *George* Duke of *Clarence*, Brother to *Edward* the IV. by the Marriage of *Anne* Daughter of *Richard Nevil*,

was the eighteenth; succeeded by *Edward* his Son in 1471. In 1547. *John Dudley*: and in 1562. *Am=brose* his Son. In 1618. *Robert* Lord *Rich* of *Leeze*, was Created the twenty second Earl of *Warwick* by *James I.* *Edward* the present Earl is the twenty seventh, and the sixth of this Family.

Wagow, *Vasgovia*, *Vogesus* *Tra=ctus*, a Tract in *Lorain*; called by the *French* *Le Païs de Vauge*; which takes its Name from a Mountain. It lies between the Dukedoms of *Lorain* and *Bipont*, and the Palatinate of the *Rhine*; and it is a part of *Germany*.

Waterford, *Vaterfordia*, a Town and County in the Province of *Mun=ster* on the South of *Ireland*. The Town is called by the *Irish* *Phurt=laige*. The Capital of its County, and next *Dublin* the greatest place in that Kingdom: having a very large and a safe Haven, under the Protection of a strong Fort, called *Duncannon* Fort; and conveniently seated for a Trade with any part of the World. Built by the *Norwegians* in a bad Air, and a barren Soil, at the Mouth of the River *Shour*. Ever since it came into the hands of the *English*, it has continued very Loyal to this Crown; and has on that score obtained many signal Privileges from it. In the Year 1649. they forced *Oliver Crom=well* to draw off, when he was Master of the greatest part of *Ireland*; yet when resistance was in vain, it surrendered *August 20.* 1650. on good terms. As also to King *William*, both Town and Fort, *July 25* and *26.* 1690. without a stroke.

The

The County of *Waterford*, is bounded on the East by *Wexford*, on the North by *Tipperary*, on the West by *Cork*, and on the South by the Sea: the *Sewer* enclosing it on the North and East, and the *More* on the West. The North parts of it are over-spread with a Ridge of Mountains called *Slemboyne*. It is from East to West twenty seven *Irish* Miles, from North to South fifteen. The principal places in it are *Waterford* and *Lismore*.

Wegierska, Hungary, a Kingdom in *Europe*.

Weigats Streight, a Bay upon the South of *Nova Zembla*; through which the *Hollanders* in vain sought a passage to the *East-Indies* by *China*.

Weill, Ouila, a City in the Dukedom of *Wurtemberg*: which is a free Imperial City by the Constitution of *Frederick II*. It stands upon the River *Wurm*; two Miles from *Stutzard* to the West, and *Spire* to the South; and three from *Tubingen* to the North. *Hofman*.

Weimar, Weinmar, Vimar, a City of *Thuringia* in *Germany*, upon the River *Ilm*: three *German* Miles from *Erford* to the East, and five from *Naumburg*; which was the Seat of *Otho* Emperor of *Germany*. Now under a Duke of the House of *Saxony*.

Weismar, Weismaria, one of the *Hanse Towns* of *Germany*, in the Dukedom of *Mecklenburgh*; which has a large Harbour on the *Baltick* Sea, and a new strong Castle. It stands between *Rostock* to the East and *Lubeck* to the West: seven *German* Miles from

either. Built about the Year 1240. by a Count of *Swerin*. In 1262. it was almost intirely ruined by Fire. In 1266. the Duke of *Mecklenburg* gave it great Privileges to encourage the rebuilding of it; which procured the building it with Stone. By the Peace of *Munster*, it was Assigned to the *Swedes*; but being taken by the *Danes* in 1675. though by the Treaty in 1679. they were to restore it, yet that Crown has not performed that Article.

Weissell. See *Vistula*.

Weissenburg, Alba Julia, a City of *Transylvania*; called by the *Hungarians* *Gyula Fejervar*. It is a *Roman* Colony led in the times of *Aurelius Antoninus* (from whose Mother it had its Latin Name) and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Colocz*. It stands upon the River *Ompay*; which, a little lower, falls into the *Marish*, in a fruitful Plain; between *Clausenburg* to the North-West, and *Hermanstad* to the South, seven *German* Miles from either. The usual residence of the Prince of *Transylvania*. It has been much greater than now it is; and affords rare *Roman* Medals, Coins, Inscriptions; the evident Symptoms of its Antiquity and Grandeur. Garrisoned for the Emperor, in 1687. Long. 47. 00. Lat. 46. 05.

Weissenburg, Weissenburgum, a City of *Bavaria*, in the Territory of *Aichstade*, near the Fountains of the *Rednitz*; four *German* Miles from *Donawert* to the North, seven from *Norimberg*, and five from *Newburg*. This is a Free Imperial City.

B b b 2

weissenburg,

Weiſſemburg, a City of *Alſatia* in the Territory of *Waſgow*; towards the Borders of the Palatinate of the *Rhine*: Called *Cron Weiſſemburg*, to diſtinguiſh it from the former: Which is a Town in *Alſatia* of old called *Sebuſium*. It ſtands upon the River *Luter*: four German Miles from *Hagenaw* to the North, and Six from *Strasburg*. *Dagobert* King of *France* built here a celebrated Monastery, in the year 623: which in the year 1496, was changed into a College. By the Peace of *Münſter*, this place was granted to *France*; and in the Wars in 1673, it ſuffered very much from the *Germans*; but now rebuilding. This City is the Capital of a Territory, called *Die Probſtey von Weiſſemburg*. The Preſecture of *Weiſſemburg*: which in the year 1540, was united for ever to the Biſhoprick of *Spire*. *Lauterburg* was the uſual Seat of the Preſident of this diſtrict: But it is now under the *French* King too.

Welika-reca, *Turuntus*, the ſame with *Narva*, a River of *Muſcovy*.

Wellen, *Belga*, *Wella*, *Theorodunum*, *Fontes*, *Fontanensis Eccleſia*, a City of *Sommerſeſhire*: So called from the Wells and plentiful Springs which bubble up in it: for fair Buildings it exceeds all other Towns in that County. It hath a goodly Church and a College. Founded by *Ina* a *Saxon* King, in honor of *St. Andrew*: which was enlarged by King *Kinewolph*, in the year 766. The Cathedral Church has a Dean, a Chaunter, a Chancellor, three Archdeacons, twenty ſeven Prebends, and nineteen Canons;

There was a Biſhoprick Founded here, in the year 905. by *Edward* the Elder: which about the year 1088. was united to *Bath*. In the year 1193. the Biſhoprick of *Glaſtenbury* being alſo united to theſe two Sees, the Revenues of the Church of *Wells* were divided between the Dean and the Chapter: which were much impaired in the Reign of *Edward VI*.

Welfchlandt, *Italy*.

Were, Vera, a River which runs through the Biſhoprick of *Durham*; and watering the Capital City, falls at *Sunderland* into the *German Ocean*.

Werne, or *Wuerne*, the ſame with *Furnes*.

Wernow, *Chaluſus*, a City of *Germany* near *Roſtock*.

Werſaw. See *Warsaw*.

Wert, *Tonaw*, the ſame with *Donawert*.

Werthaim, a County in *Francia* in *Germany*.

Wesel, *Alifo*, *Vesalia*, a ſtrong City in the Dukedom of *Cleve*; and an Hanſe Town, which has a Caſtle belonging to it. It ſtands upon the *Rhine*; at the confluence of the *Lippe*; twelve German Miles from *Cologne*: North, and five from *Dorſten* to the Weſt. Taken by the *Hollanders* from the *Spaniards* in 1629. from them by the *French*, in 1672. and in the year 1674. it was left to the Duke of *Brandenburg*, after it had been diſmantled by the *French*. *Rudolphus I*. Emperour of *Germany*, granted this City to *Theodorick VIII*. Earl of *Cleve*.

Wefe, *Viſurgis*, a ſmall River which

which ariseth in the Dukedom of *Limburgh*, in the Borders of *Fuliers*: and watering *Limburg* falls into the *Urta*, and with it into the *Maes*. above *Liege*.

Weser, *Visurgis*, a great River of Germany: which ariseth in *Francia*, in the Territory of *Coburg* near *Eisfeldt*, and flowing through *Thuringe* near *Smalcald*, receives the *Ness* below *Eysenack* and in *Hess* the *Fuld*. Turning to the North between *Brunswick* and *Westphalia*, it takes in the *Dymel*; and waters *Corby*, *Hammel*, *Minden*, Cities of *Westphalia*; beneath *Ferden*, admits the *Alder* and salutes *Breme*: takes in the *Wemma* and the *Honte*; and beneath *Carlestadt*, falls into the German Ocean.

Wesbo, *Vexio*, a City of Sweden the Province of *Smalland*: Which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Upsal*: Called also *Uexfioe* and *Vexfieu*. Thirty five Miles from the Lake of *Weter* South, and from the *Baltick* Sea West.

Westchester. See *Chester*.

Westerwaldt, *Bacenis*, *Buronia*, a part of the *Hercynian* Forest; called also *Hartzwaldt*. It makes the South parts of the Dukedoms of *Brunswick*, and *Thuringe* in the Lower *Saxony*; others say, it lies by the *Schelde* near *Cologne*.

Westerwick, *Vastrovicum*, a Seaport City in the Province of *Smalland*, on the *Baltick* Sea in Sweden; 55 Miles from *Calmar* to the North.

Westfalen. See *Westphalia*.

West Frosen. See *Friseland*.

Westmannia, *Vestmania*, or *Westmanland*, a Province of Sweden; between *Upland* to the East,

Gestrícia to the North, *Sudermania* to the South, and *Nericia* to the West. The Cities of it are, *Arosen* and *Arbosen*.

Westminster, *westmonasterium*, once a Suburb, seated a Mile from the City of *London*, and called *Chozney*; now a great and populous City; by its buildings conjoyned to *London*; so that it seems to be a part of it; but is indeed a distinct City, having its peculiar and proper Magistrates and Privileges. In the times of the *Romans* there stood here a Temple of *Apollo*; which in the Reign of *Anroninus Pius*, was subverted by an Earthquake. Out of the ruins of it *Segebert* (King of *Kent*) built a Church in honour of *St. Peter*, about the Year 655. About the Year 701. *Offa* King of the East Angles, enlarged this old Church: which being destroyed by the *Danes*, about the year 854, *St. Dunstane* Archbishop of *Canterbury* re-edified it about 970. *Edward* the Confessor, in the year 1061. made great additions to this Fabrick. In the year 1221. *Henry III.* pulled down this *Saxon* Building; and in the same place erected that great and noble Pile, now standing; to which *Henry VII.* added the Chappel called by his Name. At the Reformation, instead of the Monks, was placed here a Dean, twelve Prebends and a Bishop; which last is since suppressed. This Church contains the Bones of a vast Number of the Kings of *England*, and was the Mother of *Westminster*; which from it as from a Centre has spread its self every way:

Especially after *Westminster-Hall* became the fixed place for the Courts of Justice, (built by *William Rufus*, in the Year 1099. Rebuilt by *Richard II.* as *Mr. Camden* observe); and *Whitehall*, the Royal Palace of our Kings, about the Year 1512.

Westmorland, *Damni*, *Vestmaria*, *Westmorlandia*; (one of the Northern Counties of *England*) took this Name from its situation, and the great Number of *Monks* in it. On the North and West it is bounded by *Cumberland*; on the South by *Lancashire*, and on the East by *Yorkshire*. From North to South it is thirty Miles, from East to West twenty four, in circumference one hundred and twelve. The Air is sharp and piercing, healthful: the Soil barren, and not easily improved. The Ancient Inhabitants were the *Brigantes*. The First Earl of this County was *Ralph Nevil* Lord of *Raby*, *E. Marshall* in 1398. This Family in six Descents continued till the Year 1584. In 1624. this honour was revived in *Francis Fane*, Created Earl of *Westmorland* by *James I.* as a descendent from the *Nevils*, whose posterity still enjoy it.

Westphalia, a great Circle or Province in *Germany*; called by the *Germans* *die Westphalen*. It lies between the Lower *Saxony* to the East, and the Low Countries to the West; bounded on the North by the *German Sea*, on the East by the Dukedoms of *Breme*, *Ferden*, *Lunenbourg* and *Brunswick*; on the West by the united *Netherlands*; on the South by

the Dukedom of *Guelderland*, the Bishoprick of *Cologne*, *Westerwaldt*, and *Hassia*. It contains the Bishopricks of *Munster*, *Paderborne* and *Osnaburg*; the Dukedoms of *Cleve* and *Berg*; the Principality of *Minden*; the Counties of *Oldenburg*, *Mark*, *Hoye*, *Diepholt*, *Ravensberg*, *Lingen*, *Lippe*, *Benshem* and *Scaumburg*; *East Friseland*, and the Dukedom of *Westphalia*. The Capital of this Circle is *Munster*.

The Dukedom of *Westphalia* is bounded on the North by the Bishopricks of *Munster* and *Paderborne*; on the West by the County of *Mark*; on the South by *Westerwaldt* and *Hassia*; on the East by the County of *weldeck*. The principal places in it are, *Arensborg*, *Cleve*, *Dussel-dorp*, *Embsen*, *Emerick*, *Ham*, *Lippstadt*, *Minden*, *Munster*, *Oldenburg*, *Osnabruck*, *Paderborne*, *Soest*, *Dortmund* and *wesel*. Besides what is above expressed, this Circle includes the Dukedoms of *Fuliers* and *Guelderland*; the Bishoprick of *Liege*, and the States of *Virecht*; but this last has been separated from it, ever since 1548.

Westrick, *westrych*, *westryck*, *Neustria*, *Austrasia*, *Lotharingia*, (taken in its Largest extent) contained *Brabant*, *Hainault*, *Liege*, *Namur*, *Luxemburg*, *Fuliers*, *Epfall*, *Walsgow*, *Imperial Flanders* and *Lorain*. And under the first Race of the Kings of *France*, it contained also *schwabens*, *Bavaria*, *Thuringia*, a great part of *Saxony*, and some Provinces of *France*. But the Name is only now applied to *Lorain*.

Weteraw,

Weteraw, Veteravia, Vedero-via, a Province in the Upper Circle of the *Rhine*: between the Upper *Hassia* to the East, *Westerwald* to the North, the *Rhine* to the West, and *Mentz* to the South. The principal Places in it are *Dierz* and *Hademar*.

Wetfch, the same with *Vienna*.

Wexford, a County in the South of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, called by the *Irish* *Loghagarm*. It is the South part of the Province of *Lemster*. Bounded on the North by the County of *Caterlagh*, on the East and South by the Sea, on the West by the County of *Waterford*, (cut off by the River *Barrow*.) It takes its Name from a great Sea-Port Town, on the South side of the River *Shemalyn*, not far from the South-Eastern Point of *Ireland*: 52 Miles South of *Dublin*, and about 20 East of *Waterford*.

Weymar. See *Weimar*.

Whithern, Candida Casa, Lucopibia, the *White-House*, a Town or small City in *Galloway* in *Scotland*: upon the *Irish* Sea, over against the *Isle* of *Man*: and a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Glasco*. The place where *Ninia* (or *Ninian* a holy Britan, the Apostle of the South *Picts*) in the Reign of *Theodosius* the Younger built a Church: which after the number of Christians were increased, became a Bishops See. It is one of the ancientest Towns (being mentioned by *Ptolemy*) as well as Bishopricks in *Scotland*. Long. 16. 30. Lat. 56. 30.

Wisburg, Viburgum, a City in the Province of *North Friesland*

in the Kingdom of *Denmark*: which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Lunden*. It stands in the middle of that Promontory; at an equal distance from the *German* and *Baltick* Sea; eight *German* Miles from *Alburg* to the South. This Bishops See was Founded by *Sveno* King of *Denmark*, in 1065. Long. 30. 58. Lat. 58. 08. There is a Town of the same Name in *Livonia*.

Widen, Wiedun, Widen, Vienna. Widin. See *Vidin*.

Wieprz, Aprus, a River which falls into the *Vistula*, in the Borders of *Poland* and *Silesia*.

Wissiburg, Aventicum, an ancient City of *Switzerland*. The Capital of the Canton of *Wislipurgow*; once a great City and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Besanzon*; but is now only a Town in the Borders of the Canton of *Friburg*, called by the *French* *Avenches*. It stands upon the River *Broye*; one *German* Mile from *Friburg*, three from *Berne*, and four from *Lausanne* to the North. This Bishoprick was removed to *Lausanne*, in 1076. This Canton is a part of the Canton of *Berne*: bounded on the East by the *Aar*, and *Argov*, on the South by the *Alpes* and the Lake of *Lemane*, and on the West and North by Mount *Jura* or *Furten*.

Wight, Vectis, an Island on the South of *England*, belonging to the County of *Southampton*. In length 20 Miles, in breadth 12, in circumference 60. Its Air healthful and pleasant: the Soil very fruitful: affords a good quantity of

Corn for Exportation, and Cattle and Game in abundance: its Meadows and Wool are excellent. In short it wants nothing needful to the Life of Man. The principal Place in it is *Newport*. *Vespasian* was the first that subjected this Island to the Romans under *Claudius Caesar*. *Cerdick* King of the West Saxons became the next Master of it, in 530. After him *Wolfer* King of the Mercians: from whom it passed to *Edelwalch* King of the South Saxons by gift. *Cædwalla* King of the West Saxons at last reconquered it. *Henry VI.* Crowned *Henry de Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick* (his Favorite) King of *Wight*: but this Title soon vanished. *Richard Widevil* Earl of *Rivers* (his Successor) had it from *Edward IV.* with the Title of Lord of *Wight*. Sir *Reginald Bray* took it from *Henry VII.* in Fee Farm, at the Rent of 300 Marks.

Wilde, the same with *Vilne*.

Wilia, *Vilia*, a River of Poland; which arising in the Palatinate of *Breslaw*, watereth *Vilne*; and beneath *Cown* falls into the *Chrone*.

Wilkomirz, *Wilkmer*, *Vilcomeria*, a Town in the ducal *Prussia* upon the River *Swet*: eight Polish Miles from *Vilne*, and seven from *Track*.

Wiltshire, *Wiltania*, is bounded on the North by *Gloucester*; on the East by *Berkshire*, on the South by *Dorset* and *Hampshire*, and upon the West by *Somerset* and *Gloucester*: From North to South, 39 Miles; from East to West 29, in Circumference 139. The Air very sweet, temperate,

heathful; the Soil fertile: The North parts swell into fruitful and pleasant Hills, diversified with pleasant Rivers and large Woods. The South are more level: and watered with the *Wily*, *Adder*, and *Avon*. The middle is commonly called *Salisbury Plains*, by reason of its great evenness; which feeds vast numbers of excellent Sheep. This Country was the Seat of the *Belgæ*. They being reduced by *Vespasian*, it became afterward a part of the Kingdom of the *West Saxons*. The principal City is *Salisbury*. *William* Lord *Scrope* (Lord Treasurer) was the first Earl of this County in the year 1397. *James Butler* Earl of *Ormond* another Lord Treasurer in 1448. *John Stafford* (second Son of *Humphrey Duke of Buckingham*) was the third Earl in 1469: who had two Successors of the same Name. *Thomas Bullen* Father of the Lady *Anne Bullen*, (Mother of *Queen Elizabeth*) was the sixth Earl in 1529. In 1550. *William Paulet* afterwards Marquess of *Winchester*, was created Earl of *Wiltshire*: whose Posterity in the fifth descent now enjoy this Honor.

Wimpfen, *Wimpina*, *Vimpina*, a City of Germany; in the Circle of *Schwaben*, upon the *Necker*; where it receives the River *Faxt*; two German Miles from *Hailbrunn* to the North, and five from *Heidelberg* to the East. This, though small, is an Imperial Free City.

Winchelsey, a Sea-Port Town in the East part of *Sussex*, where it adjoins to *Kent*. A Member of the *Cinque Ports*: once a strong and

and a beautiful Town, walled: but by the rebels of the Ocean now much decayed. In 1623. Charles I. Created *Elizabeth Finch* Viscount *Maidstone*, Countess of *Winchelsey*: to which Honour *Thomas* her Son Succeeded in 1633. and *Henneage* her Grandchild in 1639.

Winchester, *Venta Belgarum*, a City of *Hampshire*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Canterbury*: upon the River *Itching*: 15 Miles from the *British* Sea to the North. The *Welsh* call this Ancient City at this day *Caer Cruent*: (that is, the White City; because it stands upon a Chalk) and the latter Latin Writers, *VVintonia*. In the *Roman* Times it was one of the principal Cities of *Britain*. In the *Saxons* days, the Seat of the West *Saxon* Kings: which Family at last prevailed against all the rest. The Bishops See was Founded here in 660. by *Kingil* the first Christian King of the West *Saxons*. In the *Norman* Times it kept up its Head: but in the Reign of King *Stephen* it was sacked. In our days, saith Mr. *Camden*, it is about a Mile and a half in Compass; reasonably well Peopled. The present Bishop of this See is Dr. *Mew*, the seventy third Bishop. The first Earl of *Winchester*, was *Saer de Quinssey* in 1207. The second *Roger de Quinssey* in 1219. who died in 1264. The third *Hugh de Spencer* Created in 1322. and Beheaded in 1326. The fourth *Lewis de Bruges* in 1472. In 1551, *William Pawlet* Earl

of *Wiltshire* was Created Marquess of *Winchester*: whose Posterity in the sixth Descent now enjoy it.

VVindaw, *Vinda*, *Vindavia*, a City of *Curland*; called by the *Poles* *Kjess*, and by the *Germans* *VVindaw* and *Winda*. It has an Harbor at the Mouth of the River *Weta* upon the *Baltick* Sea: 15 *Polish* Miles from *Memel* to the North, and 30 from *Riga* to the West.

Windsor, *Vindeforium*, a Castle upon the South side of the *Thames* in *Berkshire*; upon an high Hill: which rising by gentle degrees, affords at the top a pleasant Prospect. This Place was granted by *Edward* the Confessor to the Monks of *Westminster*: and soon after by *William* the Conqueror recovered back to the Crown by an exchange for *Wokendune* and *Ferings*. In this pleasant Place was *Edward III.* Born: who afterward built that Noble Castle, which has since been the delightful Retreat of the Kings of *England*, from the Cares of Government and the Crowds of Men. In the same place that Victorious Prince had two Royal Prisoners at once: *John King* of *France*, and *David King* of *Scotland*. Lately in it, that Prince Instituted the most Noble Order of the GARTER. Out of the Castle sprung the Town: and that in *Buckinghamshire*, (not in *Berkshire*;) it being on the North side of the River, and joined to the Castle by a Timber Bridge. In the Church of this Castle lie Buried two of our Kings of the most distant Fortunes and Tempers.

Henry

Hen. VIII. and Charles the Martyr.

Winlandt, the same with *Finlandt*.

Winnicza, a strong City in the Palatinate of *Kjovia* in Poland, upon the River *Bug*: ten Miles above *Braslaw* to the North. Taken by the *Cossacks*, in 1560.

Winsheim, Vintshœmum, a City in *Franconia* in Germany, upon the River *Aisch*: small but an Imperial and Free City. Built in the year of Christ 425. by *Winndegast*, a Duke. Seven German Miles from *Norimburgh* to the West, and from *Wurtsburgh* to the North-East.

Wipach, Frigidus. See *Vipao*.

Wirland, Viria, a Province of *Livonia*, upon the Bay of *Finland*. The Capital of which is *Wisssemburgh*. *Baudrand* writes *Witland*.

Wirttemberg, Wirtemburgensis Ducatus, a Dukedom in *Schwaben* in Germany. Bounded on the East and South by *Schwaben*, on the North by the Palatinate of the *Rhine*; on the West by *Swartswaldt*, and the Marquisate of *Baden*. The principal Places in it are *Sturgard, Tübingen*, and *Schorn-dorf*. It takes this Name from an ancient Castle upon the *Necker*; near *Essling*: and is under a Duke of its own. The first of which Family was *Eberhard I.* who Married *Agnes*, Daughter of *Berthold*, Duke of *Zeringen*, in 1240. And the Descendents of this Line still enjoy this Honor.

Wirtzburg. See *Wurtzburg*.

Wisbuy, Visbua, a small City in *Sœibland*, (an Island in the *Baltick*

Sea) which has a fine Harbor. Once a great and populous Place; but now decaying. It stands 9 Swedish Miles from the Isle of *Oeland* to the East, and 13 from *Westermick* in *Smaaland*.

Wite Zee, Granduicus Sinus; the White Sea, or Bay of *S. Nicolas*.

Witewski, Vitepska, Vitebscum, a City of Poland. The Capital of a Palatinate of the same Name in *Lithuania*, upon the River *Dwina*; where it receives the *Widzba*: 12 Polish Miles from the Borders of *Moscovy*, 16 from *Ploczko*, and 25 from *Smolensko* to the North-west. Often taken by the *Russ*; but now under the *Poles*: and was once a Sovereign State.

Whadistaw, the chief Town of *Cujava*, a Province of Poland.

Wittemberg, Calecia, Lucoræa Viteberga, Witemberga: the Capital City of the Dukedom of *Saxony*: seated upon the *Elbe*. Nine German Miles from *Leipsick* to the North, 14 from *Dresden* to the South-West, and 10 from *Magdeburgh*. In 1502. there was an University opened here by *Frederick III.* Elector of *Saxony*. In 1517. *Luther* began to Preach the Reformation in this City. In 1520. he in this place burnt the Popes Bull, and Decrees. In 1546. he was buried in this City. This strong City was then the only place which held out for the Elector; who was in the Hands of the Emperor *Charles V.* In 1547. it was surrendered to that Prince; who for some years after made it his Prison for such as would not comply with him.

Wixel,

Wixel, or *Wixel*. See *Vistula*.

Włodzimierz, *Vlodimeria*, a City of *Volhinia* in *Poland*, upon the River *Lug*: a little above its fall into the *Bug*: 12 *Polish* Miles from *Lufuck*, and 21 from *Lemburgh* to the North-East.

Woerden, *Voerda*, a strong Town upon the *Rhine*; ten Miles from *Utrecht* to the West, and 18 from *Leyden*. Built in 1160. by *Godfrey* Bishop of *Utrecht*, to keep that Potent City in awe. They accordingly resented it, and never gave over their pursuit; till in 1288, they persuaded *Herman Van Woerden*, (the Bishops Governor) to put the Place into their Hands. In 1672. it suffered much from the *French*.

Wolaw, *Volavia*, a City of *Silesia*, in the Kingdom of *Bohemia*; which is the Capital of a Dukedom; and stands upon the *Oder*. Seven Miles from *Breslaw* to the North, and *Glogaw* to the South; and five from *Lignitz* North-East.

Wolmarck, *Volcmarchia*, a City of *Carinthia*, upon the *Drave*: twenty five Miles beneath *Clagenfurt* to the East.

Wolga, *Rba*, one of the greatest Rivers, not only of *Russia*, but of *Europe*: called by the *Tartars*, *Cedel*; by the *Armenians*, *Thamar*. It ariseth in the Province of *Resckow*, towards the Borders of *Lithuania*, near the Lake of *Wronow*: and falls first into the Lake of *Wolgo*. Then flowing East it wattereth *Tweer*, *Gorodna*, *Ferislow*, and *Novogorod Nisi*, (where it receives the *Occa*, a vast River, from *Moscow*;) so passing North to *VVa-*

siligorod and *Casan*, it turns East to *Samara*, and South to *Saratof*. A little above the ruins of *Zaregorod*, it detaches a small River to the N. and beneath it 7 more; which all fall into the first. So passing to *Astrachan*, beneath that City it falls with four Mouths into the *Caspian* Sea. The Learned *Olearius* has given an exact Map of this River, from the entrance of the *Occa* to its fall into the *Caspian* Sea.

VVolgast, *Volgasta*, a City of the Hither *Pomerania*; which is the Capital of that Province, at the Mouth of the *Oder*: five Miles from the Shoars of the *Baltick* Sea, and fourteen from *Anclam*. It is strengthened with a noble Castle, which was the Seat of the Dukes of *VVolgast*. In 1630. this City was taken by the *Swedes*. In 1575. retaken by the Duke of *Brandenburgh*. And in 1679. restored to the *Swedes* by Treaty.

VVolkowiska, *Volkoviska*, is a City of *Poland*, in the Palatinate of *Novogrod*; near the River *Res* in *Lithuania*: forty five Miles from *Bielsko* to the North-East, and fifty five from *Novogrod* to the West.

VVolmer, *Volmaria*, a small City in *Livonia* in *Litland*, upon the River *Teyder*: nine German Miles from *Felin* to the South, and fifteen from *Riga* to the South-East. Near this *VVolmer*, the King of *Denmark* gave the *Livonians* a great Defeat in 1218.

VVolodimer, *Volodomiria*, a City of *Moscovy*: which is the Capital of a Dukedom of the same Name, upon the River *Clesma*: between *Moscow* to the South-West, and

Novogorod

Novogorod Nisi to the North-East, 45 German Miles from either. Anciently the Capital of *Black Russia*, and the Seat of the Dukes of *Russia*.

Wologda, a great strong City, which is the Capital of a Dukedom of the same Name, upon the River *Dvina*: ninety Miles from *Jerislow* to the North, and fifty from *Novogorod Nisi* to the N. W.

Womie. See *Medniky*.

Worcestershire, *Vigornia*, is bounded on the North by *Staffordshire*; on the East by *Warwickshire* and *Oxfordshire*; on the South by *Gloucestershire*; and on the West by *Herefordshire* and *Shropshire*. A rich and populous County in the form of a Triangle; extending from North to South 32 Miles, from North to West 28, in Circumference 120. The Air is very gentle and temperate, the Soil fruitful, and equal in goodness to the best in England. Watered by the *Severne*, *Stoure*, *Salwarpe*, *Arrow*, *Fock*, and *Avon*: which all meet in one noble Stream in the most Southern Point of this County at *Temksbury*. The most ancient Inhabitants were the *Cornavii*, subdued by the *Romans* in the Reign of *Claudius Caesar*. After, it became a part of the *Mercian Kingdom*.

Worcester, *Branonium*, *Vigornia*, is the Capital City of this County: called by the *Welsh*, *Caer Wran-gon*: by *Ninius*, *Caer Guozcon*. It is seated on the Eastern Bank of the *Severn*: and from it was wall-ed in the form of a Triangle, and thought to have been built by the *Romans* against the *Silures*. In

1041. it was burnt down by *Har-dy Canute*, King of *Denmark*. In 1113. burnt the second time by accident. The Cathedral Church was begun by *Serwolfe*, in 680. In which Prince *Arthur* (the Eldest Son of *Henry VII.*) lies buried in a plain black Tomb. This Town suffered much for its Loyalty to *Charles I.* and *Charles II.* Especially in 1651: when after the fatal Battel under her Walls, she fell into the Hands of the enraged Tyrant *Oliver Cromwel*. Long. 18. 10. Lat. 52. 32. *Boselius* was settled as a Bishop here by *Etheldred*, King of the *Mercians*, in 679. The first Earl of *Worcester*, was *Ursula de Abot*: Created by *William* the Conqueror in 1087. The second *Valeran de Beaumont*, in 1144. The third *Thomas Percy*, Lord Admiral in 1397. The fourth *Richard Beauchamp* in 1420. The fifth *John Tiptoft*, Lord Treasurer, and Lord Constable in 1449. Succeeded by *Edward* his Son in 1477. who died in 1485. The seventh *Charles Somerset*, Lord *Herbert*, Created Earl by *Henry VII.* in 1514: in which Family it now is. *Henry* the seventh in this Line, for his great Virtue and Loyalty, by *Charles II.* created Duke of *Beaufort* in 1682.

Worm, *Wormus*, a River in the Dukedom of *Limburg*.

Worms, *Wormacia*, a City of *Germany*, within the Bounds of the Lower Palatinate: which is a Free and Imperial City, but not populous. It stands upon the Western Bank of the *Rhine*: seven German Miles above *Ments*, and six beneath *Spiers*. An ancient *Roman* City

City, called *Bormetomagus Varionum*. It is supposed to have been a Colony of *Ments*, after it became subject to the *Romans*: ruined by *Attila*, King of the *Huns*, and rebuilt by *Clovis* King of *France*. It was in the beginning of Christianity an Archbishops See: but in 729. *Pepin*, King of *France*; took away its Metropolitan; and made it only a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Ments*. *Henry II.* Emperor of *Germany*, forced *Otho*, (Son of *Conrad*, the Duke of this Country) to retire to *Brussels*: so it became a Free City. *Frederick II.* *Charles IV.* *Maximilian I.* and *Ferdinand I.* in their Times added to its Privileges. There was a Council held here in 1078: in which *Gregory VII.* Pope was deposed for Adultery, and Necromancy. A famous Diet also in 1521: in which *Luther* defended his Doctrine before the States of the Empire. Long. 30. 03. Lat. 49. 33. This City is still by the *Italians*, called *Bormio*. The *French* demolished it in 1689.

Worotin, Vorotinum, a City of *Moscovy*: the Capital of a Dukedom of the same Name. It stands upon the *Occa*, in the Borders of *Lithuania*: 66 Miles from *Moscow* to the South.

Wurtzburg, Herbispolis, the Capital City of *Franconia*, in *Germany*: and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Ments*. It stands upon the *Mayne*, on the North Bank; and has a strong Castle on the other side of the River, called *Marienburgh*. Also a small University: the Capital of a great

Territory or Diocess, belonging to its Bishop; who is a Rich and Potent Prelate, and a Duke of *Franconia*: His Diocess extending from North to South 15 German Miles: and besides this City containing, *Ochsenfurt*, *Gemund*, and *Koningshoven*. This City is 15 Miles from *Francfort*, and 19 from *Mentz* to the East. The *Italians* call it *Herbispoli*. It is built in a fruitful Plain; incompassed with Hills, filled with Vineyards, pleasant Gardens, and flowry Meadows. It has a Stone-Bridge over the River. The Territory was granted to this See by *Charles the Great*. Long. 31. 50. Lat. 49. 44.

Wye, Vaga, a River in South Wales; which falls into the *Severne* at *Chepstow* in *Monmouthshire*.

X A.

X A, *Oxus*. See *Geichon*.

Xacca, the same with *Sacca*.

Xaintes, the same with *Saintes*.

Xaismael, *Persia*.

Xalisco, Xalisca, a Province of *New Spain* in *America*.

Xalon, Salo, a River of *Spain*, which ariseth in old *Castile*: and watering *Medinaceli*, entereth *Arragon*: in which Kingdom it takes in the *Maungles*, *Xiloa*, *Deca* and *Huelva*: and watering *Huerta*, *Calataiud*, *Ricla* and *Placenza*, falls into the *Ebro*: 4 Leagues above *Sarragoza*.

Xansi, Xansia, a Province in the North of *China*, which is the second of that Kingdom. Bounded on the North by that famous Wall, which parts *China* from *Tartary*;

Tartary; on the East by *Pekim*; on the West by *Xensi*; and on the South by *Honan*. The Capital of it is *Taiyoen*. It contains five great Cities, one hundred and ninety two small; and five hundred eighty nine thousand six hundred fifty nine Families.

Xante, Xantbus, the same with *Scamandro*.

Xantoigne, the same with *Saintonge*.

Xantum, Xantonia, Xantung, a Province on the North of *China*. Bounded on the North and East by the Bay of *Nanchim*, on the West by *Pekim*, and on the South by *Nankim*; the Capital of it is *Cinan*. It contains six great, ninety two small Cities; seven hundred seventy thousand five hundred fifty five Families: and is one of the most fruitful Provinces in that vast Kingdom.

Xaocheu, Xaocheum, a City in the Province of *Quantum* in *China*.

Xaoching, Xaochinga, a City in the Province of *Chekiam* in *China*.

Xaoun, Xaoum, a City in the Province of *Fokien* in *China*.

Xativa, Setebis, Xativa, a small City in the Kingdom of *Valentia*: called by the French *Chativa*. Seven Miles from *Valentia* to the South, and two beyond the *Xucar* to the same quarter.

Xauxa, a vast River in *Peru*, in *America*, is called also *el Rio Maragnon*; it riseth out of the Lake *Chincacocha*; one hundred and twenty Miles from *Lima* to the North. And falls into the River of *Amazons*.

Xecien, Xecienum, a City in the

Province of *Queicheu* in *China*.

Xenil, Singilis, a River of *Spain*; which riseth in the Kingdom of *Granada*; and watering *Loxa* entereth *Andalusia*; falls into the *Quadalquivir*, beneath *Cordova*, eight Leagues to the West.

Xensi, Xensia, a Province in the North of *China*. Bounded on the North by *Tartary*, the *Chinian* Wall, and the River *Croceus*; on the East by *Xansi*, on the South by *Suchen*, and on the West by the Kingdom of *Tibet*. The Capital of it is *Sigan*. It contains eight great, and one hundred and seven small Cities: three hundred thirty one thousand and fifty one Families.

Xeres de la Frontera, Asta Regia, Afida, Casareana, Xera, a City in the Kingdom of *Andalusia*, in *Spain*, of great Circuit: planted in a fruitful Country, yet not much Peopled. Near this City was the last fatal Battel fought between *Roderick* (the last *Gothish* King of *Spain*) and the *Moors*; November 11. in the Year 713. the loss of it put the Infidels in possession of *Spain*. Which they kept till the Year 1462. when they were finally subdued. It stands upon a small River; four Miles from the *Quadalquivir* to the East, something less from the Bay of *Cadix* North, and about seven from the City of *Cadix*.

Xeres de Guadiana, a small City in the Kingdom of *Andalusia* upon the *Guadiana*; seven Miles from its mouth North.

Xeres de Badajoz, or Los Caballeros; a small City in the Kingdom of *Leon* in *Extremadura*. It lies seven Miles from *Badajoz* to the South,

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South, twelve from *Merida* to the South-West, and twenty from *Sevil* to the North-West. There is also a Town in *New Spain* of this Name.

Xerte, Xerta, a River in the Kingdom of *Leon* in the Province of *Extremadura*; which watereth *Placentia*; then falls into the River *Alagon*, which falls into the *Tajo* above *Aleantara*. This River is not expressed in the latter Maps.

Xicli, Motichanus, a River of *Sicily*, which falls into the Sea, on the South side of that Island; near a Town of that Name in *Valle di Noto*.

Xitaon, a small River of *Algarve* in *Spain*; which falls into the *Atlantick* Ocean, at *Tavira* a City of that Province.

Xiloca, Bilbilis, a River of *Spain* in the Kingdom of *Aragon*; which watereth *Daroca*, and then falls into the *Xalon* against *Calataiud*.

Xincheu, Xincheum, a City of the Province of *Huquang* in *China*.

Xiria, Pholoe, a Mountain of *Arcadia* in the *Morea*.

Xoa, a Kingdom in *Aethiopia*, near the fountains of the Nile towards *Zanguebar*; part of which is under the *Abissins*, and the rest ravished from them by the *Galla's* a barbarous Neighbour Nation.

Xucar, Suco, a River of *Spain*, which springs out of the same Mountain with the *Tajo*, in the Borders of *Aragon*; and running South, watereth *Cuenca, Alarcon*; and receiving the *Gabriel, Algarra*, and *Suls*, falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea, in the Kingdom of *Valencia*; over against *Ivia* a small Island.

Xuicheu, a City in the Province of *Quamsi* in *China*.

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Xuncking, a City in the Province of *Suchuen* in *China*.

Xunte, Xunta, a City in the Province of *Pekim* in *China*.

Y A

Y *Amato*, a small Province in *Japan*.

Tamaxiro, Tamatum, a Kingdom in *Japan*, towards the Bay of *Nacaco*. The Capital of which is *Meaco* a vast City.

Yancheu, Yancheum, a City in the Province of *Nankim* in *China*.

Yarmouth, Gariannonum, a great, rich, and a very populous Seaport Town in the County of *Norfolk*; on the Borders of *Suffolk*, at the Mouth of the River *Yare*; from which it hath its Name. This River riseth in *Norfolk* near *Hingham*; and running East watereth *Norwich*; a little above which, it takes in the *Cringles*; and at it the *Winder*; becoming navigable by these accessions, it halteth by *Bucknam Ferry* to *Burg*, where it takes in the *Waveney*, (another navigable River) from *Beccles*; a little above *Yarmouth*, the *Thyrn*; all which Rivers form here a convenient Harbour on the *German Ocean*. This was a *Roman Town*. *Cerdick* the first King of the *West Saxons* Landed first in this place, about the Year 507. And not finding it worth his while to settle, went to Sea again, and Founded the *West Saxon Kingdom*. Between this and the *Conquerors* times, this Town was rebuilt by the *Saxons*. In *Edward* the *Confessors* times, it had seventy

seventy Burgesses; about 1340. the Inhabitants Walled it. Henry II. gave it the first Charter. After this they had a War with the Town of *Lowestoft*: Between which two, there was a quarrel which has lasted to our times. In the year 1652. there being a War with the *Hollanders* and the Merchants of *London* oppressing them too much on that pretence in the Herring Trade, they began to send Ships to *Legorne* in *Italy*, and by degrees enlarged their Trade to all parts; so that it became one of the best Traded Towns on the East of *England*. But the two following *Dutch Wars* fell heavy on them to their great loss. In the year 1684 *Charles II.* made this a Mayor Town not long before his death. It has but one Church, (though a very large one) Founded by *Herbert* the first Bishop of *Norwich*, in the Reign of *William Rufus*. *Charles II.* advanced the Honour of this place; when in the year 1673. he Created *William Paston* Viscount *Tarmouth*: and in the year 1679. Earl of *Tarmouth*: Whose Son now enjoys that Title.

Yencheu, a City in the Province of *Xancon* in *China*.

Tenne, Etanna, a Town of *France* upon the *Rosne*.

Yer, or *Ferre, Edera*, a small River of *France*: which falls into the *Seyne* in *la Brie*: Five Miles above *Paris* to the East.

Yesd, Yesda, a great City in the Province of *Airach* in the Kingdom of *Persia*; 100 and 30 Miles from *Hispahan* to the East.

Tglesias. See *Villa de Chiesla*.

Ignos, the same with *Emo*.

Pla. See *Ila*.

Tocheu, a City in the Province of *Huquam* in *China*.

Tonne, Icauna, Janna, Junna, a River of *France*; which ariseth in the Dukedom of *Burgundy* near *Autun*, from the Mountains of *de Morvant*: and passing by *Clamecy* in *Nivernois*, receives the *Cure*. So passeth to *Auxerre*, where it is first Navigable. Then admitting the *Serine* and the *Armançione*, it falls below *Sens* into the *Seyne*: Seventeen Leagues above *Paris*, and seven above *Melun* to the East.

Yorkshire, Eboracensis Comitatus, the far greatest County of *England*. Divided for Civil Affairs into three *Ridings* or smaller Counties Bounded on the North by the Bishoprick of *Durham*, cut off by the River *Tees*; on the West by *Lancashire* and *Westmoreland*; on the South by *Cheshire*, *Darbyshire*, *Nottingham*, and *Lincolnshire*, cut off by the *Humber*: On the whole Eastern side it is beaten by the *German Sea*. In length from North to South near 70 Miles, in breadth 80, in compass 300 & 8. The Air is generally temperate, the Earth fruitful: Affords besides Corn and Grass, excellent Mines of Coal and Lead, and Quarries of Stone. The Ancient Inhabitants of it were the *Brigantes*; who were conquered by the *Romans* with great difficulty, about the year 57. in the Reign of *Nero*. About the year 547. *Ina* Conquered this County; and began the Kingdom of *Northumberland*, of which this was a part. After the Conquest, the first and only Earl of *York*, (which we find upon Record) is

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Orto of *Bavaria*, in 1190. In 1385. *Edmund of Langley*, (fifth Son of *Edward III.* Earl of *Cambridge*) was Created Duke of *Tork*. In 1401. *Edward* his Son. In 1415. *Richard* his Grandchild Succeeded in this Duchy. In 1474. *Richard of Shrewsbury*, second Son of *Edward IV.* had this Title. In 1495. *Henry* (second Son of *Henry VII.* who was after King of *England*) had it. In 1604. *Charles* second Son of King *James I.*; In 1643. *James*, second Son of *Charles I.* was Created Duke of *Tork*. So that the three last Dukes of *Tork*, have been afterwards Kings of *England*.

York, *Eboracum*, *Eburacum*, *Brigantium*, the Capital City of *Torkshire*; and an Archbishops See. Called by the *British* *Caer Eborac*, by *Ninius* *Caer Eborac*, by the *English* *York*. Seated upon the River *Ore* or *Ure*; which is since by the *Saxons* called *Ouse* from *Ouseburne* a small River that falls into it. It is in Honor, Wealth, and Greatness the second City of *England*: and the far greatest not only in that Shire, but in all the North. A pleasant, well built, strong, and beautiful City: and the most ancient Archbishops See in this *Island*. The *Ore* or *Ouse*, having with a gentle stream entered it from the North-West, divides it into two unequal parts; united by a Stone-Bridge. The West part (though much less peopled) is incompassed with a fair Wall; the other which is greater, more populous and close built, is

fortified also with strong Walls and a muddy Dike. Herein *William* the Conqueror built a strong Castle, now ruined by time: on the North-East side of this part stands the Cathedral Church dedicated to *S. Peter*; which is a stately and a venerable *Fabrick*. This City was built by the *Romans*, about the times of *Hadrian* the Emperor; and had the honour of a *Roman* Colony bestowed on it in the Reign of *Severus*, who died here in the year of *Christ* 210. In the year 306, *Flavius Valerius Constantius*, Surnamed *Clorus*, (the Virtuous Father of *Constantine* the Great) ended his life in this City; *Constantine* his Son, took upon him here the Government of his Fathers share of the Empire; who became afterwards the first Christian Emperor; the deliverer of the Church, and the Establisher and Exalter of the Cross. In the times that followed, (though she had the Honour to be an Archbishops See; and *Eborius* Bishop of this City in the year 313. subscribed to the Council of *Arles*, before *Resstitutus* Bishop of *London*; yet) the Barbarous Nations in the next Century breaking in upon the *Roman* Empire; this City suffered from the *Picts* and *Saxons* all the miseries of War. So that about the year 627. when *Paulinus* was to Baptize *Edwin* King of *Northumberland*, they were forced to build a little Oratory of Wood for that purpose; all the ancient Churches being intirely ruined. Hereupon that Prince began the building

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 of the present Cathedral, which was finished by his Successor *Oswald*. From this time forward, this Church and City began to revive and flourish again. The Archbishops had under them not only all the North of *England*, but all the Kingdom of *Scotland*, till 1471 (or as other, 74.) In 740, *Egbert* Archbishop of *York* opened here a noble Library: which a contemporary Historian calls the Cabinet of all liberal Arts: from whence *Alcuinus* the Preceptor of *Charles* the Great, and Founder of the University of *Paris*, borrowed those Lights which have since glittered there. About 867, the *Danes* had so weakened this City the second time, that *Osbricht* and *Ella*, Kings of *Northumberland*, brake easily through its Walls: and fought the *Danes* in the City; where both these valiant Princes were slain, and the *Danes* remained Masters of it. It was recovered again out of the Hands of the *Danes*, by King *Athelstane* in 928: and was a City of 1628 Mansions, in the Reigns of *Edward* the Confessor and *William* the Conqueror. In 1069, (the fourth year of the Conqueror's Reign) *Sveno* the Dane and *Edgar Atheling* the lawful Prince of *England*, with the *Scots* attacking this place; the *Normans* firing the Suburbs, the City took fire too: and the Enemy entering at the same time, Fire and Sword almost destroyed it. Those few Citizens which escaped were made a Sacrifice to the Jealousie of *William* the Conqueror. In the Reign of King *Stephen*, *Egberts*

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 Library, the Cathedral, and a great part of the City was burnt by a casual Fire. Nor was the Cathedral rebuilt before the Reign of *Edward* I. At which time the Citizens also rebuilt the Walls of the City. *Richard* II. made it a County incorporate by it self. *Richard* III. began the Repair of the Castle, which ended with his short Reign: *Henry* VIII. erected here a Court of Chancery for the North; not much unlike the Parliaments of *France*: which lasted till the War in 1640, put a period to it. *Charles* I. retired hither in 1641: when the Tumults of *London* forced him from thence. This City stood firmly to him, and had certainly restored him to his rightful Dominion and Authority, had not the *Scots* broke their Faith, and entred *England* the second time in 1644: who joyning with *Manchester* and *Fairfax*, besieged this City with three Armies. Prince *Rupert* came up and relieved it July 31. But the Kings Forces being defeated at *Marston*: soon after, July 16. this Loyal City was delivered up to the Parliament upon Honorable Terms: and ill kept by the prosperous Rebels. Long. 22. 25. Lat. 54. 10. *Cambden*.

Yperen, or *Ypres*, *Hypræ*, a City in the Earldom of *Flanders*; which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Mechlin*, by the Institution of Pope *Paul* IV. It is very strong, and has a new Cittadel. Taken by the *French*, March 26. in 1678, and still in their Hands. This City stands in a fruitful Plain, upon a River of the same Name; fin

six Leagues from Newport to the South, 5 from Courtray towards Calais, and 13 from Gand or Gaunt.

Issel, Isala, Aliso, Isla, Fossa Drusiana, a River in the Low Countries, believed to be a Branch of the *Rhine*; but indeed a Cut made by *Drusus* a Roman Prince and General under *Augustus* the Emperor. It parts from the North Branch of the *Rhine* above *Arnhem*; and bearing North watereth *Doesburg, Zutphen, Deventer, Zwol, Campen*: and parting the *Welewe* from *Over-Issel*, falls into the *Zwyder Zee*. It took this Name from a smaller River, called *Altpffel*, the *Old Issel*: which arising near *Heyden* in *Cleve*, watereth *Schermbecck, Ringeberg, Weert, Isselburg, Aenholt* (taking in the *Aa*) *Burg, Dorekom*; and at *Doesburg*, falls into this Cut or Branch of the *Rhine*.

Ivica, Ebusus. See *Ivica*.

Twoix, a small but strong Town in the Dukedom of *Luxemburgh*, upon the River *Chiers*: 4 Leagues from *Montmedi* to the West, 12 from *Luxemburgh*, and two from *Sedan* to the East. Taken and dismantled by the *French* in 1552. Refortified by the *Spaniards*, and retaken by the *French*; recovered by the *Spaniards* in 1637. And I believe returned under the *French* again.

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Z *Aara*, a vast Desert in *Africa*; extending from East to West; between *Biledulgerida* to

the North, *Nigritia* to the South, *Nubia* to the East, and the *Atlantick Ocean* to the West. The Seat of the ancient *Getuli* and *Garamantes*.

Zaberen Elsas, Zaberá, Taberna, a City of the Lower *Alsacia* upon the River *Sorr*; four German Miles from *Strasburg* to the West. Called by the *French Saverne*. The usual Residence of the Bishop of *Strasburg*, whilst that City was in the Hands of the Protestants.

Zabes, a City of *Transylvania*, upon the River *Merishe*; six Miles from *Weissenburg* to the South, and twenty nine from *Hermstadt* to the West. Called by the Natives *Zag Sebes* also, and by the Germans *Willembach*.

Zacatecas, a Province in *New Spain*

Zaconia, Laconia, a Province in the *Morea*.

Zadaon, Calipus, a considerable River in *Portugal*, called also *Zadan*. It riseth in the Borders of *Algarve*; and running North watereth *Alvalada, Garcia de Minjuno, and Alcafer*; and at *Setuval*, six Leagues South of the *Tajo*, falls into the *Atlantick Ocean*.

Zagabai, Zagataia, a considerable County between the Kingdoms of *Thibet* to the East, *Persia* to the South, and the *Caspian Sea* to the West; in *Tartary* in *Asia*.

Zagrabia, Sisopa, Zagabria, Soroga, Vicus Italicus. A City in *Sclavonia*, which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Colocza*; and the Head of a County of its own Name. A place of great strength and well peopled. It lies

near the Borders of *Croatia*; forty five Miles from *Vibitz* to the North, fifteen from *Gradisca* to the West, and eleven from *Cilly* to the South-East; upon the North Side of the *Drave*. This City and County has ever been in the Hands of the *Germans*, who call it *Ugram*. The Bishops of it have the care of all *Slavonia*.

Zaire, Zairis, a vast and a celebrated River of *Africa*, which ariseth out of a great Lake of the same Name: and flowing Westward, watereth the Kingdoms of *Cofange*, *Macoco*, *Congo*, and in part that of *Loango*. At last falls into the *Atlantick* Ocean by a Mouth, twenty eight Miles broad in five degrees of Southern Latitude. This River is not navigable above eighty Miles upward from its Mouth: by reason of its Cataracts.

Zamora, a City in the Kingdom of *Leon*, upon the River *Douro*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Compostella*; nine Leagues from *Miranda* to the East, and fourteen from *Validolid* to the West.

Zamoski, Zamoscium, a City in *Red Russia*; fourteen Polish Miles from *Sandomir* to the East, and fifteen from *Luxemburg* to the North. It is a place of great strength, and baffled an Attempt of the *Cossacks* upon it, in 1651.

Zanaga. See *Senga*.

Zanfara, a Kingdom of *Nigeria* in *Africa*.

Zanguebar, Zanguebaria, a great Region in the Lower *Aethiopia*. It has this Name from the *Arabians*, over against whose

Country it lies: (signifying *Negroes* or *Blacks*) upon the *Aethiopian* Ocean, on the Eastern Shore of *Africa*. It extends from North to South; from five degrees of Northern, to eighteen degrees of Southern Latitude: but of small breadth.

Zanbaga, a Region and Desert upon the *Atlantick* Ocean in *Africa*. North of the Kingdom of *Tombutum* or *Tombutu* in *Lybia*; under the Tropic of *Cancer*: South of *Marocco*.

Zania, Zacynthus, a great Island in the *Ionian* Sea, under the States of *Venice*. Twenty four Miles long, sixteen broad, and sixty in circuit. It lies twelve Miles from *Cefalonia* to the South, and the same from the *Morea* to the West. It contains forty eight Castles, and one City of the same Name with the Island; which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Corfu*: has an excellent Harbour on the East Side, defended by a strong Castle. The Inhabitants are for the most part of the *Greek* Church. Mr. *Wheeler* saith, it is not above thirty Miles in circuit; but one of the most fruitful and pleasant places he ever saw. Lat. 36.30. The chief Commodity is the Currant Trade, which bears the Charge of the *Venetian* Fleet or *Armada*. The City, and indeed the whole Island is very populous; subject to Earthquakes, which forceth them to build low. See Mr. *Wheeler*, pag. 39.

Zaquismael, Sufiana, a Province of *Asia*.

Zara, Fadera, an ancient *Roman* City in *Dalmatia*, called by the *Sclavonians*

canians *Sadar*. It is an Archbishop's See, upon the *Adriatick*. One hundred and eighty Miles from *Venice* to the East, one hundred from *Pola*, and forty from *Sebenico*. It belonged anciently to the Kingdom of *Hungary*; and was sold to the *Vendians*, in 1409, by *Ladislaw* King of *Hungary* and *Naples*, for an hundred thousand *Duckats*. Besides the Strength of its Situation, (being encompassed with the Sea) the *Venetians* have bestowed much in artificial Fortifications. Long. 39. 23. Lat. 44. 43.

Zatmar, *Zatmarium*, a strong City in the Upper *Hungary* upon the River *Samos*, near the Borders of *Transylvania*; ten German Miles from Great *Waradin* to the North, and fourteen from *Tookev* to the East. - This is the Capital of a County of the same Name; and has ever been in the Hands of the Emperor as King of *Hungary*.

Zator, *Zatorin*, a Town in the Palatinate of *Cracow* in *Poland* upon the *Vistula*: which is the Capital of a Dukedom. Six Polish Miles from *Cracow* to the West, in the Borders of *Silesia*.

Zecaro, a River of *Portugal*.

Zealande. See *Seelande*.

Zeilan, *Ophir*, *Taprobana*, a great Island in the *East-Indies*, to the East of the Cape of *Malabar*; called also *Ceylan* and *Ceylan* by the *Spaniards*, by the Inhabitants *Senariffin*. It is of an Oval Form; six hundred and fifty Miles in circuit: contains nine Kingdoms. The principal of which is the Kingdom of *Candy*, seated in the middle

of the Island. This place produceth Spice in great abundance, which has drawn the *Dutch* to settle here. They have possessed themselves of *Columbo* and *Negombo*, which belonged before to the *Portuguese*. There is lately published an exact Account of this Island in *English*, by a Person who lived there many years.

Zeila, a City in the Kingdom of *Adel* in *Africa*, at the Mouth of the Red Sea: seated upon the Outlet of a River of the same Name: which affords it the convenience of a good Harbor. It stands over against *Aden*. Long. 75. 00. Lat. 10. 35.

Zeitz, *Zitia*, a small City in *Misnia*, in the Upper *Saxony* upon the River *Elster*; four German Miles from *Aisenburg*, and five from *Leypfick*. Heretofore a Bishop's See; now removed to *Naumburg*; under the Bishop of which Diocese it is.

Zelandia, *Beland*, is a small Province of the United *Netherlands*; heretofore an Earldom. It consists of five Islands at the Mouth of the *Schelde*; which are *Walbeeren*, *Zud Beveland*, *Norr Beveland*, *Schouwen*, and *Duveland*. These Islands have been much greater than now: being in part drowned by several great Inundations; especially in 1204, and 1509. They lie between *Holland* to the North, *Brabant* to the East, *Flanders* to the South, and the German Sea to the West. The Capital of this State is *Middleburgh*. The rest are *Flushing*, *Zierickzee*, *Goes*, and *Tolen*. There are about 102 Villages in it. C c 3 New,

New Zelande, is a part of the South Continent discovered by the *Hollanders*, in 1654: extending from North to South. But whether it be not an Island, is not yet certainly known.

Zelbecabes, the greater *Armenia*.

Zell, Cella, a small City in the Dukedom of *Lunenburgh*, upon the River *Aller*: six German Miles from *Brunswick*, seven from *Hildesheim* to the North, and five from *Newstadt* to the East. It is a strong place; and has a Noble Castle, which is the Seat of a Duke.

Zell Hammerspach, Cella, a small City in *Schwaben*, upon the River *Nagals*; which is a free Imperial City, under the Protection of the House of *Austria*; 5 Miles from *Stutgard* to the West.

Zena, Genoua, a City of *Italy*.

Zenne. See *Sempe*.

Zerbi, Zetra, a small Island on the Coast of *Barbary*, near the Shoars of the Kingdom of *Tripoli*.

Zibi, Saba, Zibitum, a City in the Happy *Arabia*; the Capital of a Kingdom, and a great City: seated near the Gulph of *Arabia*; one hundred and eighty Miles from *Aden* to the West, and two hundred from the Mouth of the Gulph to the same. The *Turks* not long since took it. But the King of it has since recovered it out of their Hands. Long. 76. 00. Lat. 16. 36.

Zidem, Ziden, Acila, Ocelis, a Port Town upon the Red Sea, the nearest to *Mecca*. It stands on the North Side of the River *Eda* or *Chaihar*: 20 German Miles from *Mecca* to the South-West. A

place of great Antiquity, and anciently had a very good Trade; being the usual Port as *Pliny* saith, from whence the Ships went which sailed into the *East-Indies*.

Ziegenheim, Zigenhemum, a small City in the Lower *Hassia*, under the Landgrave of *Hess-Cassel*; seven Miles from *Cassel* to the South, four from *Frislar*, and six from *Fuld*. The Capital of a County.

Zimbao, a Town and Fortress in *Monotapia*.

Zina, Pamphylia, a Province of the Lesser *Asia*.

Zirfia, the Turkish Name of *Servia*.

Zitrachan, Albania, a Province of *Asia*.

Zittaw, Zitavia, a City of Germany in *Lusatia*, upon the River *Neiss*: in the Borders of *Bohemia*, under the Elector of *Saxony*; four Miles above *Gerlitz* to the South. Built by *Wenceslaus* King of *Bohemia*, in 1255.

Znaim, or Znomo, Znoimium, a City of *Moravia* upon the River *Teye*; in the Borders of *Austria*; seven German Miles from *Brune* to the South, and ten from *Vienna* to the South-West. Taken by the *Swedes* in 1645.

Zoaro, a Town in *Barbary* upon the Coast of *Tripoli*.

Zocoroph, the Gulph of *Arabia*. *Zocostern, Dioscoridis Insula, Ogyris*, a Town and Island upon the Coast of *Zanguebar* in *Africa*.

Zoest, the same with *Soest*.

Zofala, a City and Kingdom on the Coast of *Cassrerie* in *Africa*.

Zolnach,

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Zolnoch, Zolnochium, a City of the Upper Hungary; which is the Capital of a County of the same Name; upon the *Tibiscus*. Forty German Miles from *Waradin* to the West, and sixty from *Buda* to the East. Taken by the *Turks* in 1552. and retaken by the *Imperialists* in October 1685.

Zorlich, Tzurulum, a City of *Thrace* which is a Bishops See; between *Constantinople* and *Hadrianople*.

Zubal, Zubu, one of the *Philippine Islands*.

Zuenziga, a small Kingdom in *Africa*; on the East of the Kingdom of *Zanbaga*, and South of that of *Morocco*.

Zues, the same with *Sues*.

Zug, Tougium, Tugium, a City and Canton in *Switzerland*; it consists all of *Roman Catholics*, and is very small. Bounded on the North by *Zurich*, on the East and South by *Schwitz*, and on the West by *Lucerne*. The City stands one Mile from the Lake of *Lucerne* to the East, and eighteen from *Zurich* to the South. A free Imperial City till the year 1352. when it entered the League with the other Cantons.

Zurich, Tigurum, the Capital City of a Canton of the same Name in *Switzerland*; very great and populous. Divided into two parts by the River *Limat*, when it leaves the Lake of *Zurich*. It stands between *Schaffhouse* to the North, and *Lucerne* to the South, twenty five Miles from each; eleven from the *Rhine*, and forty five from *Soleurre*. Made a free Imperial City by *Frederick the II.* in 1218. and Leagued with Cantons 1351.

Z W

So Ancient as to be mentioned by *Cæsar* in his *Commentaries*, who subjected it to the *Romans*. In the year of Christ 300. it was burnt by the *Germans*, and rebuilt by *Dioclesian*. In the year 883. *Charles the Gross* Walled it. It embraced the Reformation in 1521. Long. 30. 20. Lat. 46. 58.

The Canton of *Zurich* is the first of the thirteen in order. Bounded by *Berne* and *Lucerne* to the West, *Schaffhouse* to the North, *Zug* and *Schwitz* on the South, and *Appenzel* to the East; it consists of none but *Protestants*.

Zuricher Zee, Lacus Tigurinus, a Lake in the Canton of *Zurich*; twenty five Miles long from East to West, and five broad.

Zurphen, Zurphania, a City of *Guelderland*; belonging to the United Provinces, upon the *Iffel*, where it takes in the *Berkel*; one German Mile from *Deventer* to the South, and from *Doesburg* to the North. A place of great strength. Taken by the *French* in 1672. dismantled and deserted by them two years after. The *Dutch* took it from the *Spaniards*, in the year 1586. when Sir *Philip Sidney* was slain.

De Zuyder Zee, a great Bay between *Friseland* to the East, *Guelderland* to the South, and *Holland* to the West.

Zweybrucken, Bipontium, a City of *Germany*; called by the *French* *Deuxponts*, and by the *Germans* *Zweybucken*. It stands upon the River *Schwalbe* in *Walgow*; in the Borders of the Palatinate of the *Rhine*; ten German Miles from

Z W

Worms to the West, and a little more from *Strasbourg* to the North, and is the Capital of a Sovereign Dukedom in *Alsacia*, upon which the King of *Sweden* has some Pretensions. It suffered very much in the last German and French War.

Zwickaw, *Cyanea*, *Zuikavia*, a small City in *Misnia* in the Upper Saxony, upon the River *Muldaw*: four German Miles from *Altenburg*, and ten from *Leypsic*. It was a free Imperial City, till surpris-

Z Y

ed by *Frederick* Marquess of *Misnia*, in 1308.

Zwol, *Zuvolla*, a City of *Over-ysse*, upon the River *Aa*, not far from the *Issel*: which was a free Imperial City and an Hanse Town, but now exempt. Eight Miles from the Mouth of the *Issel* to the South, and eighteen from *Deventer* to the North. A strong place till the French took it in 1672: and dismantled it in 1674.

Zygerb. See *Sigeth*.

Deus dedit his quoque Finem.

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A Table of the Longitudes and Latitudes of many of the most considerable Places. In which the first Meridian is Paris. Published by Philip de la Hire, Regius Professor of the Mathematicks at Paris, in a Book Stiled Tabularum Astronomicarum Pars prima. Printed at Paris in 1687.

	Long.			Lat.		
	H	M.	S.	D.	M.	
A Bbeville	0	2	12	W	50	5
Agra	5	24	00	E	28	30
Albiga	0	3	12	W	43	44
Alençon	0	9	30	W	48	29
Aleppo	2	46	00	E	36	15
Alexandria	2	9	00	E	30	58
Amiens	0	0	12	W	49	53
Amsterdam	0	10	10	E	52	21
Ancona	0	47	40	E	43	54
Angers	0	12	15	W	47	27
Antibe	0	19	11	E	43	34
Antwerp	0	08	30	E	51	10
Aix Prov.	0	12	25	E	43	31
Arles	0	8	20	E	43	34
Auxerre	0	4	20	E	47	35
Athens	1	33	0	E	37	40
Arras	0	1	40	E	50	18
Avignon	0	9	5	E	43	51
Ausburg	0	35	30	E	48	24
						Autun

"A Table of Longitudes and Latitudes."

	H.	M.	S.		Lat.		
Autun	0	7	40	W	46	48	0
Bajeux	0	12	10	E	49	16	1
Barcelone	0	4	00	W	41	26	
Basil	0	22	40	E	47	40	
Batavia	6	34	27	E	6	15	A.
Bayonne	0	15	15	W	43	29	35
Beauvais	0	1	12	W	49	24	0
Bengala	6	12	0	E	21	56	0
Bergamo	0	30	35	E	45	43	0
Besanzon	0	16	40	E	47	18	
Bourges	0	0	14	E	47	4	38
Blois	0	4	45	W	47	35	0
Bologne	0	3	0	W	50	44	0
Bononia	0	38	0	E	44	30	20
Brandenburg	0	46	0	E	52	16	0
Brunswick	0	37	0	E	52	15	0
Brest	0	27	36	W	48	22	50
Bruxelles	0	8	30	E	50	48	0
Buda	1	11	30	E	47	46	0
Burdeaux	0	11	30	W	44	50	20
Challon	0	11	00	E	46	45	0
Caen	0	11	00	W	49	10	35
Caors	0	54	45	W	44	30	00
Calais	0	2	10	W	50	56	50
Caniboia	6	51	00	E	11	20	00
Cambray	0	4	12	E	50	11	30
Chambery	0	16	15	E	45	39	15
Candia	1	46	0	E	34	40	00
Cape of Good Hope	1	10	0	E	34	15	00
Cape Verde	1	18	0	W	14	43	00
Chartres	0	3	15	W	48	30	00
Cherbury	0	16	0	W	49	38	10
Chaloons	0	9	40	E	48	56	00
Cayonna	3	35	00	W	4	56	20
Cayro Egypt	2	12	00	E	29	50	00

Clermont

A Table of Longitudes and Latitudes.

	H.	M.	S.		Lat.		
0 Clermont	0	3	00	E	45	51	15
2 Cologne	0	20	00	E	50	50	00
Compostella	0	48	00	W	42	58	00
0 Constance in Normandy	0	15	45	W	49	6	30
A. Constantinople	1	58	0	E	41	6	00
3 Copenhagen	0	41	41	E	55	40	35
0 Cracow	1	12	0	E	50	10	00
0 Cusco	5	4	0	W	12	25	A.
0 Dantzick	1	7	0	E	54	22	20
Diep	0	4	45	W	49	56	40
8 Dijon	0	11	20	E	47	20	00
0 Dublin	0	38	00	W	53	11	00
0 Dunkerk	0	0	3	E	51	1	30
20 Eureux	0	4	50	W	49	0	00
0 Edenburgh	0	20	20	W	55	47	00
0 Fez	0	33	00	W	33	10	00
50 Ferrara	0	39	3	E	44	54	15
0 La Fleche	0	9	52	W	47	41	40
0 Florence	0	38	30	E	43	41	00
20 Francfort	0	24	40	E	50	4	00
0 Gadalupe	4	15	15	W	16	20	
35 Gades	0	38	50	W	36	16	
00 Gand	0	6	0	E	51	1	
50 Geneva	0	17	20	E	46	22	
00 Genoua	0	30	00	E	44	27	
30 Goa	4	46	00	E	15	30	
15 Goefa	0	6	48	E	51	30	$\frac{1}{2}$
00 Grenoble	0	15	0	E	45	16	
00 Hamburg	0	33	00	E	53	41	
00 Haver de Grace	0	8	40	W	49	36	00
00 Heidelburgh	0	27	00	E	49	20	
10 Insula Ferro	1	22	00	W	28	05	0
00 Kebec	4	49	00	W	47	00	0
20 Laon	0	5	20	E	49	31	40
00 Limoges	0	4	45	W	45	45	00
001							Leige

A Table of Longitudes and Latitudes.

	H.	M.	S.		Lat.	
Lerze	0	13	00	E	50	40
Leisieux	0	8	30	W	49	8
Lima	5	33	0	W	12	20
Lingones	0	13	0	E	47	45
Lisbonie	0	53	0	W	38	40
Lypsick	0	44	0	E	51	19
London	0	8	$\frac{1}{2}$	W	51	32
Lyons	0	11	$\frac{1}{3}$	E	45	49
Macao	7	35	0	E	22	13
Maestricht	0	14	10	E	50	50
Malaga	6	31	20	E	2	42
Le Mans	0	8	50	W	50	3
Mantua	0	39	0	E	45	11
Martinica	4	14	45	W	14	44
Marseilles	0	12	30	E	43	19
Madrid	0	22	0	W	40	10
Milan	0	29	15	E	46	30
Meaux	0	2	15	E	48	56
Malta	0	51	0	E	35	40
Messina	0	55	45	E	38	21
Metz	0	17	0	E	49	14
Mexico	7	10	0	W	20	10
Moulins	0	4	15	E	46	26
Munich	0	38	10	E	48	58
Moscow	2	38	0	E	55	18
Mompellier	0	6	10	E	43	36
Modena	0	36	26	E	44	38
Namur	0	11	50	E	50	25
Nancy	0	18	20	E	48	39
Nantes	0	15	30	W	47	13
Narbonne	0	0	0	*	43	15
Naples	0	54	0	E	41	5
Nevers	0	3	0	E	46	54
Nurenburgh	0	40	10	E	49	29
Olinda, Brasil	2	28	0	W	7	48
						Orleans

A Table of Longitudes and Latitudes.

	H.	M.	S.		Lat.		
66 Orleans	0	1	45	W	47	53	56
0 Ormus	3	58	0	E	27	30	
A. Oxford	0	13	40	W	51	46	
Pau	0	10	0	W	43	10	
Parma	0	33	50	E	44	44	50
15 Paris, Obs.	0	0	0	*	48	50	
10 Padua	0	36	4	E	45	31	
20 Pekin	7	42	32	E	40	0	0
00 Poitiers	0	7	25	W	46	34	30
Prague	0	49	30	E	50	4	30
6 Ragusa	1	5	12	E	42	33	00
30 Ratisbone	0	40	8	E	48	59	
Rennes	0	17	0	W	48	3	0
Reims	0	7	12	E	49	12	30
45 Rhodes	2	2	40	E	36	22	0
Rome	0	42	0	E	41	51	0
Roterdam	0	8	40	E	51	55	
Roan	0	4	56	W	49	27	30
Rochelle	0	14	25	W	46	10	15
Rodez	0	0	45	W	44	10	0
St. Maloes	0	18	00	W	48	38	20
Saumur	0	10	5	W	47	14	15
Sedan	0	11	20	E	49	46	0
Sens	0	3	40	E	48	4	0
Cape Settee	0	5	30	E	43	23	30
48 Siam	6	34	15	E	14	10	0
50 Siracusa	0	52	20	E	37	4	0
0 Spahan	4	14	0	E	36	14	0
Stockholm	1	5	0	E	59	30	0
Strasburgh	0	23	0	E	48	32	
30 Turin	0	23	40	E	44	0	0
20 Toledo	0	28	0	W	39	46	
0 Toulon	0	14	22	E	43	6	*
1 Tolosa	0	6	40	W	43	30	
A. Troyes	0	7	10	E	48	8	
ans							Tubingen

A Table of Longitudes and Latitudes.

	H.	M.	S.		Lat.	
Tubingen	0	28	0	E	48	34
Tours	0	6	40	W	47	23
Valence	0	11	25	W	44	53
Vennes	0	19	35	W	47	36
Venice	0	40	40	E	45	33
Vienne	0	11	30	E	45	28
Vienna Aust.	1	0	0	E	48	22
Utrecht	0	11	20	E	52	05
Uraniburgh	0	42	10	E	55	54
Urbine	0	43	34	E	43	53
Warsaw	1	17	00	E	52	14

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A N ADVERTISEMENT

Concerning the

I N D E X.

FOR the shortning this Index as much as was possible that it might bear some proportion with the Work; I have intirely, 1. Omitted all those Latin Names which are formed from the Vulgar, and differ from them in little or nothing but their Termination. 2. The greatest part of the ancient Latin Names which are now in common use. 3. Most of those Latin Names which have the four first Letters of the Vulgar Names. In all which cases the Reader shall find the Word he seeks in the body of the Book in its proper place.

After almost every Name there is a Letter placed, which shews the Reader what it is: as,

C. City.

F. Fort or Castle.

I. Island.

K. Kingdom.

L. Lake.

M. Mountain.

O. Town.

P. Province, and Port.

R. River.

T. Territory.

Where any of these Letters are doubled there are several Places of the same Name.

The Latin Names are in the Roman Letter, and the Vulgar in the Italian; and those that are in the English Letter, belong to England, Scotland, or Ireland.

An

ADVERTISER

Containing the

INDEX

For the purpose of giving a more complete and accurate view of the state of the Empire, and of the progress of the various branches of the National Industry, the following Index has been compiled, and is now published. It contains a list of the principal Manufacturers, and of the various Branches of the National Industry, and is intended to be a useful and interesting work to all who are concerned in the National Industry.

Which have the following Names:

G. G. G.	G. G. G.
F. F. F.	F. F. F.
I. I. I.	I. I. I.
K. K. K.	K. K. K.
L. L. L.	L. L. L.
M. M. M.	M. M. M.
N. N. N.	N. N. N.
O. O. O.	O. O. O.
P. P. P.	P. P. P.
Q. Q. Q.	Q. Q. Q.
R. R. R.	R. R. R.
S. S. S.	S. S. S.
T. T. T.	T. T. T.
U. U. U.	U. U. U.
V. V. V.	V. V. V.
W. W. W.	W. W. W.
X. X. X.	X. X. X.
Y. Y. Y.	Y. Y. Y.
Z. Z. Z.	Z. Z. Z.

The Index is published by the following Gentlemen, who are the sole Proprietors of the same:

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AN INDEX OF THE Ancient and Latin Names

Mention'd in this

DICTIONARY.

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Abbasicella, *Appenel*. c.
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 Ala Narfica, Aichstadt. c.
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 Alavinus, Avon. r.
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 Alba, Aube. r. c.
 Alba, Aetous. c.
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 Anemo, *Lamone*. r.
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 Angeracum, *S. Jean d'Angeli*. o.
 Angianum.
 ——— *Angia, Enghien*. o.
 Anglia, *England*. k.
 Anicium, *Le Puy*. c.
 Anio, *Teverone*. r.
 Anisus, *Ens*. c.
 Anobi, *Baar*.
 Ansa, *Offona*. c.
 Antaradus, *Tortosa*. c.
 Antiochia Mxandri, *Fachiali*. c.
 Antistiodorum, *Auxerre*. c.
 Anti-Taurus, *Reham-Thaura*. m.
 Antardus, *Tortosa*. c.
 Antona Australis, *Southampton*. o.
 ——— *Borealis, Northampton*. o.
 Antonia, *utrecht*. p.
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 Aquæ Helvetiorum, *Ober-Baden*. c.
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 ——— *Cholastæ*. c.
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tina. c.
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 Argiruntum, *Peschla*. c.
 Argyrutum, *Novigrad*. c.
 Aria, *Héri*. p.
 Aria, *Aire*. c.
 Arlicenium, *Hereford*. c.
 Arietis frons, *Famar. cape*.
 Ariminum, *Rimini*. c.
 Ariminus, *Marrecchia*. r.
 Arinianum, *Rignano*. o.
 Ariona, *Ombia*. r.
 Armenia, *Aladuli, Tnycomania*. p.
 Armoda, *Schelland*. i.
 Armorica, *Bretagne*. p.
 Armuzia, *Ormus*. c.
 Arnapa, *Hornslip*. r.
 Arrabo, *Raab*. r.

A R

Arola, *Aar, Ayr*. r.
 Aromata, *Guardsu*. c.
 Arsacia, *Casbin*. c.
 Arsicua, *Brin*. c.
 Arsinarium, *Mecanda, cape Verde*.
 Arsinoc, *Sus*. c.
 Artaxara, *Teflis*. c.
 Artabarum, *Santa Maria de fin*
terre. cap.
 Artalbinum, *Basil*. c.
 Arremita, *Van*. f.
 Artigi, *Albama*. c.
 Arvernoz, *Clermont*. c.
 Arvis, *Bialograd*. c.
 Arula, *Loir, Lorr*. r.
 Arunci, *Ronches*. c.
 Arunda, *Ronda*. c.
 Arvonía, *Caernarban*. c.
 Arlmaydus, *Seguino*. r.
 Asaphopolis, *Alaph*. c.
 Ascalingium, *Hildeheim*. c.
 Ascalon, *Scalona*. c.
 Asciburgus, *Gollenberg*. m.
 Ascrivium, *Cattaro*. c.
 Asculum, *Ascoli*. c.
 Asta, *Xeres*. c.
 Astacus, *Grivise*. c.
 Astelphus, *Engur*. r.
 Astigi, *Astigi, Ecija*. c.
 Asindum, *Medina, Sidonia*. o.
 Asinnarius, *Falconaria*. r.
 Atax, *L'Aude*. r.
 Aternum, *Aternus, Pescara*. r. & c.
 Ateste, *Este*. o.
 Athanasia, *Leila*. c.
 Athenæ, *Athens, Sentines*. c.
 Atheniensis Leplo, *Therap*. o.
 Athénopols, *Antibe*. c.
 Athesis, *Etsch*. r.
 Athesis, *Tees*. r.
 Athiras, *Glycynero*. r.
 Athlso, *Tofa*. r.
 Athos, *Agion-Ors*. c.
 Athyras, *Glycynero*. r.

Atlantia,

A T

Atlantia, Calojero, l.
 Atlas, Erif, Aiducal. m.
 Atrax, Voldanar. c.
 Atrebarum, Arras. c.
 Atrianus, Tartaro. r.
 Atropatia, Servan. p.
 Attalia, Satalia. c.
 Aquacurum, Tongres. o.
 Atura, Eure. r.
 Aturum, Aire. c.
 Aturus, Adour, Douv. r.
 Avalonia, Glastenbury. o.
 Audomatum, S. Omers.
 Aven, Carrefi. r.
 Aventicum, Wistiburg. c.
 Aufidus, Offante. r.
 Augæ, Eu. o.
 Augæa, Ange. t.
 Augusta Acilia, Straubingen. c.
 ——— Bracarum, Braga. c.
 ——— Emerita, Merida. c.
 ——— Firma, Ecita. c.
 ——— Prætoria, Aouste. c.
 ——— Rauracorum, Augst. c.
 ——— Romanduor, Luxemburg. c.
 ——— Taurinorum, Turin. c.
 ——— Tiberii, Ratispon. c.
 ——— Trevirorum, Trier. c.
 ——— Tricastinorum, S. Paul. c.
 ——— Trinobantum, London. c.
 ——— Vagiennorum, Saluces. c.
 ——— Veromanduorum Verman.
 S. Quintin. c.
 ——— Vindelicorum, Aushurg. c.
 Augustobona, Troyes. c.
 Augustodunum, Autun. c.
 Augustomagus, Senlis. c.
 Augustoritum, Poitiers, Linoges. c.
 Avia, Forcone. o.
 Aviarium, Pluvers. c.
 Avinus, Abin. r.
 Aulerci Cenomani, Le Maine. p.
 ——— Diablintes, Le Perche. p.
 ——— Ebuovices, d'Eureux. p.

A U

Auna, Cmeley. c.
 Aurea Cherfonesus, Malaca. c.
 Aureapolis, Ingoldstadt. c.
 Aureatum, Alchstadt. c.
 Aurelia, Lintz. c.
 Aurelia Orleanca. c.
 Aurelia Allobrogum, Geneva. c.
 Auria, Orense. c.
 Aurigi, Aurinx. c.
 Aurigi, S. Jean. c.
 Ausser, Serchio. r.
 Aastrasia, Lorain, westrick. p.
 Austria, Racuska. p.
 Autricum, Chartres. c.
 Autura, Eure. r.
 Auximum, Osimo. c.
 Axiace, Oczakow. c.
 Axona, Aish. r.
 Azania, Adel. k.

B A

Babylon, Bagdat. c.
 Babylon, Cairo. c.
 Bacenis Sylva, westerwaldt, Hartz-
 waldt. c.
 Bactria, Orasan. p.
 Baduhennæ Lucus, Seven-waldt,
 Coemoraen. c. Bacuen f.
 Bætis, Guadalquivir. r.
 Bacuntius, Bofevetha. r.
 Bætiæ, Eda. r.
 Bztulo, Badelona, Bises.
 Bagrada, Tifendon. r.
 Bajocz, Bajenx. c.
 Baiocensis, Tractus, Bessin.
 Baleares, Majorca. c.
 Balticus Sinus, the Baltick Sea,
 Germ. De Belt.
 Barcino, Barelone. c.
 Basiana, Pofega. c.
 Basilica, Norway. k.
 Basti, Baza. c.
 Batava, Passaw. c.

D d d 3

Batavi,

BE

Batavi, *Holland. p.*
 Bavodurum, *Deustede. o.*
 Bathis, *Jati. r.*
 Bathonia, *Bath. c.*
 Bavacum Picardiz, *Beauvais in Picardy. c.*
 — Wallonenſe, *Beauvais in Hainault. o.*
 Baujovicum, *Beaujeu. o.*
 Bebbæ, *Dunſtaburg. c.*
 Bedeſis, *Montone. r.*
 Belgæ, *Wells. c. Somerſetſhire.*
 Belgium, *the Low Countries.*
 Bellojovium, *Beaujeu. o.*
 Bellomariscus, *Beauvais. p.*
 Bellomontium, *Beaumont. o.*
 Belloſitum, *Oxford. o.*
 Bellovacum, *Beauvais. o.*
 Belfia, *Beauſſe. p.*
 Benacus, *Lago di Garda, Gardſee. l.*
 Bengebres, *Ghaſſan. m.*
 Berenice, *Berniſh. c.*
 Bermius, *Meſſo. m.*
 Bernia, *Ireland.*
 Beroa, *Berrhaa, Aleppo. c.*
 Beſidia, *Biſignano. c.*
 Biandina, *Rampano. o.*
 Bibracte, *Autun. c.*
 Bicurgium, *Erfurdt. c.*
 Bigerra, *Villena. c.*
 Bigerrones, *La Bigorre. p.*
 Bilbils, *Xilaa. c.*
 Bipontium, *Deux-ponts, Zübrücken. c.*
 Biſontio, *Besançon. c.*
 Biſtricia, *Beſterce, Neſenſtadt. c.*
 Bithynia, *Beſcangial, Chiantale. c.*
 Biturix, *Blurix, Bourges. c.*
 Bleſæ, *Blais. o.*
 Blitæ, *Beſiers. c.*
 Boacſus, *Frigido. r.*
 Bocanum, *Maroccho. c.*
 Bochanium, *Bouchain. o.*

BO

Bodeni, *Podolia. p.*
 Boderia, *ſic Bodotria.*
 Bodincomagus, *Casale. c.*
 Bodobriga, *Bopart. o.*
 Bodotria, *Edenburg-Firth.*
 Boetia, *Stramulipa. p.*
 Bogadium, *Friſlar. c.*
 Boiatum, *Bayonne. c.*
 Bojodurum, *Paſſaw. c.*
 Bonium, *Bangor. o.*
 Boſphorus, *Ochſenfurt. c.*
 Boſtra, *Buſſeth. c.*
 Bormetomagus, *worms. c.*
 Boryſthenes, *Nieper. r.*
 Bovianum, *Boiano. c.*
 Bounſonia, *Bozns. o.*
 Bracara, *Bracara, Braga. c.*
 Bracenum, *Bracciano. c.*
 Braneſia, *Oldenburg. c.*
 Branonlum, *Worceſter. c.*
 Braſſovia, *Craſtadt. c.*
 Bravum, *Burgos. c.*
 Bremium, *Berwick. c.*
 Brennoburgum, *Brandenburg. c.*
 Brannopolis, *Hildelheim. c.*
 Brigantes, *Yorkſhire.*
 Brigantia, *Braganza. c.*
 Brigantium, *Compoſtella. c.*
 Briocum, *S. Brieu. c.*
 Britannia, *Britain, England. k.*
 Britannia minor, *Bretagne. p.*
 Briannodunum, *Dunbarton. o.*
 Brivas, *Briue, Bironde. c.*
 Brivates, *Breſt. o.*
 Brixia, *Breſcia. c.*
 Brundufium, *Brindiſi. c.*
 Brundufia, *Poretra. c.*
 Brutii, *Calabria. p.*
 Bryganium, *Bracciano. c.*
 Buca, *Termini. c.*
 Budoris, *Durlach. c.*
 Burgundia Comitatus, *French-Comté. p.*
 Bullonium, *Bouillon. o.*
 Buſiris, *Aſakal. c.*

Butreæ,

Butrez, *Bessers*. c.
 Bythinia, *Chintale*, *Bescangial*. p.
 Byzantium, *Constantinople*. c.
 Byzla, *Vize*. c.

C A

Caballus Ager, *Chablais*. p.
 Cabellio, *Cavaison*. c.
 Cabillonium, *Challon*. c.
 Cacelina, *Chalcedon*. c.
 Cacorum, *Villach*. c.
 Cadavus, *Cavado*. r.
 Cadomus, *Caen*. c.
 Cadurcensis Tractus, *Quercy*. p.
 Cadurcum, *Cahors*. c.
 Cælio-Briga, *Braganza*. c.
 Cænus, *L'Arc*. r.
 Cæretanorum Emp. S. *Severa*. c.
 Cæretanus, *Eri*. r.
 Cæsarea magna, *Caesar*. c.
 Cæsarea, *Jersey*. i.
 Cæsar-Augusta, *Saragoza*. c.
 Cæsariana, *Xerxes de la frontera*. c.
 Cæsarodunum, *Tours*. c.
 Cæsarö-Lutra, *Keisers Lautern*. c.
 Cæsaromagus, *Beauvais*. c.
 Cæsaropolis, *Keisers-Lautern*. c.
 Cæsortium, *Gisors*. o.
 Cæseroniana, *Grafignana*. c.
 Calcus, *Girmassi*. r.
 Cajeta, *Gaeta*, *Gaietie*. c.
 Calabria, *Terra d'Otranto*. p.
 Calaguris, *Calaborra*. c.
 Calæzia, *Wittsburg*. c.
 Calatia, *Cajazzo*. c.
 Calaris, *Cagliari*. c.
 Calarona, *Garon*. r.
 Calathia, *Cajazzo*. c.
 Calcaria, *Tadcaster*. o.
 Calciata, *Calzada*. c.
 Calé, *Calle*, *Cagli*. c.
 Cale, *Porto*. c.
 Caledonia, *Scotland*. k.

Calenum, *Carniola*. c.
 Cales, *Calvi*. c.
 Caletæ, *Caux*. p.
 Calerum, *Calais*, *Cales*. c. e.
 Caleva, *Calleva*, *Oxford*. c.
 Callabrum, *Montanjes*. c.
 Callipolis, *Gallipoli*. c.
 Calipus, *Zadaon*. r.
 Calidobecum, *Caudebec*. c.
 Calicadnus, *Ferro*. r.
 Calonefus, *Ble-Isle*. g.
 Calonis, *Cleves*. r.
 Calpe, *Gibraltar*. c.
 Calvomontium, *Chaumont*. c.
 Camachus, *Kemach*. c.
 Camalodunum, *Maldon*. o.
 Cama, *Scala*. c.
 Camberium, *Chambery*. c.
 Cambodunum, *Kempen*. c.
 Camboritum, *Cambrydge*.
 Cambus, *Kamp*. r.
 Cameracum, *Cambray*.
 Caminecum sive Camenecla, *Kamintseck*. o.
 Campania, *Champagne*. p.
 Campania Fœlix, *Terra di Lavoro*,
Campagna di Roma. p. p.
 — Campi, *Kampen*. c.
 Campodunum, *Kempen*. c.
 Camulodunum, *Maldon*, *Hamtonsbury*. o.
 Canapicium, *Canavise*. p.
 Cangria, *see Gangra*. p.
 Candida Casa, *Whithorn*. c.
 Canopus, *Rosetto*. c.
 Cantabri, *Guipuscoa*. p.
 Cantium, *Kent*.
 Cantuaria, *Canterbury*. c.
 Capernaum, *Jefferskin*. o.
 Cappadocia, *Tocat*. p.
 Caput Aquæum, *Cappacio*. c.
 Caprea, *Capri*. l.
 Caprasia, *Magna Vacca*. o.
 Caralis, *Cagliari*. c.
 Carabogdiana, *Moldavia*. p.

- Carbonaria, *Porto Gori*. o.
 Canbano-brigum, *Glencarn*. p.
 Carcoviaca, *Kirkwall*. o.
 Caracca, *Henares*. r.
 Carmania, *Macran*. p.
 Carambice, *Obb*. r.
 Caranthonus, *Charente*. r.
 Carentani, *Stiria & Carinthia*. q.
 Carentonium, *Charenton*. o.
 Carentelus, *Charente*. r.
 Carethna, *Cariniana Vallis, Babo-*
liza. o.
 Caria, *Aidinelli, Mentefeli*. p.
 Caris, *Cher*. r.
 Carleolum, *Carlisle*. c.
 Carmania, *Khorman*. p.
 Carni, *Friuli*. p.
 Carnicum, *Julium, Fella*. c.
 Carnovia, *Jagerndof*. o.
 Carnovium, *Stella*. c.
 Carnurum, *Chartres*. c.
 Carpanthus, *Scarpanto*. l.
 Carpentoracte, *Carpentras*. c.
 Carraca, *Guadaljara*. c.
 Carrhae, *Heren*. c.
 Carrio, *Carriou*. r.
 Carrodonum, *Crakow, Lemburg*. cc.
 Cassiope, *Janinzu*. c.
 Cassiterides, *Silly Isles*.
 Casius, *Lifon*. m.
 Castra Ulpia, *Cleves*. c.
 Castellodunum, *Châtraudun*. c.
 Castellum Cattorum, *Cassel*. c.
 Castellum Menapiorum, *Kessel*. c.
 Castellum Morinorum, *Cassel*. o.
 Castrum, *Castro*. c.
 Castrum Alatum, *Edemburg*.
 Castrum Albicinium, *Castres*.
 Castrum Caledonium, *Dundelk*.
 Castrum Britonum, *Dun-De-*
ton. e.
 Castrum Heraldi, *Castelleraut*. c.
 Castulo, *Castona*. c.
 Casacantum, *Vasento*. r.
 Caralaunum, *Chaulons*. c.
 Carralouco, *Guimaranes*. o.
 Caturiges, *Capenzois*. c.
 Caucasiz Portz, *Derbent*. c.
 Caunus, *Monaco*. m.
 Caunus, *Caco*. m. *Moncay*. o.
 Cauria, *Coria*. c.
 Cavum, *Cassa*. c.
 Celbis, *Kelb, or Kil*. r.
 Cene Atlantica, *Madera*. i.
 Celenius, *Etillian*. r.
 Celendris, *Palipoli*. c.
 Celia, *Cylley*. c.
 Celidanus, *Saltich*. r.
 Cellobriga, *Barellus*. c.
 Cella, *Zell*. c.
 Celsona, *Solfona*. c.
 Celtz, *the Gauls*. k.
 Celtiberi, *Spain*. k.
 Cemmennus, *Suennus*. m.
 Cenimagni, *Iceni*.
 Cenomanum, *Mans*. c.
 Cenomanensis Provincia, *Le Maine*.
 Centrones, *the Diocess de Gand*.
 Centum cellz, *Civita Vecchia*. c.
 Cephalenia, *Cefalonia*. i.
 Cetetlica, *Cardigan*. p.
 Ceretania, *Cerdagne*. p.
 Cerne, *Madagascar*. i.
 Cerusa, *Livadia*. c.
 Cestria, *Chester, West-Chester*. c.
 Cetius, *Hensterberg*. m.
 Cetobrigz, *Setuval*. c.
 Chaboras, *Gulap*. r.
 Chalcis, *Jamboli*. p.
 Chalcis, *Negropont*. i.
 Chaldæa, *Curistan*. p.
 Chalufius, *Trave*. r.
 Chalybs, *Cabe*. r. *Chryles*.
 Charento, *Charenton*. o.
 Chios, *Chio*. i.
 Chestocovia, *Czenstokow*. c.
 Chilonium, *Kiel*. c.
 Chorfa, *Chars*. c.
 Christo-

- Chrikopolis, Emboli. c.
 Chromium, Drobafas, the white Sea.
 Chronus, Memel. r.
 Chrysius, Guadalupe. r.
 Chrysius, Kaurux. r.
 Chrysius, Kere. r.
 Chrysocera, Galata. o.
 Chrysorrhoeas, Agile. r.
 Cibinum, Hermanstadt. c.
 Cilicia, Caraman, Finchia. p.
 Cimbrica Chersonesus, Denmark,
 and Jutland. r. k.
 Cinga, Cinca, Senga. r.
 Cissa, Quiso. r.
 Cissa, Humago. i.
 Civuorum Insula, Schut. i.
 Civaro, Chambery. c.
 Clanes, Glan. r.
 Clansus, Agno. r.
 Clarana, Glaris. o.
 Clarinea, Gant. c.
 Clarmons, Clermont. c.
 Clarmont, Glare. c.
 Claudia, five Claudocestria, Clou-
 cester. c.
 Claudia, Claudivum, Clagenfurt. c.
 Claudia, Goze. i.
 Claromontum, Clermont. c.
 Clania, Calahorra. c.
 Claudiopolis, Clausenburg. c.
 Claudivum, Elze. r.
 Claudius, Imzgor, & Kisdarnoc-
 zi. m.
 Clauentum, Southampton. c.
 Cleopatris, Sues. c.
 Clevum, Gloucester.
 Clivia, Cleus. c.
 Clodia Fossa, Chioza. c.
 Clochora, Clogher. c.
 Clodianus, Flavian, Llobregat. r.
 Clota, Clupe. r.
 Clusium, Chiuff. c.
 Clusius, Chiese. r.
 Codanonia, Zealandt. i.
 Cœnocœnum, Lawenburg. o.
 Coetus, Coisnon. r.
 Colancorum, Berlin. c.
 Colancorum, Freshwaldt. c.
 Colchi, Mengrelia. p.
 Colchis, Calpurt. c.
 Colapis, Kulp. r.
 Colippo, S. Sebastian. o.
 Collentum, Varceva. c.
 Colocia, Colocza. c.
 Colonia, Colchester. c.
 Colonia, Taxara. c.
 Colonia Allobrogum, Geneva. c.
 Colonia Argentiina, Colmar. c.
 Colonia Agrippina, Cologne. c.
 Colofwaria, Clausenburg. c.
 Columbaria, Colmar. c.
 Columbralia, Combrasil. c.
 Columna, Kolm. c.
 Comagenum, Haynburg. o.
 Compendium, Compignu. c.
 Complutum, Alcalá. c.
 Compla, Conza. c.
 Concha, Cuenca. c.
 Concia, Miranda. c.
 Condara, Condeum, Condé. o.
 Condare, Rennes. c.
 Condivincum, Nantes. c.
 Confluentes, Coblents. c.
 Conimbrica, Coimbra. c.
 Conovium, Abercromway. o.
 Consentia, Cosenza. c.
 Conforani, Couferans. r.
 Constantia, Tortosa. c.
 Constantia Castra, Contances. c.
 Constantinensis Ager, Le Contan-
 tin. p.
 Convenæ, Le Comte de Comin-
 ge. r.
 Convenæ, S. Bertrand. c.
 Convennos, Sheppey. i.
 Conventria, Coventry. c.
 Coos, Lango. i.
 Cora, La Cury. r.
 Corabra,

Corabra, *Maurana*. f.
 Corax, *Algier*. c.
 Corbillum, *Nantes*. c.
 Corbillum, *Coxhill*. o. o.
 Corcyra, *Corfu*. i.
 Corcyra Nigra, *Carzola*. i.
 Confinianum, *Pienza, Pientia*. c.
 Coriovallum, *Falkenburg*. o.
 Corium, *Cornovium, Cirencester*. c.
 Corisopitum, *Cornouaille & Quimper*. c. c.
 Cornavii, *Worcester-shire, Cornwall, Warwick, and Stafford-shire*.
 Cornelia, *Imola Whimpen*. c.
 Cornubia, *Cornwall*. p.
 Cornu Byzantii, *Galata*. o.
 Corona, *Croonstadt*. c.
 Corona, *Coron*. c.
 Coronis, *Landskroone, Brassaw*. c.
 Cobs, *Lango*. i.
 Corfinium, *Pienza*. c.
 Corinium, *Cirencester*. o.
 Cortenlacum, *Courtenay*. c.
 Cortracum, *Courtay, Cortryck*. c.
 Cosa, *Casano*. c.
 Cossium, *Bazas*. c.
 Covalia, *Bile*. t.
 Crabra Marana, *Maryana*. f.
 Crathis, *Gratti*. r.
 Credonium, *Craon*. c.
 Cremera, *Fossa*. r.
 Creta, *Candida*. i.
 Crimisa, *Flumia*. r.
 Crissus, *Kere*. r.
 Croffa, *Cresse*. r.
 Crotalus, *il Corace*. r.
 Croton, *Crotone*. c.
 Crustumium, *Conea*. r.
 Cularo, *Grenoble*. c.
 Cunetio, *Kennek*. r.
 Cunetio, *Marlebozow*. o.
 Cupersanum, *Conversano*. c.

Cuprimonium, *Kopersberg*. o.
 Curia, *Off*. c.
 Curia, *Chur, Coire, Coira*. c.
 Curia, *Curw*. c.
 Curia, *Corte*. c.
 Curiosolita, *Quimper*. t.
 Curium, *Episcopia*. c.
 Currecia, *Courreze*. r.
 Cusus, *Kerez*. r.
 Cydarus, *Maclena*. r.
 Cydonia, *Canea*. c.
 Cygnea, *Zwikaw*. c.
 Cylistarnus, *Racanello*. r.
 Cyrene, *Cairoan*. c.
 Cyrenaica, *Barbary*. p.
 Cypsellia, *Ipsala*. c.
 Cythera, *Cerigo*. i.
 Cytarum, *Sitia*. c.
 Cyrus, *Elcar or Kur*. r.
 Cyrrhus, *Ser*. r.
 Czernihovia, *Zernikow*. c.

D A

Dabrone, *Aven-moze*. l.
 Damasia, *Ausburg*. c.
 Damoil, *Cluydsdale, and Wenteith*. p. p.
 Damnonium, *the Lizard-point*.
 Danubius, *the Danube*. r.
 Danmonii, *Cornwall and Devon-shire*. p. p.
 Dania, *Denmark*. k.
 Dandiscum, *Dantsch*. c.
 Danum, *Doncaster*. o.
 Danus, *Dun, or Don*. r.
 Daona, *Reccio*. c.
 Daphne, *Scala Marmorea*. c.
 Dara, *Drut*. r.
 Dardania, *the South part of Servia*.
 Darlorsigum, *Vannes*. c.
 Darvernium, *Dober, and Canterbury*. o.
 Datii Urbs, *Dax*. c.
 Daventria, *Deventer*. c.

Daulia,

D A

D O

Daulia, *Eldasagni*. c.
 Daunia, *Capitanato*. p.
 Dea, *Wæ*. t.
 Dea, *Dit*. c.
 Decetia, *Decize*. c.
 Deidonium, Alestum, *Dundæ*. o.
 Delta, *Maholet*, *Sahid*. i.
 Delminium, *Damnio*, *Dumno*. c.
 Delphinatus, *Dauphiné*. p.
 Demetrius, *Dimitrado*. c.
 Deobriga, *Miranda de Ebro*. c.
 Deppa, *Depa*, *Diepe*. c.
 Dertona, *Tortona*. c.
 Dertosa, *Tortosa*. c.
 Derventio, *Darwent*. r.
 Deva, *Wæ*. r.
 Deva, *Westcheſter*. c.
 Devana, *Aberdeen*. c.
 Dia, *Dic*. c.
 Dianæ Oraculum, *Cuiatr*. o.
 Diabete, *Faluga*. i.
 Diablintes, or Diablintres, *le Perche*. p.
 Dicte, *Sethie*. i.
 Didymorychos, *Dimotoe*. c.
 Diensis Comitatus, *le Diois*. p.
 Dimola, *Dimel*. r.
 Dinla, *Signe*. c.
 Diodori Insula, *Babel Mandel*.
 Dionysopolis, *Varna*. c.
 Dioscoridis Insula, *Zocotora*. i.
 Dithmaria, *Dithmarsen*. p.
 Diva, *Wæ*. r.
 Divionum, *Dijon*. c.
 Divona, *Caors*. t.
 Divodurum, *Thionville*, *metz*. c.
 Divona, *Cahors*. c.
 Dobuni, *Gloucestershire*. c.
 Dolceæ, *Cataro*. c.
 Dola, *Dol and Dole*. c. c.
 Dominicepolis, *S. Domingo*. c.
 Domitiopolis, *Domexopli*. c.
 Dordina, *Dozcheſter*. o.
 Donum Del, *Dundæ*. o.

Dordomana, *Dirzer*. c.
 Dordonia, *Dordogne*. r.
 Dordracum, Dordrestum, *Durdrechtum*, *Dort*. c.
 Dorovernia, *Canterbury*. c.
 Doroverſum, *Dober*. o.
 Doſtra, *Dauſtre*. r.
 Doveona, *Deveona*, *Cahors*. c.
 Doulendinium, *Doulens*. o.
 Draconis, *Draun*. r.
 Dracus, *Drac*. r.
 Dragamutina, *Travemund*. c.
 Drasomagus, *Amburg*. c.
 Drepanum, *Trapano*. e.
 Drillo, *Drino*. r.
 Drocum, *Dreux*. c.
 Druentia, *Durance*. r.
 Druides, *le Comte de Dreux*. p.
 Druma, *le Drome*. r.
 Druna, *Drama*, *Drome*. r.
 Drusiana Fossa, *Niemeyſſel*. r.
 Drusiburgum, *Dotsburg*. o.
 Drusomagus, *Memmingen*. c.
 Drusomagus, *Kempen*. c.
 Drymon, *Drino*. r.
 Duacum, *Ekilmacongh*. c.
 -----*Doway*. c.
 Dubis, *Dou or Doux*. r.
 Dubris, *Dober*. o.
 Duellum, *Hohentweil*. f.
 Dumbarum, *Dunbar*. o.
 Dumna, *Hoy*. i.
 Dunga, *Dabul*. c.
 Dunelmum, *Durham*. c.
 Dunkeranum, *Dundalk*. c.
 Dunquerque, *Dunkirk*. o.
 Dunrodunum, *Dojnock*. c.
 Dunum, *Chasteaudun*. o.
 Dunum, *Dorset*. c.
 Durachium, *Thouars*. c.
 Duranius, *Dordogne*. r.
 Durla, *la Doria*. r.
 Durias, *Guadalquivir*. r.
 Durias, *Trann*. r.

Durias,

E A

Durius, *Duro, Douro. r.*
 Duroblus, *Durobrevis, Rochester. c.*
 Durobrivz, *Stanford. o.*
 Durocasses, *Druidensis. Pagus, Drenx. o.*
 Durocortorum Civitas, *Reims. c.*
 Daronovaria, *Worcester. o.*
 Durostadium, *wick. o.*
 Durostorum, *Silistria. c.*
 Durotriges, *Dorsetshire, and Somersetshire.*
 Durovernum, *Canterbury.*
 Durius, *Tbar.*
 Dyrrachium, *Durazzo. c.*
 Dyrrus, *Guir. r.*
 Dyiporum, *Daysburg. c.*

E A

Eagus, *Lough Eagh, a Lake.*
 Eara, *Yere. r.*
 Eblana, *Dublin. c.*
 Ebodja, *Aldernay. i.*
 Eborā, *Evora. c.*
 Eborā, *Rota. i.*
 Eboracum, *Pork. c.*
 Ebrodunum, *Ambrune. c.*
 Ebrodunum, *Brin. c.*
 Ebroca, *Eureux. c.*
 Ebroicum, *Eureux. c.*
 Ebudā, *The Western Isles.*
 Eburum, *Olmütz. c.*
 Ebusus, *Tvica. i.*
 Ebury, *Eure. r.*
 Ecz, *Troja. c.*
 Ecbatana, *Tauris. c.*
 Eccefta, *Medina Celi. o.*
 Echedorus, *Grana. r.*
 Ectodurum, *Leuckfchen. c.*
 Edelberga, *Heidelburgh. c.*
 Edera, *Ter. r.*
 Edessa, *Rhoa. c.*
 Edus, *Sadodela. r.*
 Egefta, *Barbara. c.*

E L

Egidona, *Eyder. r.*
 Egriculus, *le Gers. r.*
 Egolisma, *Angoulême. c.*
 Egra, *Eger. r.*
 Egra, *Hib, Eger. c.*
 Eldera, *Eyder. r.*
 Eistadium, *Aichstade. c.*
 Elana, *Aila. c.*
 Elaphonefus, *Marmora. c.*
 Elaver, *Alker. r.*
 Elborga, *Talavera. c.*
 Elbovium, *Elbenf. o.*
 Electa, *Alit. c.*
 Electriades Insulæ, *Shetland Isles.*
 Elephaniacum, *Elwang. c.*
 Eleutherus, *Habes. r.*
 Eleutherus, *Bajara. r.*
 Eliberis, *Granada. c.*
 Elis, *Belvedere. p.*
 Ellocrata, *Lorca. c.*
 Elna, *Lianne, Eanne. r.*
 Elna, *St. Amand. o.*
 Elorona, *Oleron. i.*
 Elorum, *Abyfo. r.*
 Elorum, *Atelari. r.*
 Elusa, *Euse, Eaufe. c.*
 Eluva, *St. Asaph. c.*
 Elyma, *Palimisa. c.*
 Elys, *Chp. o.*
 Ella, *Lille. r.*
 Ellis, *Jalea. o.*
 Ellus, *Il. r.*
 Embda, *Emden. c.*
 Emella, *Emmely. c.*
 Emerita, *Merida. c.*
 Emisa, *Haman, Hims. c.*
 Emisarium, *Desaguadero. r.*
 Emmaus, *Gotza, Nicopol. c.*
 Endova, *Eyndhoven. c.*
 Engeriacum, *St. Jean de Angeline. c.*
 Engolisma, *Angoulême. c.*
 Enhemium, *Ebenheim. c.*
 Enfis, *Nifs. r.*
 Entella, *Lavagna. r.*
 Epandum,

E P

Epaurum, *Pau. c.*
 Ephesus, *Efeso. c.*
 Epidamnus, *Durazzo. c.*
 Epidaurus, *Debroncha. c.*
 Epidaurus, *Malvasia. c.*
 Epidaurus, *Ragusa. c.*
 Eporedta, *Jurea. c.*
 Erasinus, *Rafno. r.*
 Erdellia, *Transylvania. p.*
 Eretzenus, *Revene. r.*
 Eriboea, *Croida. c.*
 Eridanus, *Po. r.*
 Eridanus, *Rodann. r.*
 Erigonus, *Vistritza. r.*
 Erlneus, *la Miranda. r.*
 Ernodynunum, *Iffoudun. c.*
 Erubris, *Rober. r.*
 Erythiz, *Barlinguas. i.*
 Erythraeum Mare, *the Red Sea.*
 Eryx, *Trapano Vecchio. c.*
 Escernia, *Iternia, or Sergna. c.*
 Escua, *Huesca. c.*
 Esia, *l'Oyse. r.*
 Estui, *Setz. c.*
 Esthonia, *Esten. p.*
 Estola, *Ksla. r.*
 Esula, *Isola. c.*
 Esuris, *Faro. c. Xeres de Guadiana. f.*
 Etruria, *Toscana. p.*
 Evandria, *Olivenza. c.*
 Euboea, *Negropont. i.*
 Eubonia, *Man. i.*
 Evenus, *Phidari. r. Fidari.*
 Eugubium, *Gubio. c.*
 Eunceno, *l'Aa Boulognois. r.*
 Euphrates, *Aferat. r.*
 Euprea, *Gajola. i.*
 Euramus, *Galaxo. r.*
 Eurotas, *Iris, Vasilipotamo; Basilipotamo. r.*
 Eurydemon, *Zacuth. r.*
 Exopolis, *Bogazar. c.*
 Extremadura, *Estremadura. c.*

F A

Eydera, *Eyder. r.*
 Ezerus, *Estro. c.*
 F A
 Fabris, *Farfaz. r.*
 Fabrianum, *Bremen. c.*
 Falconis mons, *Fauquemont. o.*
 Falcia, *Fallecia, Falaise. c.*
 Fama Augusta, *Famagoff. c.*
 Fanum Canici, *Bilkeny. c.*
 ———— *Fortuna, Fanot. c.*
 ———— *S. Agatha, S. Agatha. c.*
 ———— *S. Albani, S. Albans. o.*
 ———— *S. Albini, S. Aubin. c.*
 ———— *S. Andrea, S. Andrews. c.*
 ———— *S. Andre. c.*
 ———— *S. Antonini, S. Antonin. c.*
 ———— *S. Audomari, S. Omer. c.*
 ———— *S. Botolph, Boston. o.*
 ———— *S. Clodoaldi, S. Clou. o.*
 ———— *S. Desiderii, S. Dixter. c.*
 ———— *S. Dionysii, S. Denis. c.*
 ———— *S. Fidei, S. Fe. o.*
 ———— *S. Gisleii, S. Gislein. o.*
 ———— *S. Jacobi, Sanjago. c.*
 ———— *S. Joannis, S. Jean. c.*
 ———— *S. Leonis, S. Leo. c.*
 ———— *S. Maclovii, S. Malo. c.*
 ———— *S. Menchldis, S. Menchoud. c.*
 ———— *S. Michellii, S. Mighell. c.*
 ———— *S. Pontii, S. Pont. c.*
 ———— *S. Spiritus, S. Esprit. c.*
 ———— *S. Stephani, S. Estienne. c.*
 ———— *S. Viry, S. Vitt. c.*
 Fara, *la Fere. c.*
 Farria, *Heyligelandt. i.*
 Fauciniacus Tractus, *Fossigny. c.*
 Faventia, *Faenza. c.*
 Felcina, *Bologna, Bolonia. c.*
 Ferreta, *Pfirt. c.*
 Fleclia, *Over-11stl. c.*
 Ficocle, *Cervia. c.*
 Fionia, *Fuintn. i.*

Firmitas

FI

Firmitas ad Albulam, *Ferte sur Aube.*
 Firmum, *Fermo. c.*
 Flexia, *Gallica, Praga. o.*
 Flaviana Ala, *Vienna. c.*
 Flavio-briga, *Bilbao. c.*
 Flavium Brigantum, *Betanzos. c.*
 Flevo, *the ulia or Flie. i.*
 Flevum, *the Ve be. r.*
 Flexia, *la Fleche. c.*
 Flexum, *Altzburg. o.*
 Flissinga, *Flushing. o.*
 Floriacum, *Flenry. o.*
 Floripolis, *St. Flour. o.*
 Florentia, *Florence. c.*
 Foburgum, *Woburg. o.*
 Fociniacus Tractus, *Fosgeni. p.*
 Fons Agri Carriensis, *Ferventia. o.*
 Fons Bellaques, *Fontainbleau. o.*
 Fons Clarus, *Sherborn. o.*
 Fons Ebraldi, *Fontevault. o.*
 Fons Rapidus, *Fontarabie. o.*
 Fontes, *Wellig. c.*
 Fontenacum, *Fontenay le Comte. c.*
 Forcalquier Comitatus, *le Comte de Forcalquier. p.*
 Forensis Provincia, *le Forez. p.*
 Formicæ, *Formigne, i.*
 Formio, *Risano. r.*
 Forum Alteni, *Ferrara. c.*
 ——— Claudii, *Oriolo. c.*
 ——— Claudii, *Moutiers en Tarentaise. c.*
 ——— Cornelli, *Imola, Jumola. c.*
 ——— Diuguntorum, *Crema. c.*
 ——— Domitii, *Frontignan. c.*
 ——— Flamini, *Forssamine. c.*
 ——— Flamini, *Fuligno. c.*
 ——— Fulvil, *Valenza. c.*
 ——— Julium, *Frejus. c.*
 ——— Julii, *Friuli. p.*
 ——— Livii, *Forti. c.*
 ——— Neronis, *Forcalquier. c.*
 ——— Sebastianorum, *Bourg. c.*

FO

—— Segusianum, *Fears. o.*
 —— Sempronii, *Fossombruno. c.*
 —— Tiberii, *Keyserstul. o.*
 —— Vocontiorum, *Vaison. c.*
 Fossa Clodia, *Chiossa. c.*
 —— Corbulonis, *the Leck. r.*
 —— Drusil, *the New Tffel. r.*
 —— Mauriana, *le Galejon. i.*
 —— Merovei, *la Merme. r.*
 Fossæ, *Fossne. r.*
 Fosanum, *Fossano. r.*
 Fossatum, *Fassato. t.*
 Fosiñiacus Tractus, *le Fosiñny. p.*
 Francia Orientalis, *Franconia. c.*
 Franciacum, *Fronac. ca.*
 Francosurtum ad Mænum, *Francfort on the Main.*
 —— ad Oderam, *Francfort on the Oder.*
 Fratres Nessides, *Fraires. i. i.*
 Fredelatum, *Pamiers. c.*
 Frento, *il Fortore. r.*
 Frequentum, *Fricenti. c.*
 Fretum Britannicum, *Pas de Calais the Schelde.*
 Fretum Mamertinum, *Faro.*
 Frigida, *Frias. c.*
 Frigidus, *Freddano. r.*
 ——— Vipao. *r.*
 Frisiana, *Frignana. t.*
 Frusio, *Frusilione. c.*
 Fruxinum, *Freising. c.*
 Egeria, *Eulgerium, Fongerès. c.*
 Fulgionum, *Foligno. c.*
 Fulinium, *Fulgotum, Fuligno. c.*
 Fundanus, *Fondi. i. c.*
 Furarium, *St. Estienne de Furens. o.*
 Furnæ, *Furns, wuerne. c.*
 Fuxum, *Foix. o.*

Gaball,

G A

G A

Gaball, *Givaudan*. r.
 Gabalum, *Favox, Mandé*. c.
 Gabalus, *Gibel*. c.
 Gabarus, *Gave*. r. r.
 Gabellus, *Secchia*. r.
 Gades, *Cádiz, Cadix*. c.
 Gadiua, *Aberfraxw*. o.
 Gaitia, *Jatza, Jayczá*, a City of *Bosnia*.
 Galum, *Pays de Gex*.
 Gala, *Falle*. r.
 Galaber, *Galawre*. r.
 Galatia, *Chiangare*. p.
 Gallesium, *Gallèse*. c.
 Galleva, *Wallingford*. o.
 Gallia, *France*. k.
 Galliola, *Golle*. r.
 Galliva, *Gallway*. c.
 Gallo-Ligures, *la Provence*. p.
 Gallovidia, *Galloway*. p.
 Gallus, *Garrippo*. r.
 Gambrivil, *Hamburg*. c.
 Gandavum, *Gand, Gent, Ghendt*. c.
 Ganca, *Jaracazs*.
 Gangara, *Bachu*. c.
 Ganges, *Ganza, Gange*. r.
 Gangra. c.
 Gannum, *Gonga*. o.
 Ganodurum, *Zurach, Laufemburg*. o.
 Garbosentum, *Pew-Castle*. c.
 Gardus, *le Guerdon*. r.
 Garlannonum, *Warrmouth*. Burgh-Castle.
 Garltes, *le Pays de Gaure*. p.
 Garrocell, *Mont Genevre*. p.
 Garryenus, *the Duse, or Vate*. r.
 Garumna, *Garrone*. r.
 Gaskinesium, *le Gaskinois*. p.
 Gassinetum, *le Gaskine*. p.
 Gavanodurum, *Salzburgh*. c.
 Gavarus, *Gaure*. r.
 Gaudiosa, *Joyeuse*. o.

G E

Gaurus, *Garro*. m.
 Gaura, *le Comce de Gaure*. p.
 Gaza, c.
 Gebenna, *les Sevennes*. m.
 Gedanum sive Gdanum, *Danzick*. c.
 Gedrosia, *Formipt, Send*. p.
 Gela, *Alicata, Terranova*. c.
 Gelbis, *Kieh, Kihl*. r.
 Gellisa, *Gellise*. r.
 Gelria, *Gelderland, Gallis, Gildres*. p.
 Gemblacum, *Gemblours*. c.
 Genabium, *Gien*. c.
 Genadium, *Gyngich*. c.
 Genuni, *North-Wales*.
 Genusus, *Vaisussa, Arzenza*. r.
 Gelocribate, *Brest*. o.
 Gesavia, *Geramer*. t.
 Gergobia, *Clermont, Maulins*. c.
 Gericus, *le Gers*. r.
 Germanopolis, *Ginopoli*. c.
 Germia, *Kermen*. c.
 S. Gertrudis mons, *Berga D. Gertrudis, Gertruydenberg*. c.
 Gerunda, *Girona*. c.
 Geruntia, *Cerenza*. c.
 Gesia, *le Pays de Gex*. t.
 Gessoriacum, *Boulogne sur mer*. c.
 Glemum, *Gien*. c.
 Giennum, *Jaen, Gaen*. c.
 Giesaca, *Gesike*. c.
 Gihlova, *Iglaw*. c.
 Gimcesium, *le Gimoux*. p.
 Gippovicus, *Ipswitch*. o.
 Giro, *le Glron*. r.
 Gironna, *la Gironde*. r.
 Gissenopolis, *St. Guilain*. o.
 Gisorium, *Gisors*. o.
 Gissa, *Gissen, Gissen*. c.
 Glacium, *Glaiz*. c.
 Glandata, *Glandevus*. c.
 Glandomirum, *Mondonnado*. c.
 Glanum, *Lodovis, S. Reims*. c.

Glarona,

H A

Glarona, *Glaris*, a Canton.
 Glasconis, *Glastenbury*. o.
 Glascom, *Glasco*. c.
 Glarium, *Glatz*. c.
 Glessaria, *Nort-Strand*. f.
 Glevum, *Gloucester*. c.
 Glota, *Cluyd*. r.
 Glovernia, *Gloucester*. c.
 Gobannium, *Abergavenny*. o.
 Goricomium, *Gorichemium*, *Gor-
cum*. c.
 Gosa, *Goslar*. r.
 Goslaria, *Goslar*. c.
 Gracium, *Gratz*. c.
 Graium, *Gray*. c.
 Grandipratum, *Grandpre*. o.
 Grandicus Sinus, *the white Sea*.
 Granfionum, *Granson*. o.
 Granta, *Cambridge*. o.
 Granus, *the Gran*. r.
 Grassa, *Grasse*. c.
 Gratianopolis, *Grenoble*. c.
 Gravisca, *Corneto*. c.
 Guadix, *Asci*. c.
 Guatimala, *S. Jago*. c.
 Gutalus, *Jader*, *Oder*. r.
 Guelpherbyturn, *wolfembüttel*. c.
 Gythites, *Genamani*. i.

H A

Habus, *Humber*. r.
 Hadria, *Adria*. c.
 Hadria, *Attri*, *Atria*. c.
 Hadrianopolis, *Adrianople*, *Edir-
nay*, *Endrem*. c.
 Hafnia, *Copenhagen*. c.
 Haga Comitris, *the Hague*, *Gallis la
Haye*. o.
 Halla, *Nostre-Dame de Haulx*, *Gal-
lis*; *Hall*, *Germanis*.
 Halys, *Caslimar*. r.
 Hama, *Haman*, *Hems*. c.
 Hammona, *Ham*. c.

H E

Hania, *Haisne*. r.
 Hanmarchia, *Hanherret*. pr.
 Hannonia, *Heinault*. p.
 Haphnia, *Copenhagen*. c.
 Haradlum Regina, *Königsgrätz*. c.
 Havelia, *Havel*. r.
 Hæmus, *Balkan*, *Costignazo*. m.
 Hebrus, *Mariza*. r.
 Hestodurum, *Frankirk*. c.
 Hedena, *Hedin*. o.
 Hedua, *Akun*. c.
 Heideba, *Sleswick*. c.
 Heldona, *Eaune*. r.
 Helena, *Elna*. c.
 Helenopolis, *Frankfort on the
Mayne*.
 Helia, *City*. c.
 Heilellus, *Ill*. r.
 Helicon, *Eiala*, *Favibo*. m.
 Helicon, *Favibo*. r.
 Heliopolis, *Balbeck*. c.
 Heliopolis, *Soltwald*. c.
 Hellum, *the wael*. r.
 Helsingora, *Elfsnöre*. c.
 Helva, *Elvas*. c.
 Helvetia, *Switzerland*.
 Helvii, *le Vicaris*. r.
 Helvinum, *il Salinello*. r.
 Hemodes, *Sherland Isles*.
 Henius, *Haisne*. r.
 Heraclea, *Ergel*. c.
 Heraclea, *Hasso Porto*. o.
 Herbanum, *Ortolia*. c.
 Herbestus, *Palazzulo*. c.
 Herbispolis, *Wurtzburg*. c.
 Hercinli Montes, *Fiechtelburg*. m.
 Herculeum Fretrum, *the Streight of
Gibraltar*.
 Herculia, *Buda*. c.
 Herculis Promontorium, *Hart-
land Point*.
 Herculis Portus, *Porto Ergole*.
 Hercynia Sylva, *Schwartzwaldt*,
Oldenwaldt, *Wieserwaldt*, &c.

Herius,

HY

IC

Herlus, *Vindana, Villane. r. f.*
Hermula, *Cora. o.*
Hermum, *Consear. cap.*
Hermiones, *Bohemia, Silesia and Moravia.*
Hermonassa, *Beligrad. c.*
Hermonassa, *Bialograd. c.*
Hermus, *Sarabat. r.*
Heropolls, *Herou. c.*
Hesperia, *Bernich. c.*
Hesperium Cornu, *Binege, Cape-Verde.*

Hettruria, *Tuscany, Toscana. p.*
Hexi, *Velex, Magala. a.*
Hexamillum, *Hexamili.*
Hiemera, *Torto. r.*
Hiera, *Giera. l.*
Hieracium, *Gieraci. c.*
Hiera petra, *Giera-petra. c.*
Hierasus, *Pruth. r.*
Hierogermia, *Girnafti. c. r.*
Hierus, *Orbo. r.*
Hilaria, *Iler. r.*
Himella, *l'Aia. r.*
Himera, *il Salfo. r.*
Himera, *Termine. f.*
Hipparis, *Camarana. r.*
Hippo, *Monte Leone. o.*
Hippon, *Bona, Bone. c.*
Hirmus, *Irneo. m.*
Hirminius, *Ragusa, Mauli. r.*
Hirpini, *the Further Principato.*
Hippovibio, *Monte-Leone. c.*
Hispalis, *Seville. c.*
Hispania, *Spain. k.*
Hispellum, *Spello. c.*
Histria, *Istria. p.*
Holmia, *Stockholm. 2.*
Honflorium, *Honflur. c.*
Hordacha, *Herdach. r.*
Hortanum, *Orta. c.*
Hostunium, *Ostuni. c.*
Huena, *wien. l.*
Hyampolis, *Jampoli. c.*

Hydaspes, *Rowey. r.*
Hydrunum, *Otranto. c.*
Hylus, *il Trianti. r.*
Hypanis, *le Bog. r.*
Hyperborei montes, *Cameni Pii, Stolp. m.*
Hypplius, *Lippio. r.*
Hypza, *Tyren, Ippe. c.*
Hypia, *il Belici. r.*
Hyrkania, *Hyach Diargantur, Taberistan. p.*

JA

Jabadli Insula, *Java. i.*
Jacobipolis, *Sanjago. c.*
Jactum, *Grana. r.*
Jada, *Jader. r.*
Jader, *Salona, Solin. f.*
Jader, *l'Oder. r.*
Jadera, *Zava. c.*
Jama, *Jama Gorod. c.*
Jamassa, *Thames. r.*
Janasum, *Compostella. c.*
Japidia, *Carniola. p.*
Japodes, *Fappenaw. t.*
Japygia, *Terra d'Otranto. p.*
Jarsius Ager, *le Jarez. r.*
Jarmuthum, *Warmouth. o.*
Jatrippa, *Medina Alnadi. c.*
Jatrus, *Albis, Ischar. r.*
Javarinum, *sive Jaurinum, Raab, Gewer. c.*
Jauria, *Jawer. c.*
Jaurus, *Faur. r.*
Jaxartes, *Seihun. r.*
Jazyes, *Hungary. k.*
Iban, *Van. c.*
Ibera, *Tortosa. c. Elks. c.*
Iberia, *Spain. k.*
Iberus, *Ebro. r. Rio Tago. r.*
Icauna, *Donni. f.*
Iccius Porcus, *Calau. o.*
Icenl, *Suffolk and Norfolk.*

E c c

Iciodo

J O I

Iclodorum, *Issoire*. c.
 Iconium, *Cogn.* p.
 Icosium, *Oran.* c.
 Iculfma, *Angoulême*. c.
 Idanis, *l'Ain, Ains, Dains*. r.
 Idubeda, *El Rio de Millas*. r.
 Iecora, *Zecken*. r.
 Jedum, *Jedo, Yedo*. c.
 Jemptia, *Jemtiland*. p.
 Jerna, *Ireland*.
 Jernus, *Wrotes, Bilmars*. r.
 Igilium, *Giglio*. i.
 Ilarus, *Iler*. r.
 Ilicinum, *Montalcino*. c.
 Ilerda, *Lerida*. c.
 Ilingæ, *Lignitz*. c.
 Iliturgi, *Jam*. c.
 Illa, *Epte*. r.
 Illa, *Lille*. r.
 Illiberis, *le Tech*. r.
 Illiberis, *Granada*. c. *Elvire*. o.
 Illiberis, *Elna*. c.
 Illicitanus Põntus, *Aicante*. c.
 Ilorch, *Lorca*. c.
 Imelaca, *Emclep*. c.
 Inachus, *Planizza*. r. *Inacho*.
 Inarime, *Ischia*. i.
 Iocra, *Encre*. r.
 Indus, *Diul*. r.
 Ingævones, *Jutland*. p.
 Ingeris, *Indre*. r.
 Ingria, *Ingermanland*. p.
 Insubres, *il Ducato di Milan*.
 Insula, *Epe*. o.
 Insula, *Iola*. c.
 Insula, *Lille*. c.
 Interamna, *Terni*. c.
 Interamna, *Ponte Corvo*. o.
 Interamnenfis Provincia, *le Pays entre Sambre & Meuse*.
 Interamnia, *Toramo*. c.
 Interamnis Portugallia, *Entre Douro & Minho*. p.
 Intervallum, *Entrevaux*. o.
 Joatna, *Jannina*. c.

J U

Joannipolis, *Fambol*. c.
 Joanvilla, *Joinville*. o.
 Joauna, *Jonne, Yonne*. r.
 Jonia, *Quicon*. p.
 Jordanis, *Schierah*. r.
 Jovernia, *Ireland*. k.
 Jovinacum, *Joigny*. c.
 Jovis Villa, *Joinville*. o.
 Ipra, *Ipres, Ipren*. c.
 Ipuscoa, *Guipuscoa*. p.
 Iris, *Casalmach*. r.
 Irls, *Lirio*. r.
 Isala, *vel Ifula, Ifel*. r.
 Isamolum, *S. John's Hoynt*.
 Isapis, *Savio*. r.
 Isara, *l'Isere*. r.
 Isara, *Iser*. r.
 Isauria, *Oise, Oise*. r.
 Isauria, *Saura*. p. c.
 Isaurus, *Donato, la Foglia*. r.
 Isburus, *Garbe*. r.
 Isca Damnoniorum, *for Exonia*,
Er. r.
 Isca, *Exeter*. c. and *Caerlison*.
 Isca Silurum, *Liskard*. c.
 Iscallis, *Richester*. o.
 Ischiopolis, *Tripoli of Siria*. c.
 Isenacum, *Eysenach*. c.
 Isthmus Corinthiacus, *Hexamita*.
 Isidorum, *Issoire*. c.
 Isontius, *Lisongo*. r.
 Isus, *Laiazzo*. c.
 Ister, *the Danube*. r.
 Isurium, *Hildburgh*. o.
 Itanus, *Paleo Castro*. c.
 Itona, *Iton*. r.
 Ituna, *Eden, Solway Firth*. r.
 Iturea, *Bacar*. p.
 Iturissa, *Sanguis*. c.
 Ivernla, *Ireland*. k.
 Ivernus, *Daneran*. o.
 Julia, *Borgo di S. Domingo*. c.
 Julia, *Geyl*. r.
 Julia, *Giula*. e.
 Juliacum,

L N

Juliacum, *Guliga, Ligurion*
 Julia Cæsarea, *Algeri*
 Iulium, *Wollan*
 Julibona, *Honflem*
 Julibona, *Vlenat*
 Julibriga, *Porto di Sagrona*
 Iuliodunum, *London*
 Iuliomagus, *Angers*
 Iulium Carnicum, *Gorizia*
 Iunna, *Juine*
 Jura, *Joux*
 Iurus, *Faur*
 Justiniana Prima, *Giusfandit, Acri*
 Justiniana Secunda, *Prifren*
 Iustinopolis, *Cabo di Iffria*
 Iuvavia, *Saltzburgh*
 Iuvavius, *Salzrach*
 Iuvantius, *Tordino, or Trontino*
 Iuvenius, *Gigvent*
 Juvenlacum, *Govenzo*
 Juvenacium, *Gjuerzano*
 Juverna, *Ireland*

L A

Labacum, *Laubach*
 Labarus, *Lambro*
 Labaris Lacus, *Scutari Ponta*
 Laberus, *Alfodare*
 Labinus, *Lavina*
 Laboris terra, *la Terra di Lava-*
ro
 Labro, *Legorne*
 Lacedæmon, *Mistira*
 Laeburgum, *Rostac*
 Laconia, *Sagania*
 Lacobriga, *Lago*
 Laetodurum, *Bedford*
 Laetoracum, *Le Bour*
 Laden, *Lathaine, Merck, and*
Etbedale
 Legania, *Leinster*
 Lagnus, *the Bay of Lubek*

L E

Lamia, *Lima*
 Lampia, *Elandia*
 Lanuvium, *Civita Indovina*
 Laodicea, *Eschiffary*
 Loagia, *la Forest aux loges*
 Laona, *Attilaloe*
 Lapurdensis Tractus, *le pays de*
Labourd
 Lapurdum, *Baione*
 Laquedonia, *Cedogna*
 Lar, *Om*
 Larema, *Lerma*
 Larius, *Como, Cameretz*
 Larius, *Laris, Larc*
 Laros, *l'Arone, or Larone*
 Lascura, *Lascar*
 Latium, *Campagna di Roma*
 Latobrigis, *Brigaw*
 Latone, *Dorote*
 Latrippa, *Medina Talnabi*
 Lavantum, *S. Andre*
 Laudonia, *Lothaine*
 Laudum, *Lodi*
 Laudunum, *Laon*
 Lauriacus Ager, *le Lauragais*
 Laurentum, *S. Loreto*
 Laurentum, *Loreto*
 Lauriacum, *Lorch*
 Laurona, *Logronno*
 Laus, *Coro*
 Laus Pompeja, *Lodi*
 Laudunum, *London*
 Ladus, *Loir*
 Leanira, *Elcatif*
 Lecca, *the Leck*
 Lechzum, *Leftiocori*
 Ledesia, *Leeds*
 Ledrensis Urbs, *Nicosia*
 Ledum, *Lex*
 Legia, *Dyl*
 Legio Germanica, *Leon*
 Leinius, *Leys*
 Lemnos, *Stalimene*
 Lemovicum Urbs, *Limoges*

L I A M L O

Lentia, *Lintz*. c.
 Leobriga, *Lemburgh*. c.
 Leoburgum, *Lawenburgh*. c.
 Leocata, *Licata*. c.
 Leodium, *Liege*. c.
 Leogus, *Lewis*. i.
 Leomania, *Lomaigne*. p.
 Leona, *Leondoul*. c.
 Leonica, *Lorgues*. c.
 Leonis Monasterium, *Leinster*. o.
 Leontina, *Lentini*. c.
 Leopollis, *Lemburgh*. c.
 Leopolis, *Sax Leo*.
 Leopardia, *Leeuwarden*. c.
 Lepriis, *Tripoli of Barbary*. c.
 Leprosium, *Levronx*. c.
 Lerina, *S. Honore*. i.
 Lerra, *Couefnon*. r.
 Lertius, *Lers*. r.
 Lesbos, *Mitelin, Metylene*. i.
 Lesura, *Lefer*. r.
 Leta, *Leto Morte*. r.
 Lethes, *el Lima*. r.
 Lethes, *Bedlar, Guadalete*. r.
 Letia, *Lesche*. r.
 Lettaranium, *Lettere*. c.
 Leucadia, *S. Maury*. i.
 Leuci, *sfacchia*. r.
 Leucobria, *Whithern*. c.
 Leucosia, *Nicosia*. c.
 Leucorea, *Wittenberg*. c.
 Leustra, *Maina*. c.
 Levina, *Lenox*. p.
 Levinus, *Levin*. r.
 Lexovium, *Lisieux*. c.
 Libnus, *Leff, Liffet*. r.
 Liburnia, *Croatia*. p.
 Liburnia, *Libourne, a c. of France*
in the Territory of Bourdeaux.
 Liburnus, *Legorn*. c.
 Libya Deserta, *Elher*.
 Licus, *the Lech*. r.
 Liger, *Ligeris, Loyre*. r.
 Ligerula, *le Loyret*. r.

Ligno, *Loignon*. r.
 Liguidon, *Liafo*. o.
 Ligula, *Evola*. r.
 Liguria, *the States of Genoa*.
 Lila, *Lile, Riffel*. c.
 Lilybæum, *Marsala*. c.
 Limagus, *Limat*. r.
 Limania, *Limagne*. r.
 Limnos, *Wamsey*. i.
 Limonium, *Pailliers*. c.
 Limosium, *Limoux*. c.
 Lindemagus, *Limat*. r.
 Lindum, *Linithgo*. p.
 Lindum, *Lincolnia, Lincoln*. c.
 Lingones, *Langres*. c.
 Liniensis, *Rother*. r.
 Linum, *Lynne*. o.
 Liria, *Lex*. r.
 Liris, *Garigliano*. r.
 Lihomerium, *Leutmeritz*. c.
 Lipientia, *Livenza*. r.
 Lobodunum, *Laudenburgh*. o.
 Locanus, *il Proterviato*. r.
 Lochla, *Loches*. c.
 Locoritum, *Forcheim*. c.
 Locra, *il Capiteho*. r.
 Locrida, *Gustandil*. c.
 Locris, *Gierack*. c.
 Lotha, *Loker, Ellebogen*. c.
 Lodunum, *Loadun*. c.
 Logana, *Lohne, Lone*. r.
 Logia, *Lough Foyle*. r.
 Logus, *Lug*. r.
 Lombaria, *Lomber*. c.
 Komundus, *Loth Lomond*. i.
 Londinum, *Londinium, Londonia,*
Augusta Trinobantum, London. c.
 Londinium Scanorum, *Lundus, or*
Schonen. c.
 Longobardia, *Lombardy*. i.
 Longovicum, *Lancaster*. c.
 Lopadusa, *Lampedusa*. i.
 Lorda, *Loures*. c.
 Lotharingia, *Lorraine*. p. or *Westrick*.
 Lova-

L Y

Lovanium, *Loruen, Louvain*. c.
 Lous, *Piergo, Polina*. r.
 Loutofa, *Loutfa*. o.
 Loxa, *Loffa*. r.
 Lubrentis Urbs, *Massa*. c.
 Luceoria, *Lufuck, Uucko*. c.
 Luceria, *Nocera delli Pagani*. c.
 Luciferi Fanum, *S. Lucar*. o.
 Luciliburgum, *Luxemburgh*. c.
 Luciona, *Luxon*. c.
 Lucophibia, *Wittherne*. c.
 Lucorea, *Wittenberg*. c.
 Lucronium, *Longronno*. c.
 Lucus Asturum, *Quiedo*. c.
 Lucus Augusti, *Lugo*. c.
 Lugdunum Batavorum, *Leyden*. c.
 ——— Convenarum, *S. Bertrand*. c.
 ——— Segufianorum, *Lyon*. c.
 Ligidunum, *Glogaw*. c.
 Luguallum, *Caritie*. c.
 Luistum, *S. Jean de Lux*. c.
 Luna Nova, *Sarzana*. c.
 Lunz Montes, *Gibel Caph*. m.
 Lunda, *Lundis, Lunden*. c. c.
 Luparia, *Louviers*. c.
 Lupurdum, *Meiffen*. c.
 Lupia, *Loing*. r.
 Lupias, *Lippe*. r.
 Luppia, *Lipstadt*. c.
 Lupus, *le Loup*. r.
 Lusitania, *Portugal*. k.
 Lutetia, *Paris*. c.
 Lureva, *Lodeves*. c.
 Luths, *Leyta*. r.
 Lutomagus, *Monstreuil*. c.
 Lutra, *the Lanter*. r.
 Lutra, *Kelfers Lantern*. c.
 Lutum, *Louth*. r.
 Tuxtona, *Luffon*. c.
 Lycaonia, *Cogni*. r.
 Lycastum, *Dofastelli*. o.
 Lycia, *Briquia*. p.
 Lycia, *le Lix*. r.
 Lycias, *the Lick*. r.
 Lychildus, *Giuftandil*. c.

M A

Lycopolis, *Munia*. c.
 Lycornas, *Fidary*. r.
 Lycus, *il Platano*. r.
 Lydia, *Carafia*. p.
 Lydius, *Castoro*. r.
 Lynius, *le Leyne*. r.
 Lyra, *Lire, Lieve*. o.
 Lyrus, *see Eiris*. r.
 Lyffus, *Fioniffi*. o.

M A

Macaria, *Julines*. o.
 Macaria, *Mazua*. i.
 Macedonia, *Jamboli, Comenolitari,*
Janna. p.
 Macella, *Strongoli*. c.
 Maceria, *Mezierts*. c.
 Machora, *Traina*. c.
 Machlinia, *Mechlin*. c.
 Maclovio, *Maclovipolis*. S. Mala. c.
 Macra, *Magra*. r.
 Maderiacum, *Mezierts*. c.
 Madoce, *Aden*. c.
 Madritum, *Madrid*. o.
 Madus, *Madstone*. o.
 Mæander, *Mindre*. r.
 Mæarz, *Northumberland*.
 Magalona, *Maguelone*. c.
 Magi, *Radnor*. o.
 Magna Græcia, *Calabria*. p.
 Magnesia, *Mangrefia*. c.
 Magnesia, *Maniffa*. c.
 Magnopolis, *Mecklenburg*. c.
 Magnus Portus, *Southampton,*
and Portsmouth. c.
 Magontiacum, *Ments*. c.
 Magrada, *urumed*. r.
 Maldra, *Maudre*. r.
 Malduense Cœnobium, *Malmes-*
bury. o.
 Maleos, *Le Mul*. i.
 Malmogia, *Malmoe, Elleboge*. c.
 Malva, *Mauve*. r.

Malava, *Malaya*. c.
 Malobodium, *Malakung*. o.
 Mameritium, *Martorano*. c.
 Mammilla, *Zeitz*. c.
 Manapia, *Wexford*. c.
 Manculium, *Manduellum*, *Manchester*. o.
 Manliana, *Magliano*. c.
 Mansuetinum, *Babeliza*. o.
 Mansus Verduni, *Le mas de Verdun*. c.
 Mantiana, *Geluchelat*. l.
 Mantua Carpetanorum, *Madrid*. c.
 Manusca, *Manosque*. c.
 Maracanda, *Badascian*, *Samar-cand*. c.
 Marchenium, *Borburow*. o.
 Marchia, *Berehe*. p.
 Marchia, *Mark*, *Markisch-land*. p.
 Marcodurum, *Durn*. c.
 Marcomanni, *Bohemia*. k.
 Marcopolis, *San Marco*. c.
 Marcovada, *Margoseth*. c.
 Maria, *Mareotis*, *Bubira*. l.
 Maridunum, *Caermarthen*. o.
 Margus, *Morgab*. r.
 Marlonis Urbs, *Luneburg*. c.
 Marlonis Altera, *Lubeck*. c.
 Marisus, *Merisch*. r.
 Marithæ, *Martimos*. m.
 Marobudum, *Prague*. c.
 Martinopos, *Tours*. c.
 ----- *Mersburg*. c.
 Masacum, *Maeseyck*. o.
 Massalloricum, *Gras de Passon*.
 Massilia, *Marseille*. c.
 Mastia, *Graro*. m.
 Mateola, *Mattra*. c.
 Mathis, *Matin*. r.
 Matisco, *Mascon*. c.
 Marium, *Candia*. c.
 Matrinus, *Piomba*. r.
 Mauroa, *Le Marne*. r.
 Mattiacum, *Marburg*. c.

Mauritania, *Barbary*. c.
 Maxera, *Mazera*. c.
 Machlidia, *Mechlin*. p.
 Medama, *Rossana*. o.
 Medama, *il Metram*, *Misuna*. r.
 Medena, *Remport*. o.
 Media, *ervan*, *Schivan*. p.
 Media, *Heath*.
 Mediolanum, *Manser*. c.
 Mediolanum, *Milan*. c.
 Mediolanum, *Lancaster*. o.
 Mediolanum Santonum, *Saintes*. c.
 Mediolum, *Medina Celi*. c.
 Medoacus Major, *La Brenta*. r.
 ----- Minor, *il Bachildone*. r.
 Meduana, *Mayenne*. r. & c.
 Meduacus, *Medway*. r.
 Medulanus, *Medoc*. r.
 Medunta, *Mant*. c.
 Megalopolis, *Muckliburg*. c.
 Megies, *Myawisch*. c. in *Transle*.
 Mela, *Garza*. r.
 Melani, *Gibel Tor*, *Gibel Morsa*. m.
 Melas, *Larissa*. r.
 Melas, *Genisi*. r. *Maurotra*.
 Meldæ, *Meaux*. c.
 Melfictum, *Molfeta*. c.
 Melibocum, *Hartswaldt*. m.
 Malignanum, *Magliano*. o.
 Melita, *Malta*. i.
 Melocabus, *Coburg*. c.
 Melocacus, *Cobury*. o.
 Melodunum, *Melun*. c.
 Melos, *Milo*. l.
 Melphes, *Molpa*. r.
 Melphis, *Melfi*. c. *Melfa*. r.
 Menapii, *Kesel*. o.
 Menchildis fanum, *S. Meneboud*. c.
 Menevia, *S. David*. o.
 Menlascus, *Donostia*, *Oria*. r.
 Menoba, *Guddiamar*. r.
 Menosgada, *Eger*, *Heb*. r.
 Menuthias, *Madagascar*. i.
 Memphis, *Cairo*, *Alcairo*. c.

Meroc,

Meroe, *Galgala*. i.
 Mervinia, *Merionethshire*.
 Merovei Fofa, *the Merew.* r.
 Merula, *la Maira, Meira*. r.
 Messapia, *Terra d'Otranto*. p.
 Mesopotomia, *Diarrhach*. p.
 Messina, *Messina*. c.
 Messapia, *Terra d'Otranto*. i.
 Messenia, *Methone, Modon*. c.
 Messene, *Messenia*. c.
 Messium, *Magdeburg*. c.
 Metaurus, *Metramo, Metro, Mar-
ro*. r.
 Metz, *Metz*. c.
 Metelis, *Rosetto*. c.
 Metelliburgus, *Middleburg*. c.
 Methymna, *Medina Alnabi*. c.
 Middelfurtum, *Milbr.* o.
 Midia, *Meath*. p.
 Midorius, *Midoux*. r.
 Milerus, *Melito*. c.
 Mimantium, *Mande*. c.
 Mimenus, *Niemen*. r.
 Mincius, *il Menzo*. r.
 Minervium, *Monemagi*. c.
 Minio, *il Mingoni*. r.
 Minius, *Minbo*. r.
 Mirabellum, *Mireb au*. c.
 Mirapisca, *Mirapoix*. c.
 Mirecurrium, *Mirecourt*. c.
 Misa, *Marotto*. r.
 Missia, *Missen*. c.
 Missina, p.
 Moenus, *the Mayn*. r.
 Moesia superior, *Servia*. p.
 Moesia inferior, *Bulgaria*. p.
 Moguntia, *Mentz*. c.
 Mossin, *Moulins*. c.
 Molo, *Monlon*. r.
 Mona, *Anglesey*. i.
 Mona, *Monapia, Monavia, Man*. i.
 Monachium, *Manich, München*. i.
 Monalus, *Polina*. r.

Monasterium, *Munster*. p. c.
 ———— *Monaster*. p.
 Mons Albanus, *Montauban, Montalbano*. c.
 ———— *Alcuinus, Montaleto*. c.
 ———— *Altus, Montalto*. c.
 ———— *Belligardus, Montbelliard*. c.
 ———— *Vici, Mondovi*. c.
 ———— *Feretrans, Monfetro*. c.
 ———— *Ferratus, Monferrat*. p.
 ———— *Medius, Monmedi*. c.
 ———— *Limarii, Montellinar*. c.
 ———— *Lunæ, Bid*. m.
 ———— *Pessulus, Mompellier*. c.
 ———— *Phylcon, Monte Fiascone*. c.
 ———— *Regalis, Monreale*. c.
 ———— *Relaxus, Morlaix*. c.
 ———— *Serratus, Monferrat*. m.
 ———— *Serratus, Monferrat*. i.
 Montes, *Mons*. c.
 Montilium Ademari, *Montellinar*. c.
 Mopsuestia, *Malmistra*. c.
 Moratensis Lacus, *Uchtersen, Murtensee, Murat*. l.
 Moravus, *Marh. r. Morav. r.*
 Morgontiacum, *Georgeto*. o.
 Morgus, *Orco*. r.
 Morundia, *Le Morvant*. t.
 Mosa, *the Mais, Muis*. r.
 Moscus, *Mosca*. r.
 Mosomum, *Mousson*. r.
 Motuca, *Modica*. c.
 Motycanus, *il Sicli*. r.
 Mulda, *Multaw, Multaw*. r.
 Munitium, *Gottingen*. c.
 Mura, *the Muer, Muri*. r.
 Murocineta, *Muers, Maers*. o.
 Mursa, *Esseck*. o.
 Mursia, *Muers*. c.
 Mussipontum, *Pont a Masson*. o.
 Mutina, *Modena*. c.
 Muttovia, *Mittaw*. c.

Myadus, Myadus. c.
Myra, Stranica. c.

N A

Nabalis, Nasse. r.
Nabantia, Temar. o.
Nabathza, Beraab. p.
Nablus, Miranda. r.
Nabus, Nab. r.
Nabis, el Neiva. r.
Næomagus, Nions. o.
Nævia, Porto Maggiore. o.
Naisus, Nissa. c.
Nævus, Navern. r.
Nanigeris, Zeilan. l.
Nannentes, Nantes. c.
Nantuates, Pays de Vand. t.
Naparis, Sereth, Dniester. r.
Nar, Nera. r.
Narbo, Narbonne. c.
Narda, Naerden. o.
Narisch, Nortgow. t.
Narita, Gjeracia. c.
Naro, Narenta. c.
Natolie, Asia the less, Naduli. t.
Nava, Naw. r.
Navalia, Zowl. o. and Nettuno. o.
Navitubio, El Mullon. r.
Naulum, Noli. c.
Naupactus, Lepanto. c.
Nauplia, Napoli di Romante. c.
Nanportus, Laubach. c.
Naustathmus, Fontana Bianca. o.
Nævus, the Naw. r.
Naxos, Naxos, Naxos. c.
Naxus, Naxia, Naxia. l.
Nca, Nota. p.
Neapolis, Naples. c.
Neapolis, Tripoli. c.
Neapolis Macedoniz, Christopol. c.
Neapolis Peloponnesiaca, Napoli di Malvasia. c.
Sardinia, Sardinia. c.

Neapolis Austria, Neustadt. c.
Nebis, Neiva. t. c.
Nebrodes, Madonia. m.
Necium, Allobrogum. c.
Neda, Longarola. r.
Nedus, le Nay. r.
Neetina Vallis, il Valle di Neri. p.
Nectum, Noto. c.
Nemausum, Nismes. c.
Nemesia, Nym. r.
Nemetum, Nemetes, Spira. c.
Nemetocerna, Arras. c.
Nemorensis Vallis, il Valle di Demona. p.
Nemiosum, Nemours. o.
Nemus, Nemi. o.
Nentidava, Besteraze, Vosenstadt. c.
Neoburgum, Naumburg. c.
Neoburgum, Newburg. c.
Neoburgum, Newbery. o.
Neo Cæarea, Tocato. c.
Necomensis, Lacus, Nemenburgersee. l.
Neocomium, Neuschastel, Nemenburg. o.
Neodunum, Dol. c.
Neoforum, Newmarket. o.
Neoforum, Neufmarché. o.
Neomagus sive Noviomagus, Nimeguen. c.
Neomagus, Spire. c.
Neopyrgum, Newburg, Nemenburg. c.
Neopurgum, Naumburg. c.
Neosellum, Newbausel. c.
Neostadium, Neustadt. c.
Nepet, Pozzolo. c.
Neracum, Nerac. c.
Nericia, Nerke. p.
Nerigon, Norway. k.
Neritum, S. Maura. i.
Neritum, Nardo. c.
Nerolinga, Norlingen. c.
Nerva, El Nervio. r.

Nervii,

Nervii, *Hannaut*. p. A. *Belgica*
 Nerufi, *Vener.* c. *Belgica*
 Nester, *Nippon*. p. *Japan*
 Nectina Vallis, *Netto*. p. *Belgica*
 Neuftria, *Westrick*. p. *Belgica*
 Neuftria, *Normandy*. p. *Belgica*
 Nicæa, *Nice de Provence*. c. *Belgica*
 Nicæa, *Nizza*. c. *Belgica*
 Nicæa, *Isnich*. c. *Belgica*
 Nicastrum, *Necaſtro*. c. *Belgica*
 Niger, *the Neckers*, *Necre*. r. *Belgica*
 Nicia, *Lenza*. r. *Belgica*
 Nicia, *Nura*. r. *Belgica*
 Nicii, *Fuoa*. c. *Belgica*
 Nicomedia, *Isnigmid*. c. *Belgica*
 Nicopla, *Nykioping*. c. *Belgica*
 Nicopolis, *Gianich*. c. *Belgica*
 Nicopolis, *Nigeboli*. c. *Belgica*
 Nicopolis, *Preveſa*. c. *Belgica*
 Nidroſia, *Drontheim*, *Trunheim*,
Trunten. c. *Belgica*
 Nihus, *Niniva*, *Nineve*. c. *Belgica*
 Niſſa, *Niſan*. c. *Belgica*
 Nita, *Nid*. r. *Belgica*
 Nithia, *ſtichisdale*. p. *Belgica*
 Nitobriges, *l'Agnois*. t. *Belgica*
 Nitria, *Nytracht*. c. *Belgica*
 Nivaria, *Teneriffa*. i. *Belgica*
 Nivernum, *Nevers*. c. *Belgica*
 Nivernenſis, *Provincia Nivernois*. p. *Belgica*
 Niveſdum, *Lire*, *Liere*. c. *Belgica*
 Nivus, *le Nive*, *Errabi*. r. *Belgica*
 Noarus, *the Save*. r. *Belgica*
 Noas, *Sithnizo*. r. *Belgica*
 Noedonum, *Leondoal*, or *Dol*. c. *Belgica*
 Neomagus, *Liſieux*. c. *Belgica*
 Nomen Dei, *Nombre de Dios*. c. *Belgica*
 Nonſgentum, *Nogent*. o. *Belgica*
 Nora, *Nura*. c. *Belgica*
 Norba Cæſarea, *Alcantara*. c. *Belgica*
 Nordovicum, *Florwich*. c. *Belgica*
 Norici, *Norway*. p. *Belgica*
 Noreja, *Goriſſa*. c. *Belgica*

Noricum, *Auſtria*, *Stiria*, *Carin-*
thia, *Carniola*, *Salzburg*, and
 part of *Bavaria*.
 Notra, *Norre*. f. *Belgica*
 Novanra, *Galloway*. p. *Belgica*
 Novempopulonia, *Gaſcoigne*. p. *Belgica*
 Noverogus, *Niort*. o. *Belgica*
 Noviodunum, *Noyon*. c. *Belgica*
 Noviodunum, *Nevers*. c. *Belgica*
 Noviomagus, *Noyon*. c. *Belgica*
 Noviomagus, *Nimwegen*. c. *Belgica*
 Novioium, *Noyon*. c. *Belgica*
 Novostadium, *Niſtadt*. c. *Belgica*
 Novum Caſtrum, *Newcaſtle*. c. c. *Belgica*
 Novum Mercatum, *New-Mar-*
ket. t. *Belgica*
 Novus Portus, *Newpozt*. r. *Belgica*
 Nuceria, *Nocera*. c. *Belgica*
 Numantia, *Soria*, *Garay*. c. *Belgica*
 Numidia, *Barbary*. k. *Belgica*
 Nurſia, *Norcia*. c. *Belgica*
 Nyſſa, *Niſa*. v. *Belgica*

Oanus, *Fraſcolari*. v. *Belgica*
 Oaxes, *Armiro*. r. *Belgica*
 Obacer, *Oakre*. r. *Belgica*
 Oboca, *Doza*. r. *Wenmoze*. r. *Belgica*
 Obrincus, *Moſſele*. r. *Belgica*
 Obriſ, *Orbe*. r. *Belgica*
 Obtricum, *Maſtricht*. c. *Belgica*
 Occitania, *Languedoc*. p. *Belgica*
 Occhardus, *Tartar*. r. *Belgica*
 Ocellis, *Ziden*, *Zibet*. c. *Belgica*
 Ocellum, *Holderneſe*, *Spurn-*
head, *Cape*. *Belgica*
 Ocetis, *Hoy*, *Heſby*, *South Ranaſ*.
 Ochus, *Obergir*. r. *Belgica*
 Ocinarlus, *il Savuto*. r. *Belgica*
 Ocrinum, *the Lands-end*, *a Cape*.
 Ocriculum, *Ocricoli*. o. *Belgica*
 Octavium, *Cordunna*. c. *Belgica*
 Octodurum, *Toro*. c. *Belgica*

Odera, *Odër. r. r.*
 Odeffus, *Varna. c. Lemano. c.*
 Odia, *Odia, India. c.*
 Odlelis, *Odlel. r.*
 Odora, *Orne. r.*
 Oeaso, *S. Sebastian, Capo.*
 Oeaso, *Aiso. c.*
 Oeni Pons, *Inspruck. c.*
 Oenl Provincia, *Inthall. p.*
 Oeno stadium, *Instadt. c.*
 Oenus, *Inn. r. Carnaro. r.*
 Oesia, *Gise. r.*
 Olandia, *Oeland. i.*
 Olbia, *Nicea. c.*
 Olchinum, *Olcinium, Dulcigno, Dol-*
cigno. c.
 Olda, *Le Lot. r.*
 Olfinum, *Epren. c.*
 Olimachum, *Lymbach. o.*
 Olina, *Le Orne. r.*
 Olisippo, *Liboz. c.*
 Olitis, *Old. r.*
 Olivula, *Villa Franca. o.*
 Ollius, *L'oglio. r.*
 Olomutium, *Olmitz. c.*
 Olruna, *Tolder. r.*
 Olympia, *Belvedere. c.*
 Olympus, *Caloieron Oros. m.*
 Olympus, *Lacha. m.*
 Onasus, *Enz. r.*
 Oningis, *Oringe, Jaen. c.*
 Onoldium, *Onoldum, Onspach. o.*
 Oppaviensis Ducatus, *Tropaw.*
 Oppolia, *Oppelen. c.*
 Orba, *El Río de la Guerra. r.*
 Orbio, *L'Orbier. r.*
 Orcades, *the Isles of Orkney.*
 Orcelis, *Oribuela. c.*
 Ordovices, *Montgomery, Den-*
high, and Flintshire.
 Orestia, *Adrianople. c.*
 Oresunda Eretum, *the Sound.*
 Oresani, *La Manch. p.*
 Orgella, *Orgelium, Orgia, ugel. c.*

Orine, *Muzia. i.*
 Orge, *Sorgut. r.*
 Orgus, *Orco. r.*
 Orontes, *Dracene, Harjar. r.*
 Oropitum, *Orvieto. c.*
 Orovernia, *Ireland.*
 Orsona, *Ossuna. c.*
 Orthosia, *Tortosa. c.*
 Osca, *Huesca. c.*
 Osilia, *Oesel, Eufel. i.*
 Ostia, *Osterlandt. p.*
 Osmus, *Sladitz. r.*
 Ossa, *Fiore. r.*
 Otonium, *Odenfée. c.*
 Ottadini, *Northumberland. p.*
 Ovetum, *Oviedo. c.*
 Ousta, *L'Onste. r.*
 Oxama, *Osmia. c.*
 Oximenfis Pagus, *Hiesmois. r.*
 Oximum, *Hiesmes. o.*
 Oxonium, *Orford. c.*
 Oxus, *Deistan, Giechon. r.*
 Ozecarus, *Zezare. r.*

P A

Pabulensis Pagus, *Le Pays de Pen-*
le. r.
 Pasta, *Patti. c.*
 Pastius, *Cava. r.*
 Pastolus, *Sarabat. r.*
 Pasta, *Pazzi. c.*
 Padus, *Po. r.*
 Pastum, *Pist, Pesto, Pesti. c.*
 Pagus Francus, *Franc. r.*
 Palzo-castrum, *Policaastro. c.*
 Palancia, *Palencia. c.*
 Palatium Dioclesiani, *Spalatro. c.*
 Palla, *Paglia. r.*
 Palma, *Malorca. c.*
 Palmatia, *Vinaria, Giro. i.*
 Palum, *Pau. c.*
 Palus Mæotis, *Limen, Zabre, Ta-*
na. p.

Pamphy.

Pamphylia, *Caraman, Satalia*. m.
 Pandataria, *St. Maria*. l.
 Pauls, *Peene*. r.
 Pannonia, *Bohemia, Scythia, Sclavonia, and the Lower Hungary*.
 Panormus, *Palermo*. c.
 Panyalus, *Spirnazza*. r.
 Paphlagonia, *Roni, Bolli, Flagia-na*. p.
 Pavia, *Pavia*. c.
 Parastaba, *Pertislaw*. c.
 Parisii, *The East Riding of York-shire*.
 Parisii, *Paris*. c.
 Parnassus, *Liacouva, Parnasso*. m.
 Paropanassida, *Cabul, or Sable-stan*. p.
 Paropamisus, *Calchistan*. m.
 Paros, *Paros, Paro*. i.
 Paropasmus, *Navagrot*. m.
 Parthenius, *Sangari*. r.
 Parthenope, *Betente*. i.
 Parthenope, *Naples*. c.
 Parthenopolis, *Magdeburg*. c.
 Parthia, *Gilan*. p.
 Pastovia, *Wadstow*. o.
 Patara, *Patera*. c.
 Paravia, *Passau*. c.
 Patavium, *Padova*. c.
 Pathissus, *Tibiscus*. r.
 Pathmos, *La Palmosa*. i.
 Patre, *Patras*. c.
 Patruissa, *Brassau, or Clausen-burg*. c.
 Paulon, *il Paglion*. r.
 Pausina, *Buzanich*. r.
 Pax, *La Paz*. c.
 Pax Augusta, *Badajoz*. c.
 Pax Julia, *Beja*. c.
 Paopolis, *Wurtzburg*. c.
 Pedemontium, *Piedmont*. p.
 Pedenarium, *Perennis*. c.
 Pediculi, *Obunt*. c.
 Peiso, *Newtsidersee*. l.

Pelius, *Pelion, Pura*. m.
 Peloponnesus, *Morca*. p.
 Pelorum, *Capo di Faro, Capo*.
 Pelusium, *Belhais, Belbas*. c.
 Peneus, *Salampria*. r.
 Penica, *Pongick*. c.
 Perga, *Pirgi*. c.
 Pergamus, *Pergamo, Bergamo*. c.
 Perinchus, *Heraclea*. c.
 Persia, *Farsi, K. Farsistan*. k.
 Persicus Sinus, *Elcatif*.
 Perticus Ager, *Le Perche*. p.
 Perusia, *Perugia*. c.
 Pestum, *Pesth*. c.
 Petavium, *Petovio, Pettaw*. c.
 Petina, *Pedena, Pettaw*. c.
 Petra, *Herac*. c.
 Petropolis, *Petriburgus, Peterbo-zough*. c.
 Petrocoriensis Provincia, *Pet-gord*. p.
 Petrocorium, *Perigneux*. r.
 Petrovaradinum, *Peterwardin*. c.
 Petuaria, *Weverley, Hull*. o. o.
 Phabiranum, *Bremen*. c.
 Phacacia, *Corfu*. l.
 Pharan, *Fara*. c.
 Pharia, *Lefna*. l.
 Pharsalus, *Farsa*. c.
 Phasiana, *Terra Nova*. c.
 Phasis, *Fasso, Fazo*. r.
 Phaselis, *Fionda*. o.
 phellos, *Fello*. c.
 pheugarum urbs, *Halberstadt*. c.
 Philadelphia, *Filadelphia*. c.
 Phil um, *Groningen*. c.
 Philippi, *Philippo*. c.
 Philippopolis, *Filibe, Filippopoli*. c.
 Philippopolis, *Philippville*. o.
 phiscon, *Fiascone*. m.
 phiternus, *Biferno*. r.
 phlygadia, *Flicz*. m.
 phocaa, *Fogle, Fochia*. c.
 Phrigida,

Phrigida, *Frisas*. o.
 Phrudis, *Bresselle*. r.
 Phrygia, *Dargut-lili*. p.
 Phusca, *Fischio, Fiesco*. c.
 Phycocle, *Cervia*. c.
 Picenum, *Marcha Anconitana*. p.
 Pictaviensis Provincia, *Poitou*. p.
 Pictavium, *Poitiers*. c.
 Pinarolium, *Pignerol*. c.
 Pindus, *Mexovo*. m.
 Pintia, *Valladolid*. c.
 Piræus, *Porto di Lione*. p.
 Pisaurum, *Pesaro*. c.
 Pisaurus, *Foglia*. r.
 Piscaria, *Peschiera*. c.
 Pisciacum, *Poissy*. t.
 Pisidia, *Versacgli, Versacgeli*. p.
 Pisidion, *Porto Zora, Zurat*. c.
 Pistoraca, *La Pisurga*. r.
 Pituerium, *Pluviers*. c.
 Placentia, *Piacenza*. c.
 Placentia, *Piacenza*. c.
 Plavis, *Piave*. r.
 Plubium, *Sassari*. c.
 Plumbium, *Piombino*. o.
 Podium, *Le Puy*. c.
 Polonia, *Poland*. k.
 Polybianum, *Lzbnitz*. o.
 Pomona, *Mainland*. l.
 Pompelon, *Pampelane*. c.
 Pons Arcus, *Pont de l'Arche*. c.
 — Audomar, *Pont Audemar*. c.
 — Cæsar, *Pont de Ce*. o.
 — Fractus, *Pontefratt, Dom-*
 fret. o.
 — Poledranus, *Bentivolio, a*
 Castle.
 — S. Spiritus, *Pont Esprit*. c.
 — Saravil, *Sarbyuck*. o.
 — Trajani, *Alcantara*. c.
 — Ursonis, *Pont Orson*. o.
 Pontana, *Drogheda*. c.
 Pontesium, *Pont-Oise*. o.
 Ponticum, *Ponthieu*. p.

Pontipolis, *S. Pons*. c.
 Pontus, *Genich*. p.
 Porata, *Pruth*. r.
 Portus Augusti, *Porto*. c.
 — Baiocensis, *Port en Bessin*. p.
 — Belus, *Porto Belo*.
 — Brigantinus, *Porto di Co-*
 runa. p.
 — Cale, *Porto*. p.
 — Corcagiz, *Cork Haben*.
 — Desideratus, *le Port desiré*. p.
 — Dives, *Porto Ricco*. p.
 — Garianorum, *Tarmouth*. p.
 — Gori, *il Porto di Gori*. p.
 — Graetz, *Havre de Grace*. p.
 — Gruarli, *Porto Gruaro*. p.
 — Herculis, *Porto Ercole*. p.
 — Iccius, *Calice*. o.
 — Longus, *Porto Longone*. p.
 — Ludovici, *Porto Louis*. p.
 — Magnus, *Southampton*.
 — Magnus, *Dorsetmouth*.
 — Mauritius, *Porto Moris*. p.
 — Monoeci, *Monaco*. o.
 — Orestis, *Porto Ravaglioso*. p.
 — Ostium, *Dorsetmouth*. p.
 — Pachs, *Porto de la Paz*. p.
 — Paulæ, *il Porto di Paula*. p.
 — Regius, *il Porto Royal*. p.
 — Regius, *Port Royal*. p.
 — Romantinus, *Porto di Gru-*
 aro.
 — Salorius, *Porto di Salo*. p.
 — Santonum, *Rockville*. c.
 — Veneris, *Port Vendres*. p.
 — Veneris, *Porto Venece*. p.
 Portugallia, *Portugal*. k.
 Posidium, *Sus*. c.
 Posonium, *Presburg*. c.
 Postonia, *Adelsburg*. o.
 Potencia, *Potenza*. c.
 Pontremulium, *Pontremoli*. o.
 Pontus Euxinus, *the Black Sea*.
 — Alacris, *Portalgre*. c.

R A P

Prænestæ, *Palæstrina*. c.
 Præsidium, *Warwick*. c.
 Prætoria Augusta, *Cronstet*. c.
 Precopia, *Præcop*. c.
 Privernum, *Piperno*. c.
 Probatopolis, *Scheffhausen*. c.
 Proconnesus, *Marmora*. l.
 Procopiana Villa, *Procupie*. c.
 Propontis, *il mare di Marmora*.
 Protopæa, *Tropæa*. c.
 Prula, *Burja, Barech*. c.
 Ptolemais, *Aca, Acre*. c.
 Putcoli, *Poggioli*. c.

Q U A

Quadi, *Moravia, Bohemia, and Austria*.
 Quantia, *la Chanche*. r.
 Quercetum, *Quenoy*. o.
 Quercopolis, *Aichstadt*. c.
 Quintiopolis, *S. Quintin*. c.
 Quinque Ecclesiæ, *Fusskirchen*. c.
 Quintanica, *Vlls*. r.
 Quissus, *the Qadisse*. r.
 Quizza, *Oran*. c.

R A

Rabath, *Petra*. c.
 Raceburgum, *Rackelsburg*. c.
 Raceburgum, *Ratzburg*. c.
 Raconicum, *Raconick*. c.
 Radacophanum, *Radacophani*. o.
 Radefia, *Ritz*. r.
 Radlantia, *Redwitz*. r.
 Radinga, *Beding*. o.
 Ramus, *Ramekins*. f.
 Ranula, *Renelle*. r.
 Rapa, *Bapoe*. o.
 Raptus, *Oby*. r.
 Ratastum, *Limoges*. c.
 ————, *Angoulême*. c.
 Ratibona, *Regensburg, Watisbone*. c.

R H P

Ravius, *Erne, Cronvis*. r.
 Rauraci, *Basil*. c.
 Rea, *Ré*. l.
 Reate, *Reati*. c.
 Reatina Palus, *Lago di Rieti*.
 Rebellium, *Ravello*. c.
 Recinetum, *Ricanati*. c.
 Redæ pagus, *Le Comte de Ratis*.
 Redastum, *Rodosto*. c.
 Rodones, *Rennes*. c.
 Reesium, *Ries*. c.
 Regalls Villa, *Realville*. c.
 Regenses, *Riez*. c.
 Reginz Gradecium, *Konings-
 gretz*. c.
 Regnius, *Regen*. r.
 Reglmons, *Koningberg*. c.
 Regium Lepidi, *Reggio*. c.
 Regium, *Ries*. c.
 Regiopolis, *Kingstown*. o.
 Regai, *Sussex, Surrey, Warrshire*.
 Reil, *Rits*. c.
 Remi, *Reims*. c.
 Resiston, *Rodosto*. c.
 Rha, *wolga, Edel, Thamar*. r.
 Rhætia, *les Grisons*.
 Rhæge, *Leicester*. c.
 Rhange, *Nottingham*. c.
 Rhatomagus, *Monstreuil*. c.
 Rhacostathyblus, *Caff*. r.
 Rhauraris, *Erault*. r.
 Rhebas, *Ribas*. R.
 Rhedones, *Rennes*. c.
 Rhegium Iullum, *Regio*. c.
 Rheusus, *the Rhine*. r.
 Rhenoberga, *Rhinberg*. c.
 Rhigodunum, *Wippon*. o.
 Rhigodunum, *Warrington*. o.
 Rhitymna, *Retimo*. c.
 Rhlufiavia, *Gingen*. c.
 Rhizana, *Risano*. c.
 Rhobodium, *Fatrefortland*.
 Rhoda, *Rosus, a Castle*.
 Rhodanus, *the Rhosne*. r.

Rhodi-

Rhodigium, *Roulogne*. c. 3. oifibna2
 Rhodope, *Valina, Ralla*. m. sba2
 Rhodopolis, *Rosbach*. c. s. m. ohas2
 Rhodumna, *Roant*. o. s. m. ohas2
 Rhodus, *Rhodes*. l. s. m. ohas2
 Rhotomagus, *Roan, Rouen*. c. l. s. m. ohas2
 Rhuspina, *Sons*. c. s. m. ohas2
 Rhufuecora, *Algiers*. c. s. m. ohas2
 Rhuupiz, *Sandwich*. o. s. m. ohas2
 Rhurenensis Provincia, *Rouergue*. p. s. m. ohas2
 Rhymus, *Jayck*. r. s. m. ohas2
 Ricina, *Ragins*. l. s. m. ohas2
 Ricomagum, *Riom*. c. s. m. ohas2
 Riparia, *La Riviere*. t. s. m. ohas2
 Ripavia, *Rivadavia*. c. s. m. ohas2
 Riselia, *Rille*. r. s. m. ohas2
 Rivi, *Rieux*. c. s. m. ohas2
 Rium, *Rye*. o. s. m. ohas2
 Rivogia, *Rioja*. p. s. m. ohas2
 Roboremum, *London-Derry*. c. s. m. ohas2
 Rocianum, *Rossano*. c. s. m. ohas2
 Rodium, *Roie*. c. s. m. ohas2
 Roffa, unde adj. *Roffensis, Roche-*
ster. c. s. m. ohas2
 Roia, *Roye*. c. s. m. ohas2
 Roma, *Rome*. c. s. m. ohas2
 Roma, *Rem*. i. s. m. ohas2
 Romandiola, *Romagne*. p. s. m. ohas2
 Romaricus Mons, *Remiremont*. o. s. m. ohas2
 Romatinum, *Lement*. r. s. m. ohas2
 Romorentium, *Romorentin*. c. s. m. ohas2
 Rosarum Urbs, *Rosstock*. c. s. m. ohas2
 Rosburgum, *Rosburg*. o. s. m. ohas2
 Rosetum, *Grosseto*. c. s. m. ohas2
 Rossium, *Rosse*. c. s. m. ohas2
 Rostum Nemaviz, *Memmingen*. c. s. m. ohas2
 Rotanus, *Tavignani*. r. s. m. ohas2
 Rotomagus, *Roan, Rouen*. c. s. m. ohas2
 Rotundus Mons, *Romont*. c. s. m. ohas2
 Roxolania, *Red Russia*. p. s. m. ohas2
 Rubea, the *Port Caep. Cap.*
 Rubicatum, *Ruffach*. c. s. m. ohas2
 Rubi, *Rubi*. c. s. m. ohas2
 Bublicon, *il Pisatello*. r. s. m. ohas2
 Rubo, *Divina, Duna*. r. s. m. ohas2

Rubricatus, *Joburg*. s. m. ohas2
 Rubricatus, *Jadog, Guadalupe*. s. m. ohas2
 Rubrum Mare, the *Red Sea*. s. m. ohas2
 Ruconia, *Rioja*. p. s. m. ohas2
 Ruesium, *Rieux*. c. s. m. ohas2
 Ruesium, *Le Puy*. c. s. m. ohas2
 Rugia, *Rugen*. l. s. m. ohas2
 Rugua, *Rue*. c. s. m. ohas2
 Rumelia, *Greece*. s. m. ohas2
 Rupella, *Rochelle*. c. s. m. ohas2
 Rupes Regia, *Rocroy*. o. s. m. ohas2
 Rura, *Roer, Roure*. r. s. m. ohas2
 Ruramunda, *Roermonde*. o. s. m. ohas2
 Ruscinio, *Le Tet*. r. s. m. ohas2
 Ruscinio, *Rouffillon*. f. s. m. ohas2
 Ruscurum, *Algiers*. c. s. m. ohas2
 Rusicibar, *Sarcelle*. o. s. m. ohas2
 Rusna, *Russe*. r. s. m. ohas2
 Rutensis Provincia, *Rouergue*. p. s. m. ohas2
 Ruteni, *Rodez, Rodes*. c. s. m. ohas2
 Ruteni, the *Rusi, Mulcora*. k. s. m. ohas2
 Rutuba, *Rotta*. r. s. m. ohas2
 Rutupiz, *Richborough, Sand-*
wich, Ribchester. s. m. ohas2

S A

Saade. c. s. m. ohas2
 Saba, *Mersè*. i. s. m. ohas2
 Saba, *Sabis, Sambre*. f. s. m. ohas2
 Sabaria, *Guns, Guntz*. r. s. m. ohas2
 Sabatia, *Bracciano*. t. s. m. ohas2
 Sabatium, *Vada, Vada*. p. s. m. ohas2
 Sabatus, *il Savuto*. t. s. m. ohas2
 Sabatus, *Sabato*. r. s. m. ohas2
 Sabaudia, *Savoy*. d. s. m. ohas2
 Sabina, *Sabina*. p. s. m. ohas2
 Sabis, *Sambre*. f. s. m. ohas2
 Sabollum, *Sable*. c. s. m. ohas2
 Sabrina, *Severne*. f. s. m. ohas2
 Sabuloneta, *Sabionetta*. o. s. m. ohas2
 Sacri Capilli, *Dallifax*. o. s. m. ohas2
 Sacrum Promontorium, *Le Cap de*
St. Vincent. s. m. ohas2
 Saduca, s. m. ohas2

Saduca, Guadalquivireja. r.
 Sana, Siena. c.
 Sagis, Gorio, Porto di magna Vaccà.
 Sagium, Sez. c.
 Sagra, Alaro. r.
 Salopia, Shrewsbury. o. or Shrop-
 shire. pr.
 Sagra, Sangro. r.
 Saguntia, Gissonza. o.
 Sala, Saal. r. la Seille. r.
 Sala, Salé. c.
 Sala, Seile. r.
 Sala, Yffel, Issel. r.
 Salacia, Alcazar. c.
 Salamis, Colowri, S. Bronfa. l.
 Salamis, il porto Costanzo. c.
 Salapia, Salpe. c.
 Salassi, Val d'Aoste. t.
 Saldæ, Saude. r.
 Saldæ, Bugia. c.
 Salduba, Guadalquivirejo. r.
 Salduba, Sarragoza. c.
 Salentini, Parte della Terra d'O-
 tranto. p.
 Salera, Saudre. r.
 Sallia, Sella. r.
 Sallia, Seille. r.
 Sallina Vagiennorum, Saluzzo. c.
 Salisburgum, Saltzburg. c.
 Salmona, Salm. r.
 Salmurium, Saumur. c.
 Salo, Xalon. r.
 Salodorus Pagus, Soleurre. p.
 Salodorum, Solothurn. c.
 Salopia, Shrewsbury, Shrop-
 shire. c. r.
 Salsum, Guadajox, Salobral. r.
 Salvatoris Fanum, San Salvador. c.
 Salutia, Saluzzo. c.
 Samandria, Zenderow, Semendra. c.
 Samarobriva, S. Quentin.
 Amiens. c.
 Sambia, Szamland. p.
 Sambroca, Ter, Tech. r.

Sanctio, l'ubaye. r.
 Sandava, Sigismar. c.
 Sandomira, Sendmir. c.
 Sanguiterfa, Santerri. p.
 Sangarius, Sangari, Zagari, Aca-
 da. r.
 Sangosia, Sanguet. c.
 Sanitium, Sanisium, Sente. c.
 Santones, Xaintes. o.
 Santonia, Saintonge. p.
 Sapina, Sanna. r.
 Sapis, il Savio. r.
 Sarabris, Toro. c.
 Sarapons, Sarbruck. o.
 Saravus, Saure. r.
 Sarcinium, San Truyen. o.
 Sardica, Sofia, Sophia, Triadizza. c.
 Sardinia. i.
 Sargetia, Istring. r.
 Sarisburia, Sartsbury. c.
 Sarmacia, Tartary.
 Sarnia, Carnsey. i.
 Sarta, la Sarte. r.
 Sarum, Sarisburia, Sallsbury. c.
 Sarus, il Sangro. r.
 Salsima, Sasum. c.
 Savaria, Muer. r.
 Savaria, Guntr. r.
 Savaria, Leybnitz, Gratz. c. c.
 Savona, Saon. c.
 Savo, Saone. r.
 Savus, le Sez. r.
 Savus, the Savr. r.
 Savus, Saffay. r.
 Saxulum, Sassulo. o.
 Scaldis, Schelde, Escant. r.
 Scandava, Schesburg, Segismar. o.
 Scandinavia, Norway, Sweden and
 Lapland.
 Scania, Schonen. i.
 Scaphusia, Schaffhausen. c. & pr.
 Scapis, Scabria, Scellino. o.
 Scardus, Marinat, Maratani. m.
 Scarpa, la Scarpe. r.
 Schutia,

S E

Schurtia, Schut. i.
 Scoras, l'Istre. r.
 Scordisci, Rascia. r.
 Scultenna, il Panaro. r.
 Scupl, Scopia, uschab. c.
 Scyllaceum, Sciletium, Squillaci. c.
 Seyros, Schiro. i.
 Scylla, Scilla, Schoglio, a Rock.
 Scythia, Tartary.
 Sebastia, Saustia. c.
 Sebastianopolis, S. Sebastian. c.
 Sebastopolis, Suvas. c.
 Seberus, il Fornello. r.
 Sebusiani, la Bresse, Lyonnois & le Forez.
 Sebusium, Weisemburg. o.
 Secerræ, San. Saloni. o.
 Secontia, Siguenza. c.
 Secovia, Segovia. c.
 Sedelocus, Saulieu. o.
 Seduni, Haut Valais. r.
 Sedunum, Sion, Sitten. c.
 Segedunum, Segedin. c.
 Segesia, Barbara. v.
 Segesterorum Urbs, Sisteron. o.
 Segeswaria, Schessburg. c. in Transylvania.
 Segethusa, Cronstadt. c.
 Segianum, Sarzana. c.
 Segobriga, Segorve. c.
 Segodunum, Rodez. c.
 Segodunum, Nuremburg. c.
 Segorbia, Segorve. c.
 Seguana, Seine, Steyne. r.
 Segubia, Segovia. c.
 Segundia, Siguenza. c.
 Segusiani, Lyonnois. r.
 Segusii, Gerawer. p.
 Segusium, Susa. c.
 Segustero, Sisteron. c.
 Sela, Guardia. r.
 Selampura, Limpura. c.
 Selandia, Seelandt, Zelandt. i.
 Selenoburg, Lunenburg. c.

S E

Seleucia ferrea, Canagor. c.
 ——— Pieria, Seluco. Fulber.
 ——— Mesopotamia, Babel, Bagdat, Bagdet. c.
 ——— Ad Belum, Divertigi, and Salifica.
 Selibria, Selymbria, Seliorta. c.
 Selinus, Istenos. c.
 Selymbria, Selierte. c.
 Sempronium, Oedenburg, Sopron. c.
 Semurlum, Semur. c.
 Sena, Sæna, Siena. c.
 Senega, Zanaga, Ovidec. r.
 Senna, Senio. r.
 Senia, Zeng. v.
 Senomagnus, S. Paul de trois chasteaux. c.
 Senones, Sens. c.
 Sentica, Zamora. c.
 Sentil, le Diocesse de Digne.
 Senus, Scena, Sacana, Shannan. r.
 Separa, Seure. r.
 Septæ, Ciuta. c.
 Septem Castrensis, Transylvania. p.
 Septempeda, San. Severino. c.
 Septimanca, Simancas. o.
 Septumani, Languedoc. p.
 Septonia, Shaftesbury. o.
 Sequana, la Steyne. r.
 Sequani, la Franche Comté. p.
 Serabls, Segura. r.
 Serbes, Miron, Hued Icer. r.
 Serezana, Sarzana. c.
 Seria, Xeres de Guadiana. c.
 Serius, Caramoran. Kiang. r.
 Serræ, Seres. c.
 Servania, Schirwan. p.
 Servesta, Zirbest. c.
 Serviodurum, Stranbingen. o.
 Serus, Puon. r.
 Sesmarus, le Semoy. r.
 Sessellium, Seiffel. o.
 Sessites, la Sefia. r.
 Sessui, Seer. c.

Sessius,

S O

Sestus, the Europe Dardanel. i.
 Setabis, *Xativa, Gativa*. c.
 Seteia, *Désmouth*. r.
 Seva, *Set*. r.
 Severopolis, *San Severo*. c.
 Siberna, *Siberina, S. Severina*. c.
 Sicambri, *Franconia*. p.
 Sicambri, *Guelderland*. p.
 Sicania, *Sicily, Sicilia*. i.
 Sicornis, *Segre*. r.
 Siga, *Hamain, Aresgol*. c.
 Siga, *Sieg, la Sige*. r.
 Sigetum, *Sigeth*. c.
 Signia, *Segni*. c.
 Silarus, *Selo, Silaro*. r.
 Silva, *Silvus*. c.
 Silva Ducis, *Hertoghenbosch, Bosle-
duc*. o.
 Silvaneetum, *Senlis*. c.
 Silures, *Hereford, Radnor, Breck-
nock, Monmouth and Gla-
morganthires*.
 Silurum Insula, *the Shilly's*.
 Simæthus, *Faretta*. r.
 Simyra, *Erzerum*. c.
 Sinarum Imperium, *China*.
 Singidunum, *Zenderow*. c.
 Singilia, *Antiquera*. c.
 Singilis, *Xenil*. r.
 Sinus Balticus, *the Baltick Sea,
Germ. De Belt*.
 Sinus Tarentinus, *Golfo di Taran-
to*.
 Sipontum, *Siponto, Manfredonia*.
 Siris, *Senno*. r.
 Sirmium, *Sirmish, Szreim*. c.
 Siscia Legionis, *Caer Leon*. c.
 Siscia, *Sissig*. c.
 Sissum, *Seissel*. c.
 Sisterio, *Stirone*. r.
 Sitomagus, *Chetford*. o.
 Slonima, *Slontin*. c.
 Sobanus, *Menan*. r.
 Soderæ, *Sodora*. c. o.
 Soderæ, *Sauldre*. r.

S U

Soderani, *Berlin*. c.
 Sogdiana, *Mawralnaber*. p.
 Solara, *Solane*. r.
 Solis Vallis, *Spitwedel*. o.
 Solma, *Solms*. f. t.
 Solodurum, *Solenne*. c.
 Solonia, *Sologne*. t.
 Somona, *la Somme*. r.
 Sontius, *Is. nzo*. r.
 Sophia, *Sofia, Triadizza*. c.
 Soppia, *Snippe*. r.
 Sorabi, *Misnia*. p.
 Sorabis, *Segura*. r.
 Sordisci, *Part of Hungary*.
 Sorviodunum, *Old Sarisbury*.
 Sossius, *Marfala*. r.
 Soteropolis, *S. Salvador*. c.
 Sotia, *Ayre, a City of France*.
 Sparta, *Mistra*. c.
 Spedia, *Spetia*. c.
 Spenderobis, *Semender*. c.
 Sperchius, *Agriomela*. r.
 Spinæ, *Bembery*. o.
 Spiritus Sanctus, *S. Esprit*.
 Sraberus, *Segura*. r.
 Stagna Volcarum, *Maguelone*.
 Staliocanus Portus, *Leondoul*.
 Stampæ, *Estampes*. c.
 Stapulæ, *Estaples*. o.
 Stauronesum, *Creutznach*. c.
 Stella, *Estella*. c.
 Stephanodunum, *Dunstafag*. o.
 Stephanopolis, *Brassaw, Kronstadt
and Landskroon*.
 Stoarius, *Stoer*. b.
 Stocades, *Hyeres*. i.
 Strateburgum, *Strasburg*. c.
 Stratonica, *Franco Castro*. o.
 Stridonium, *Sdrin*. c.
 Strigonium, *Gran*. c.
 Strongyle, *Stromboli*. i.
 Strymon, *Marmora, Stromona*. r.
 Suana, *Soana, or la Flore*. c.
 Suardones, *the Hither Pomerania*.

F f f

Subci-

T A

Subcinum, *Belforte. c.*
 Subsylvania, *Underwalden. c.*
 Sucro, *Xucar. r.*
 Suditi Montes, *Fichtelberg. m.*
 Suecia, *Sweden. k.*
 Sueffia, *Siffa. c.*
 Sueffiones, *Soiffons. c.*
 Suevia, *Schwaben. p.*
 Suevus, *Oder. r.*
 Suillus, *Lough Suilly. l.*
 Sulinus, *Salino. r.*
 Sultia, *Schwitz, Swiss, a Canton.*
 Sulga, *Sorgua. r.*
 Sulmo, *Sermonezo. c.*
 Sunda, *the Sound.*
 Sundis, *Stralsund. c.*
 Supia, *Suippe. c.*
 Sur, *Eltor. c.*
 Sura, *Saar, Sour. r.*
 Surrentum, *Sorrento, Sorriento.*
 Surius, *Sewer. r.*
 Susacum, *Soest, Soust. c.*
 Suvidnia, *Schwidenitz. c.*
 Sylva Arduenna, *Achterwaldt.*
 — Baccenis, *Semana, Harts-*
waldt, Swartswaldt.
 Sylva-Ducis, *Hertogenbosch, Gallis*
Bois-le-Duc. c.
 Sylvanectum, *Senlis. c.*
 Sylvania, *Underwaldt.*
 Syria, *Sowistan. p.*

T A.

Tabaci Insula, *Tabago. l.*
 Taberna, *Taverna. c.*
 Tabernæ Alfaticæ, *Elfas Zabern,*
Saurne. c.
 Tabresium, *Tauris. c.*
 Tacubis, *Tomar. o.*
 Tader, *Segura. r.*
 Tænarium, *Cape Matapan.*
 Texali, *Buquan. p.*
 Tagonus, *Tajuna. r.*

T E

Tagus, *Tajo, Tagt. r.*
 Tallafates, *die Eyffel. c.*
 Tallates, *Dallendorff. c.*
 Tamara, *Camer. r.*
 Tamefia, *Chamues. r.*
 Tamiata, *Tamiata, Tamiathi, Da-*
miata. c.
 Tana, *Capue. r.*
 Tanager, *Negro. r.*
 Tanais, *Don, Tana. r.*
 Tanais, *Azack, Asoph. c.*
 Tanodunum, *Taunton. o.*
 Tancos, *Chanet. l.*
 Taphre, *Pecop. c.*
 Taprobana, *Zeilan. i.*
 Tara, *Terrain. r.*
 Taras, *Tara. r.*
 Tarentesia, *Montiers. c.*
 Tarentum, *Taranto. c.*
 Terracina, *Terracina. c.*
 Terraco, *Tarragona. c.*
 Tartessus, *Tariffa. c.*
 Tartessus, *Guadalquivir. r.*
 Tarvanna, *Tironans. c.*
 Tarvisium, *Trevisa. c.*
 Tasta, *Aqqs, Dax. c.*
 Tauredunum, *Tournan. o.*
 Taurentium, *Tanlon. c.*
 Tauresium, *Giustandil. c.*
 Tauresium, *Tauris, Tebris. c.*
 Taurianum, *Palma. c.*
 Taurica Chersonesus, *Krim Tar-*
tary. p.
 Taurinum, *Turio, Torino. c.*
 Taurisium, *Trepisa. c.*
 Tauromenium, *Taurmina. c.*
 Taurum, *Toro. c.*
 Taurunum, *Belgrade. c.*
 Taurus. *m.*
 Taurus, *Cartheflan, Kornthorn,*
Thauru. m.
 Taurus, *Eltor. c.*
 Tavus, *Cap. r.*
 Teanum, *Tiano. c.*

Tedani-

T H

T R

Tedanium, *Odris, Zernagna. r.*
 Tela, *la Thile. r.*
 Telefia, *Telefi. c.*
 Telis, *Egli. r.*
 Tellina Vallis, *the Valteline. r.*
 Telo, *Toulou. c.*
 Telonius, *Turano. r.*
 Tencteri, *Marck, Westphalia.*
 Tenera, *Dender. r. Dendre.*
 Teneramunda, *Dandermonde.*
 Tenz, *Thienen. o.*
 Teoracia, *Tierache. c.*
 Tephlis, *Festa. c.*
 Tergeste, *Trieste. c.*
 Terlas, *Faretta. r.*
 Teriolium, *Tirol. p.*
 Termonia, *Dortmund. c.*
 Termulæ, *Termini. c.*
 Terna, *Ternois. r.*
 Ternenfis Pagus, *Ternois.*
 Tersa Leporia, *Terskoy, Leporie. p.*
 Tertia, *Tercera. r.*
 Tertona, *Tortona. c.*
 Tervanna, *Tervanæ. c.*
 Terulum, *Tervel. c.*
 Teuderium, *Paderborn. c.*
 Tevioria, *Etiviale. p.*
 Teutones, *Germany. r.*
 Thelis, *Egli. r.*
 Thebz, *Stives. r.*
 Theoci Curia, *Croxsbury. o.*
 Theodemirensis Ager, *Thmerai. r.*
 Theodonis Villa, *Thionville. c.*
 Theodosia, *Cassa. c.*
 Theorodunum, *Wells. c.*
 Thera, *Goxi. r.*
 Thermæ, *Termin. and Bath. c.*
 Thermæ Superiores, *Oberbaden. c.*
 -----Salinuntiz, *Sacca. c.*
 Thermidava, *Dagno. c.*
 Theffalla, *Thessaly. p.*
 Theffalonica. *c. Solonichi.*
 Thicis, *Ter. r. Tech.*
 Thious, *Cyp. r.*

Thoebs, *Tov. r.*
 Thracia, *Romania. p.*
 Thule, *Island, Shetland. l.*
 Thurium, *Sibari. c.*
 Thuscia, *Tuscany, Florence. r.*
 Thyamus, *Calama. r.*
 Tiberiopolis, *Varna. c.*
 Tibur, *Tivoli. c.*
 Ticarius, *Grosso, Borzo or Ficari. r.*
 Tichis, *Ter, Tech. r.*
 Ticinum, *Pavia. c.*
 Ticinus, *Ticino, Tesino. r.*
 Tiferus, *Biserno, Tiferno. r.*
 Tigurum, *Zurich. c.*
 Tilavemptus, *Tejamento, Tagliamento. r.*
 Tingis, *Tangier. c.*
 Tiola, *Topino. r.*
 Tiourtilum, *Torua. o.*
 Tiracia, *Tierache. c.*
 Tirolis, *Tirol. p.*
 Titius, *Kerke. r.*
 Tmolus, *Tomaliza. m.*
 Toartium, *Tonars. c.*
 Togifonus, *Sciocco. r.*
 -----Vigazola. *la. c.*
 Tokaum, *Tokay. c.*
 Tolca, *Tongue. r.*
 Toletum, *Toledo. c.*
 Toliapis, *Shepey. r.*
 Tolosa, *Tolose, Toulouse. c.*
 Tormis, *Tormes. r.*
 Tornacum, *Tournay. c.*
 Tornus, *Torne. r.*
 Torpatum, *Derpt. c.*
 Torunum, *Torn. c.*
 Toxandri, *Kempen. r.*
 Tragurium, *Trau, Trogbir, and Traou. c.*
 Trajana Colonia, *Kellen. o.*
 Trajani Pons, *Alcantara. c.*
 Trajanus Portus, *Civita Vecchia.*
 Trajectum, *Trajetto. c.*
 -----Francorum, *Frankfort. c.*

TU

VA

Inferius *ſive* Ultrajectum,
utrecht. c.
 Superius vel ad Mosam,
Maſſricht. c.
 Traha, *Triefmes. r.*
 Tranium, *Trani. c.*
 Tranſalpina Gallia, *Lombardy.*
 Trans-Iſalana, *Over-Yſſel. p.*
 — Oxiana, *Mayrainabers.*
 — Tagana, *Alentejo. p.*
 Trapezus, *Trebisonda. c.*
 Traſimeneſus, *il Lago di Perugia. l.*
 Trecaſſes, *Treca, Troyes. c.*
 Trecaſſes, *Champagne. p.*
 — Treodorum, *Lentriguet, Trigu-*
er. c.
 Tremonia, *Dortmund. c.*
 Treva, *Trave. r. Travemunde. l.*
 Treviri, *Trier, Germania, Trevis,*
Gallis. c.
 Trevoltium, *Trevoux. c.*
 Tribocci, *Alſatia. p.*
 Tribulium, *Trebbina. c.*
 Tricaſſei, *Champagne. p.*
 — *Troyes. c.*
 Tricorium, *Saltmbach. o.*
 Tridentum, *Pent. c.*
 Tridolum, *Trin, Trino. o.*
 Trinacria, *Sicily. l.*
 Trinitas, *Antiochia. l. c.*
 Trinobantes, *Esſex, Middleſex.*
 Triſantonum Porus, *Southam-*
pton. c.
 Trivicum, *Trevico. c.*
 Troſſulum, *Monte-Pieſſone. c.*
 Truentus, *Trento. r.*
 Truncum, *Saxonia. c.*
 Trundhemum, *Dromheim. c.*
 Trucavia, *Forcheim. c.*
 Tuasſis, *Twede. r.*
 Tuama, *Edam. c.*
 Tuasſis, *Edes. r.*
 Tuberum, *Rothenburg. c.*
 Tudex, *Ton. c.*

Tueda, *Twede. r.*
 Tuerovlus, *Caby. r.*
 Tuchſis, *Berwick. c.*
 Tugienſis Pagus, *Zug.*
 Tulcis, *Fransoli. r.*
 Tulum, *Toul. c.*
 Tunnocellum, *Tinemouth. o.*
 Tunnobriga, *Braganza. c.*
 Tundera, *Tonderen. c.*
 Tungri, *Tongren. c.*
 Tuola, *Golo. r.*
 Turia, *Foſſa. c.*
 Turias, *Guadalquivar. r.*
 Turiaſo, *Tarazona. c.*
 Turigum, *Zurich. c.*
 Turingia, *Thuringe. p.*
 Tuinus, *Tecino. r.*
 Turris Julia, *Trugbilo. c.*
 Turritana, *Saſſani. c.*
 Turobia, *Alcantara. c.*
 Turones, *Torres. c.*
 Turonia, *Torvaine. p.*
 Turulium, *Turvel. c.*
 Tutela, *Tulle. c.*
 — *Tudela. c.*
 Tyde, *Ty. c.*
 Tyrambec, *Temerac. c.*
 Tyras, *Nieſter. r.*
 Tyras, *Bialograd. c.*
 Tzuzulum, *Zorkio. c.*
 — *V. A.*
 Vabra, *Vabres. c.*
 Vacca, *La Hogue. c.*
 Vaccia, *V. ren. c.*
 Vacomagi, *Roffe. p.*
 Vadanus Mons, *Vandemont. o.*
 Vadicallus, *Niverhois. p.*
 Vadicallum, *Nevers. c.*
 Vaga, *Spedway. r.*
 Vagieni, *Marquiſat de Salice. r.*
 Vagniacz, *Wagnitz. o.*
 Vagoritum, *Seer. c.*

Vagria,

Vaglia, *Wageren*. p.
 Vagus, *Vag*. r.
 Vahalis, *Wael*. r. *Quahal*.
 Valavia, *Vilaf*. p.
 Valdanus, *Whipo*. r.
 Valdecum, *Waldick*. c.
 Valdemontium, *Vandemont*. o.
 Valderfinga, *Vandrevange*, *Waldersingen*. c.
 Valencia, *Valence*. o. *Valenza*. c. k.
 Valentianus, *Valenciennes*. c.
 Valentini, *Manimichum*, *Manheim*. c.
 Vallefia, *Valais*, *Wallisserland*.
 Valesium, *Valois*. r.
 Vallisoleum, *Valladolid*. c.
 Vallis Telina, *le Valceline*. r.
 Vana, *Wann*. r.
 Vandalicia, *Andalucia*. k.
 Vangena, *wangen*. c.
 Vangiones, *the lower Palatinate*.
 Vangiones, *Worms*. c.
 Vapingum, *Gap*. c.
 Vara, *Murray*. r.
 Varadinum, *Varaden*. c.
 Vardhusia, *wardhus*. p.
 Vardus, *Guerdon*. r.
 Varena, *Garanne*. l.
 Vargiones, *Baar*. p.
 Varmia, *Emeland*, *warmer Land*. p.
 Varta, *the Warthe*. r.
 Varus, *Vas*, *Varro*. r.
 Vasates, *Bazas*. c.
 Vascones, *Gascogne*. p.
 Vastgovia, *Vange*, *Wagow*. p.
 Vasio, *Vaison*. c.
 Vastinum, *Gallindus*. p.
 Vairenus, *Santerno*. r.
 Vaudum, *waad*. r.
 Vaurum, *Vaur*, *La Vaur*. c.
 Ucetia, *Vres*. c.
 Veda, *Vecht*. o.
 Vedis, *Wight*. i.
 Vedasus, *Bidassoa*. r.

Vedra, *Were*. r.
 Veli, *Scrofano*. o.
 Velauni, *le Velai*. p.
 Vella, *Pisciota*. c.
 Velicer, *Aa*. r.
 Velltra, *Veletri*. c.
 Velocasses, *le Vexia*. p.
 Venda, *wenden*. c.
 Venedocia, *North-Wales*. p.
 Veneris Portus, *le Port Vendres*.
 Venerius, *Wener*. r.
 Venetia, *Vence*. c.
 Venetia, *Vannes*. c.
 Vensiensis Urbs, *Vence*. c.
 Venta Belgarum, *Winchester*. p.
 Venta Icenorum, *Caster*. o.
 — *Silurum*, *Caerwent*. o.
 Venusia, *Venosa*. c.
 Verbanus, *il Lago Maggiore*. l.
 Verbinum, *Vervins*. o.
 Verda, *Ferden*. c.
 Verda, *Dona-wert*. c.
 Verefis, *Posa*. r.
 Veria, *la-Vere*. r.
 Veria seu Campoveria, *Ter-Vere*. c.
 Vermelandia, *wermerland*. p.
 Vernolium, *Vernuil*. c.
 Veronium, *Vernon*. c.
 Verodunum, *Verdun*. c.
 Verolanium, *S. Albans*. o.
 Veromandui Urbs, *Vermant*. c.
 Verovicum, *Warwich*. o.
 Vertia, *Donawert*. c.
 Vetsalla, *Wesel*. c.
 Vetsalla superior, *Ober-wesel*. c.
 Vescontio, *Bezancon*. c.
 Vesprium, *Vesprim*, *Wiesbrun*. c.
 Vesulum, *Vesoul*. c.
 Vesuna, *Perigeux*. c.
 Veteravia, *Wittram*. p.
 Ulfens, *il Portatore*. r.
 Viana, *weisenborn*. c.
 Vibantianarum, *Bar in Padalia*.
 Vibovatentia, *Monte Leone*. c.

U M

U Z

Viburgum, *wiburg.* c.
 Viciliacum, *Verclay.* c.
 Vecenonia, *Wlain.* r.
 Victoria, *Abernethy.* c.
 Vidana, *Vilaint.* r.
 Vider, *Vecht.* r.
 Vidua, *Crobach.* or *Otrg.* r.
 Viduacalles, *Bessin.* t.
 Vienna, *Wien.* c.
 Vienna, *Vienne.* c.
 Vigena, *Vienn.* r.
 Vigellibanum, *Vigeoand.* c.
 Vigornia, *Worcester.* c.
 Vimaria, *Wimar.* c.
 Vinclum, *Vente.* c.
 Vinda, *Wendin.* c.
 Vindelicus, *Vindelicus, la Nasque.* r.
 Vindana, *Vannet.* c.
 Vindaficus Comitatus, *Vindafin.*
 Vindelil, *Portland.* o.
 Vinderius, *the Bay of Rindelsberg.*
 Vindinum, *Mans.* c.
 Vindobona, *Vienna in Austria.*
 Vindocinum, *Vendosme.* c.
 Vindimilum, *Vindimil.* c.
 Vintum, *Vente.* c.
 Virdo, *Werrach.* r.
 Viria, *Vire.* c.
 Viria, *wittand.* r.
 Virodunum, *Vind.* c.
 Vistula, *Wist.* c.
 Visuntio, *Bisuntin.* c.
 Visurgis, *Veser.* r.
 Vitis, *il Montant.* r.
 Vicitus, *Biddar.* r.
 Vivario, *Vivaria.* c.
 Vladislavia, *Waldslaw.* c.
 Ulcium, *Dulcigno.* c.
 Uliarius, *Oleron.* l.
 Vlissinga, *Flushing.* c.
 Ultonia, *Ulster.* p.
 Ultrajectum, *Utrecht.* c.
 Ulyssippo, *Lisbone.* c.
 UMBER; Mumber. r.

Umbria, *Ombria.* p.
 Umbro, *Ombro.* r.
 Ungaria, *Ungary.* c.
 Voerda, *Woerden.* c.
 Vogasica, *Wagow.* m.
 Vogesus, *Vaude, Wogow.* m.
 Volaterra, *Volterra.* c.
 Volca, *Langudoc.* p.
 Voliba, *Voluba, Falmouth.* c.
 Volcinli, *Bossena.* o.
 Volturna, *Bontanne.* r.
 Volubilis, *Ex.* c.
 Vomia, *Midnick.* c.
 Vorganium, *Reguir.* c.
 Vormacia, *Worms.* c.
 Vosavia, *Oberwesel.* c.
 Urania, *Uri.* p.
 Vratislavia, *Breslaw.* c.
 Urba, *l'Orba.* r.
 Urbevetum, *Orvieto.* c.
 Urbicus, *Orbica.* c.
 Urbio, *l'Orbica.* r.
 Urbs, *Orba, urba.* r.
 — *Bozha.* r.
 — *Vetus, Oldenburg.* c.
 — *Vetus, Orvieto.* c.
 — *Vetus, Santa Piechia.* c.
 Urcinum, *Ajazzo.* c.
 Uria, *Oria.* c.
 Urium, *Tinto.* r.
 Urpanus, *Valpo.* r.
 Urli Mons, *Orcimont.* p.
 Utica, *Biserta.* c.
 Utinum, *Udine.* c.
 Utriculum, *Oricoli.* c.
 Vulturhus, *Volterno.* r.
 Uxama, *Osma.* c.
 Uxantus, *Ouessant.* i.
 Uxentum, *Ugento.* c.
 Uzeria, *Uzes.* c.

Wala-

X E

Z Y

W I

Y E

Walachria, *walcheren*. l.
 Wellz, *inde* adj. Wellensis,
 Wellig. c.
 Wibigginum, *Wigan*. o.
 Wintonia, *Winchester*. c.

Yefda, *Airach*. c.

Z A

X A

Xanthus, *Scamandro*, *Santo*, *Sibri*. r.
 Xera, *Xeris*. c.

Zabesus, *Millenbach*. c. in *Transylvania*.

Zacus, *Zack*. r.

Zacynthus, *Zante*. i.

Zaladiensis Comitatus, *Salawar*,

Zancle, *Messana*, *Messina*. c.

Zegira, *Gezira*. c.

Zogacara, *Teflis*. c.

Zyragas, *Varne*. r.

E R R A T A.

A *Lba Regalis*: After the Words Taken by the Turks. Anno 1543. read, and Surrendred, &c. as it is under *Alberton*. *Athens*: Port Lime r. *Leone*. *Ballingacarrig* r. *Ballingacarrigy*. *Castro*: *Astro*, r. *Castro*. *Derry*: being proposed r. *having* proposed. *Drogheda*: which Surrendred r. it Surrendred. *Feroe*, *Ferve*, r. *Feroe*. *Fercier* r. *Feroier*. *Gajetta*: *Thomry de Via*, r. *Thomas*. *Kinsale* a Town and Part r. *Port*. *Montgat*: and *Lakes* r. *lake*. *Tingmouth* July 36. r. 26. Beside this it may not be unnecessary to tell the Reader, that the Towns of *Mons*, *Nizza*, and *Villa-franca* submitted to the French Yoke, since this Work was so far Printed; as that they could not have the History of their Misfortunes inserted in their places.

E I N I S.